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CONTENTS OF VOLUME E.

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Fifth Census of Canada, 1911—Volume VI—Occupations of the people.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

(This volume is bound in three parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1915, Volume 1, Parts a b and A to L; Volume III, Parts V to Z. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 7 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1915, Volume II, Parts M to U. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 10, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1915, Volume IV, part ZZ. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 14, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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2. The Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 1, 1916.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

3. Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1917. Presented by Sir Thomas White, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

4. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1916. Presented by Sir Thomas White, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

5. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1917. Presented by Sir Thomas White, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

5*a*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the service of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1917. Presented by Sir Thomas White, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

5*b*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917. Presented by Sir Thomas White, May 1916.. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada as on December 31, 1915. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 1, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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7. Report on certified cheques, drafts or bills of exchange, dividends, remaining unpaid and unclaimed balances in Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to December 31, 1915. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 1, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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(This volume is bound in two parts.)

8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year 1915. Presented by Sir Thomas White, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended December 31 1915. Presented by Sir Thomas White, April 10, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915: Part I.—Canadian Trade (Imports in and Exports from Canada). Presented by Sir George Foster, January 13, 1916.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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10*a*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915: Part II.—Canadian Trade with (1) France, (2) Germany, (3) United Kingdom, (4) United States. Presented by Sir George Foster, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

10*b*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915: Part III.—Canadian Trade with foreign countries (except France, Germany, the United Kingdom and United States). Presented by Sir George Foster, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

10*c*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916: (Part IV.—Miscellaneous Information.) Presented by Sir George Foster, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

10*d*. Report of the Grain Commissioners for Canada. (Part V.) Presented by Sir George Foster, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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10*e*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915: Part VI.—Subsidized Steamship Services, with statistics showing steamship traffic to December 31, 1915, and Estimates for the fiscal year 1916-17. Presented by Sir George Foster, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*f*. Report of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915: Part VII.—Trade of Foreign Countries, Treaties and Conventions. Presented by Sir George Foster, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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11. Report of the Department of Customs for the year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, January 18, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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12, 13, 14. Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenue of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended March 31, 1915. Part I.—Excise. Part II.—Inspection of Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity. Part III.—Adulteration of Food. Presented by Hon. Mr. Patenaude, February 18, 1916..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11.

15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, January 20, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

15a. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. (Dairying, Fruit, Extension of Markets and Cold Storage.) Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, February 1, 1916.. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

15b. Report of the Veterinary Director General for the year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

15c. Report on "The Agricultural Instruction Act," 1914-15, pursuant to Section 8, Chapter 5 of 3-4 George V. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell January 24, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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16. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms for the year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, January 31, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended September 30, 1914. (Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce for the year 1914.) Presented by Sir George Foster, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

18. Return of By-elections for the House of Commons of Canada held during the year 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Speaker, 1916.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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19. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, January 13, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

19a. Ottawa River Storage for year 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

19b. Interim Report of the Commission appointed to examine into certain general conditions of Transportation bearing on the economic problem of the proposed Georgian Bay Canal. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, April 14, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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20. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 2, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20a. Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, May 17, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

20b. Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, April 4, 1916.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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20c. Tenth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 2, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20d. Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, April 13, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20e. Express Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, April 13, 1916.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

20f. Telegraph Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, May 16, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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21. Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year 1914-1915.—Marine. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 13, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

22. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the registry books of the Dominion of Canada on December 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

23. Supplement to the Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1914-15. Marine.—Steamboat Inspection Report.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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24. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Casgrain, January 13, 1916.. .. ....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 13, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

25*b*. Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, 1914-15. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, May 1, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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25*c*. Report of progress of stream measurements for the calendar year 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25*d*. Fourteenth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada for year ended March 31, 1915.
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25*e*. British Columbia Hydrographic Surveys .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25*f*. Manitoba Hydrographic Surveys, 1912-14.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25*g* Report of the Chief Medical Officer Department of the Interior, for 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department of Mines, for the calendar year 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

26*a*. Summary Report of the Mines Branch for the calendar year 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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27. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 19, 1916..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

28. Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1915. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, January 19, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Blondin, February 28, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

29*a*. Report of the work of the Public Archives for the year 1914. Presented, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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30. The Civil Service List of Canada for 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Patenaude 1916.
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31. Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the year ended August 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Patenaude, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Blondin, March 20, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

33. Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 23, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

35. Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Sir Sam Hughes, February 21, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

35*a*. Employment for the Expeditionary Forces after the war. Presented, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

36. Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, January 25, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

36*a*. Eighth Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigations of the proceedings under "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, January 25, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27.

37. Eleventh Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the year ended March 31, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 2, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

38. Report of the Department of the Naval Service, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 13, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

38*a*. Supplement to the Report of the Naval Service—Contributions to Canadian Biology, 1914-15. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

38*b*. Natural History of the Herring. Presented, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

39. Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service, 1914-1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 13, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

40. The Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament. Presented by Hon. Mr. Speaker, January 13, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

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41. Copies of Orders in Council authorizing Regulations for the Department of Naval Service in accordance with Section 47, Chapter 43, 9-10 Edward VII, as follows:—

P.C. 2864, dated the 4th December, 1915, Payment of Separation Allowance in the case of Warrant Officers.

P.C. 3009, dated 21st December, 1915, with reference to application of the Naval Discipline Act, etc., for the Government of the Naval Volunteer Force.

P.C. 63/422, dated 15th October, 1915, with reference to appointment of Assistant Paymasters in charge.

P.C. 2267, dated 25th September, 1915, with reference to regulations for payment of "Detained Pay."

P.C. 93/2151, dated 17th September, 1915, with reference to allowances to officers and men employed on coding and decoding duties, etc.

P.C. 1712, dated 21st July, 1915, with reference to scheme of pensions for officers and men of the Royal Canadian Forces, etc.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

P.C. 748, dated 13th April, 1915, with reference to institution of the ratings of rangetaker first and second class in the Royal Canadian Navy.

P.C. 58/1470, dated 24th June, 1915, with reference to increase in amount of Separation Allowance to a motherless child from 3s. to 5s.

P.C. 85/1158, dated 20th May, 1915, with reference to revision of amounts payable on account of Separation Allowance to dependents of Royal Canadian Naval Permanent Ratings.

P.C. 756, dated 13th April, 1915, with reference to payment of Allowances to officers of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve for performance of duties which carry with them an Allowance to officers of the Royal Canadian Navy. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 17, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

42. Copies of Proclamations, Orders in Council and Documents relating to the European War. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, January 18, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

42*a*. First Supplement to Copies of Proclamations, Orders in Council and Documents relating to the European War. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, January 18, 1916..*Not printed.*

43. Orders in Council relating to the European War, from 29th April, 1915, to 12th January, 1916, both inclusive. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, January 18, 1916..*Not printed.*

44. Copy of New Rules of Court passed by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Alberta, under the authority of Section 576 of the Criminal Code, at meeting of 27th November, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, January 20, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

45. Account of the average number of men employed on the Dominion Police Force during each month of the year 1915, and of their pay and travelling expenses, pursuant to Chapter 92, Section 6, Subsection 2, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, January 20, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

46. Regulations under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act," pursuant to Section 9, Chapter 31 of 9-10 Edward VII. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, January 24, 1916...*Not printed.*

47. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the British Columbia *Gazette*, between 12th January, 1915, and the 31st December, 1915, in accordance with provisions of Subsection (*d*) of Section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40-mile Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

48. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 12th January, 1915, and the 31st December, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of "The Dominion Lands Act," Chapter 20 of the Statutes of Canada, 1908. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

49. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 16th January, 1915, and the 31st December, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of "The Forest Reserves and Park Act," Section 19 of Chapter 10, 1-2 George V. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

50. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 12th January, 1915, and the 31st December, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of "The Dominion Lands Survey Act," Chapter 21, 7-8 Edward VII. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

51. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 12th January, 1915, and the 31st December, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 47, 2 George V, entitled "The Railway Belt Water Act." Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

52. Return of Orders in Council passed between the 16th January, 1915, and the 31st December, 1915, approving of regulations and forms prescribed in accordance with the provisions of Section 57 of the Irrigation Act, Chapter 61, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as amended by Chapter 38, 7-8 Edward VII. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

53. Return of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of Section 18 of Chapter 63, Revised Statutes of Canada, "An Act to provide for the Government of the Yukon Territory." Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

54. Return showing lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year which ended on the 30th September, 1915. Presented January 25, 1916...*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

55. Return called for by Section 88 of Chapter 62, Revised Statutes of Canada, requiring that the Minister of the Interior shall lay before Parliament, each year, a return of liquor brought from any place out of Canada into the Territories by special permission in writing of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

72. Certified copy of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 7th February, 1916, appointing Robert A. Pringle, of the city of Ottawa, one of His Majesty's counsel learned in the law, and His Honour D. B. MacTavish, Judge of the County Court for the County of Carleton, a Commission, under the Inquiries Act, to conduct an inquiry into and concerning the origin of the recent disastrous fire which destroyed the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 7, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

72a. Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the origin of the fire which destroyed the Central Parliament Building at Ottawa, on Thursday, 3rd February, 1916. Also copy of evidence taken before the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the origin of the fire which destroyed the Central Parliament Building at Ottawa, on Thursday, 3rd February, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, May 16, 1915.
Printed for sessional papers only.

73. Copy of Order in Council, No. P.C. 162, dated 29th January, 1916,—Establishment of the rank of wireless operator in the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve and regulations for the proper government thereof. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, February 7, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74. Copy of Orders in Council, No. P.C. 183, dated 31st January, 1916,—Regulations governing the payment of allowance to officers of the Royal Canadian Naval Service acting as interpreters. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, February 7, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74a. Copy of Order in Council No. P.C. 54/601, dated 16th March, 1916, authorizing payment of messing allowance to Royal Naval Reserve Officers. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, March 29, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

75. Communication from the Acting High Commissioner for Canada in London, Sir George Perley, enclosing a report on the Canadian Hospital at Dinard by Dr. Rallier du Baty, Chief Surgeon at the said hospital. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 7, 1916.
Printed for sessional papers only.

76. A communication from the Right Honourable A. Bonar Law, Colonial Secretary, to His Royal Highness the Governor General, enclosing a copy of the Imperial Parliamentary Debates (House of Commons, 10th January) on a resolution which was adopted by that House, as follows:—"That with a view to increasing the power of the Allies in the prosecution of the war, His Majesty's Government should enter into immediate consultation with the Governments of the Dominions in order with their aid to bring the whole economic strength of the Empire into co-operation with our Allies in a policy directed against the enemy." Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 7, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

77. Correspondence between the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Prime Minister, 1914-1915. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 7, 1916.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

78. Correspondence between the International Nickel Company and the Prime Minister. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 7, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence and reports on the claims of Sealers of British Columbia under the last treaty with the American Republic. Presented February 9, 1916.
Printed for sessional papers only.

80. Certified copy of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 15th April, 1915, giving authority for the renewal, from the 31st March, 1916, of the agreement between the Dominion Government and the Province of Alberta for the service of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in that province. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 10, 1916.
Printed for sessional papers only.

81. Certified copy of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 21st May, 1915, giving authority for the renewal, from the 31st March, 1916, of the agreement between the Dominion Government and the province of Saskatchewan, for the services of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in that province. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 10, 1916.
Printed for sessional papers only.

82. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, papers, and other documents relating to the application of Wasyl Pinianski for the patent of the southwest quarter section 5, township 25, range 4, west second principal meridian, Office File No. 1752484. Presented February 16, 1916.—*Mr. MacNutt*... ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

83. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all affidavits, letters, telegrams and other correspondence during the years 1914 and 1915 in reference to the S.E. 7-1-13 west 2nd meridian, now the 160-acre homestead of Frank Strubell, between the Department of the Interior or the Minister, or any officer of the Department and the Land Office at Weyburn and Estevan, and with all parties who endeavoured to secure or assisted in securing homestead entry for the said land. Presented February 16, 1916.—*Mr. Turriff*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

84. Report of the Board of Inquiry appointed to make an investigation into the increase in the cost of living in Canada and the causes which have occasioned or contributed to such result. Presented by February 16, 1916.. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution.*

84a. Synopsis of exhibit by the Statistical Branch, Department of Labour, laid before the Board of Inquiry into the Cost of Living, 1915. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 29, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution.*

85. Report of delegation representing the Government of Canada at the Ninth Annual Congress held under the auspices of the World's Purity Federation at San Francisco, July 18-24, 1915. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 16, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

86. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all Orders in Council, letters and correspondence which led to the convening of the conference of local governments which took place in Ottawa during the month of October last; together with all the proceedings and resolutions of the said conference. Presented February 17, 1916.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

87. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the purchase by the Government of the several parcels of land now comprised in the Experimental Farm at Rosthern, Saskatchewan. Presented February 22, 1916.—*Mr. McCraney*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88. Return to an Order of the House, of the 7th February, 1916, for a return showing the names and post office addresses of all applicants for bounty under the Deep Sea Fisheries Act. from the districts of Ecum Secum, Marie Joseph, Spanish Ship Bay, and Liscombe, county of Guysborough, N.S., for the years 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915, distinguishing between applications that have been accepted and the bounty paid, and those that have been rejected, and also the reasons for such rejections, if any. Presented February 22, 1916.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

89. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a return showing the fractional areas of homestead lands, or otherwise, in the province of Saskatchewan, sold in the year 1915, the name of the purchaser, and the price paid in each case. Presented February 22, 1916.—*Mr. Martin (Regina)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

90. Return to an Order of the House, of the 7th February, 1916, for a return showing a copy of the prospectus, rates of interest, the effective interest, the net yield, commission charges, printing charges and other charges, in connection with the Government Domestic Loan of one hundred million dollars, and also in connection with the loan of forty-five million dollars made at New York in 1915. Presented February 22, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed*

91. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a return showing the number of subscribers in the Government Domestic Loan of one hundred million dollars which were in the sum of $1,000 or under, and the number of other subscriptions in multiples of $1,000. Presented February 22, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.
Not printed.

92. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered trousers, breeches, and pantaloons since the 1st of July, 1914? 2. The names of these firms? 3. How many trousers, breeches and pantaloons have been ordered from each firm? 4. How many each firm has delivered up to date? 5. How many each firm has yet to deliver? 6. The price each firm is receiving for these trousers, breeches and pantaloons. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* .. ..*Not printed.*

93. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing the number of appointments to the Inside Service and to the Outside Service since October, 1911, of persons resident in the county of Wright, the number of dismissals from the service since October, 1911; the number of resignations from the service since above date; with the names of parties at whose request such resignations, if any, were tendered. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Devlin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

94. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th April, 1915, for a return showing:—1. The names of the persons who have successfully passed the Civil Service examination in the province of Quebec since the establishment of the Civil Service Commission. 2. The number of such persons who have been called upon to enter the Civil Service. 3. The number in each grade of those who have pased such examinations with success. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Boulay*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

95. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all documents, papers and telegrams in any way referring to the application of Aenas McKinnon, of Iron Mines, Inverness County, for the Fenian Raid Veteran Bounty. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

95*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th February, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, petitions and documents of any kind, referring in any way to the application of Anes or Angus McKinnon, of Iron Mines or Orangedale, Inverness County, for the Fenian Raid Bounty. Presented March 3, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness).*
Not printed.

96. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1915, for a copy of the claim of Captain Stephen Paul, owner of the steamer *Rhoda*, for the destruction of his ship, as a wreckage, by the Department of Marine, and of all correspondence with regard to the same. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

97. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th March, 1915, for a copy of all letters and telegrams, or any other written communications which passed between the Minister of Railways and Canals and J. C. Douglas, Esq., M.P.P., of Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, between the 1st of January and the last of December, 1914, and of all letters and telegrams between the Minister of Customs and Public Works, and the Postmaster General, and the said J. C. Douglas during the above period, in respect to the dismissal, appointment or restoration to office of Government officials. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

98. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all reports upon the depths of water in the different locks in the East River of Pictou, improvements, and of all correspondence and recommendations in regard to changes on the plans therefor. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

98*a*. Supplementary return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all reports upon the depths of water in the different locks in the East River of Pictou, improvements, and of all correspondence and recommendations in regard to changes on the plans therefor. Presented March 13, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

99. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions and other papers relative to the granting of a Conciliation Board to the employees of the Acadia Coal Company, in the county of Pictou, in the autumn of 1915. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

100. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a return showing the number of miles of telegraph lines, and the locations, erected in the county of Inverness, each year since 1896, to the present day, with the cost of each line. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

101. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all tenders, letters, telegrams and contracts relative to a mail contract from Noel to Maitland, in the county of Hants, and relative to the warding of the same under contract. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

102. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1915, for a copy of the petition addressed to the Post Office Department for the establishment of the rural mail delivery route in the county of Shefford, known as Warden No. 1, and of all letters, telegrams reports and other communications connected therewith. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Boivin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

103. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1916, for a return showing the different rural mail routes in the Strathcona constituency, their location and date of establishment, and all rural routes under consideration at the present time. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Douglas*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

103*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a return showing the location of all rural mail routes in the present constituency of Strathcona, the date of their inception, and the location of routes at present under consideration. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Douglas*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

104. Return to an Order of the House of the 25th March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, papers, petitions, reports and other documents relating to the establishment of a rural mail delivery route, for the purpose of giving postal service to the districts of Hodson and Toney Mills, county of Pictou. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald.*
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

105. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and memorials received by the Honourable Postmaster General or the Right Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, since January 1, 1912, relating to the contract for carrying the mail across Lemon Ferry, in the county of Richmond, N.S., and also of all replies thereto. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

106. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a return showing how many rural mail delivery routes have been opened during the last fiscal year, in what counties, and at what cost in each county. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Not printed.*

107. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Marine and Fisheries, or any department of Government, and the Pilot Commissioners of the harbour and district of St. Anns, in the county of Victoria, during the years 1914 and 1915, in respect to the removal or dismissal of Daniel Buchanan from the office of pilot of said harbour or district. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

117. Return to an address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all evidence, reports, memoranda or Orders in Council, relative to the retirement or dismissal from the customs service at the Port of Halifax, of A. J. Crosby, Thomas Lynch and J. B. Naylor. Presented February 25, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* . . . . . *Not printed.*

118. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence and reports relating to the closing of the Customs Preventive Station at Vicars, Quebec; the opening of Customs House Office or Preventive Station at Frontier, Quebec, county of Huntingdon, and subsequent protest against the closing of the office at Vicars. Also for a return showing reports since 1912 of inspectors and collector as to the administration and ability of Preventive Officer of Customs John W. Curran, recently dismissed, at Vicars, Quebec. Presented February 25, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax).* *Not printed.*

119. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents, including tenders, relating to the establishment of a rural mail route between Pictou and West River, in the county of Pictou. Presented February 25, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald* . . . . . *Not printed.*

120. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th Ferbuary, 1916, for a return showing the different rural mail routes in the constituency of Qu'Appelle, their location and date of establishment, and all rural mail routes now being established or under consideration at the present time in the same constituency. Presented February 25, 1916.—*Mr. Thomson (Qu'Appelle)* . . . . . *Not printed.*

121. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all documents, letters, messages, correspondence and reports concerning the contract for carrying the mails between the post office at Saint Jean, P.Q., and the railway stations of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Vermont Central Railroad Company since and during the year 1911. Presented February 25, 1916.—*Mr. Demers* . . . . . *Not printed.*

122. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents, including tenders, relating to the establishment of the rural mail route from Eureka to Sunnybrae and return, in the county of Pictou. Presented February 25, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonell* . . . . . *Not printed.*

123. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, petitions, and of all documents of all kinds, in any way referring to the awarding of the contract for carrying the mail to Upper Margaree Post Office and Gillies Post Office. Presented February 25, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* . . . . *Not printed.*

124. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, petitions, and of all documents of all kinds in any way referring to the awarding of the contract for carrying the mail to Margaree Harbour and Cheticamp. Presented February 25, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* . . . . . *Not printed.*

125. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing the amounts of money expended, in construction work or repairs, apart from salaries paid to permanent or yearly officials or employees in the Departments of Public Works, Railways and Canals, Militia and Defence, Marine and Fisheries, and Agriculture, within the county of Cumberland, during the fiscal years 1896 to 1911, both inclusive, together with the particular purpose of each expenditure, and where expended. Presented February 28, 1916.—*Mr. Rhodes* . . . . . *Not printed.*

126. Revenues of Canada for years 1909-10-11, also amounts voted for agriculture in years 1909-10-11.—*(Senate)* . . . . . *Not printed.*

127. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of the investigation held on the loss of a horse belonging to Louis de Gonzague Belzile, of Amqui, county of Matane, during the year 1915. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Boulay.* *Not printed.*

128. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of the report of the investigation held in the case of Messrs. Nazaire Morin and Napoléon Hébert, of Ste. Florence, county of Matane, bearing the number 10083 of the records of Mr. Alward, of Moncton. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Boulay* . . . . . *Not printed.*

129. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of the report of the investigation held in connection with the burning of the barn of George Lavoie, a farmer at Bic, on the 23rd May, 1914. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Boulay.* *Not printed.*

130. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of the investigation held from 1911 to 1913 concerning the loss of a horse, at Lac au Saumon on the Intercolonial Railway by J. S. Théberge. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Boulay.* *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

131. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, evidence of witnesses at the investigation, and reports thereon, in relation to the claim of Alexandre D. Doucet, of Beresford, N.B., for cattle killed on the Intercolonial Railroad on May 25, 1915. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Turgeon.*
Not printed.

132. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and agreements between the Department of Railways and Canals, and any official thereof, including the officials of the Intercolonial Railway, regarding the installation of the McQueen Siding, so-called, at Shediac, in the province of New Brunswick, and the subsequent removal thereof. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Carvell*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

141. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a return of all sums of money expended, respectively, during the present fiscal year by the Department of Public Works, chargeable to capital account, for public buildings and harbours and rivers, by provinces, designating in detail the purposes of such expenditure. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

142. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents in connection with the purchase of a site for the post office building at Bear River, N.S. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Law*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

143. Return to an Order of the House of 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams, pay-sheets, pay-rolls, receipts and documents of all kinds whatsoever in connection with the extension or repairs on the public breakwater at Port Morien, in South Cape Breton, during 1915. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Carroll*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

144. Return to an Order of the House of 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence between the Department of Marine and Fisheries, or any official thereof, and any person or persons in reference to the proposed retirement from office of the present keeper of the lighthouse at Cape Jourmain, in the county of Westmorland. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Copp*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

145. Return to an Order of the House of 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Militia and Defence or any of its branches, and the Department of Agriculture, in reference to the using of the immigration or quarantine buildings at McNab's Island and Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N.S., for military purposes, and particularly for their use by the 63rd Regiment, Overseas Contingent. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

146. Return to an Order of the House of 7th February, 1916, for a return showing the names of all medical officers appointed and employed for immigration or quarantine purposes at Halfax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria, together with the date of appointment of each, their salary, and in each case designating whether they or any of them are still in the service of the Government, and when not, the date when the service ceased. Presented March 1, 1916. —*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

147. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a return showing:—1. The names of the different tenderers for the carrying of the mails from the rural boxes established in the counties of l'Assomption and Montcalm down to the present day. 2. The figure of each of such contracts, and the name of the tenderer to whom each of such contracts has been awarded, and for what sum. 3. If any contracts were given without tender. If so, to whom, and for what amount. Presented March 2, 1916.— *Mr. Seguin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

148. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence and telegrams exchanged between the Labour Department and the workingmen at Thetford Mines prior, during, or after the last strike in that vicinity, and of all other papers relating thereto. Presented March 2, 1916.—*Mr. Verville*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

149. Fenian Raid Bounties—to whom paid in Queens County, N.S.—(*Senate*).. ..*Not printed.*

150. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all Orders in Council passed since 4th August, 1914, dealing with members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in the following particulars: Pensions to partially or totally disabled soldiers or their dependents; money allowances or other provision made for the support or care of partially or totally disabled returned soldiers; and pay allowances or other consideration to dependents of soldiers while on active service, and after their return from active service, because of disablement from any cause. Presented March 3, 1916.—*Mr. Oliver*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers only.*

151. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a return showing the names of all medical officers employed and designated in the years 1914 and 1915, in the examination of recruits in the county of Pictou, and of any changes in the list of said officers in said period. Presented March 3, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. ..*Not printed.*

152. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1915, for a return showing the names and addresses of all persons in Annapolis and Digby Counties, Nova Scotia, to whom the bounty under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act has been paid; the names and addresses of all persons from said counties whose applications have been rejected; and the names and addresses of all applicants from said counties whose applications have not been disposed of. Presented March 3, 1916.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

153. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a return showing the names and addresses of all persons in South Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, who have been paid Fenian Raid Bounty; the names and addresses of all persons in South Cape Breton, N.S., who have made application for said bounty and who have not yet received it. Presented March 3, 1916.—*Mr. Carroll*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

154. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a return showing the names and addresses of all persons who received bounty. Raid Bounty was paid in the county of Halifax, N.S., to date. Presented March 3, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax).*
Not printed.

155. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1915, for a copy of all applications received for Fenian Raid Bounty from residents of the county of Hants, N.S.; also the names of persons who have been paid the bounty and those who have been refused it in said county; with the reasons for refusal, and showing the number of applications that have not yet been dealt with. Presented March 3, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

168. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence and telegrams, exchanged between the Government, its resident engineer of the district, and all other persons concerning the construction of a bridge between Ile Perrot and Ste. Ann de Bellevue, and Ile Perrot and Vaudreuil. Presented March 7, 1916.—*Mr. Boyer*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

169. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of all letters and correspondence between A. Bellemare, Esq., M.P., and the Government, or any member thereof, in connection with the construction of the post office at Louiseville. Presented March 7, 1916.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

170. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a return showing the amounts spent for the furnishing of the office of the Hon. E. Patenaude, Minister of Inland Revenue; with a copy of all invoices. And also a statement of the amounts spent for the furnishing of the office of the Hon. W. B. Nantel, when Minister of Inland Revenue; with a copy of all invoices. Presented March 7, 1916.—*Mr. Lanctot.*
Not printed.

171. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all documents, title deeds, papers, notarial deeds or private writings in connection with the sale, donation or transfer, by the estate of Alex. Fraser, of Rivière du Loup, to the Government or the Railway Department, for the Intercolonial, the lot of land or part of the lot of land, at the east of the Intercolonial bridge at Rivière du Loup, at a place called Gauvreau Yard; also of all correspondence in this connection. Presented March 7, 1916.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

172. Report of the Federal Plan Commission on a general plan for the cities of Ottawa and Hull, 1915. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, March 10, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

173. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for copies of all telegrams, letters, petitions, correspondence and other documents whatsoever relating to the post office and the postmaster of the Parish of St. Esprit, in the county of Montcalm, from October, 1911, to the present day. Presented March 10, 1916.—*Mr. Seguin.*
Not printed.

174. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, petitions and documents of all kinds, in any way referring to the awarding of the contract for carrying the mail from Inverness to Margaree Harbour. Presented March 10, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

175. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams and documents of all kinds whatsoever in connection with the tenders and awarding of the contract for carrying the mails between the tram cars and the post office at Glace Bay, South Cape Breton. Presented March 10, 1916.—*Mr. Carroll.*
Not printed.

176. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all papers, memoranda, correspondence, reports, etc., in connection with the dismissal of John E. Hallamore, as postmaster at Upper New Cornwall, Lunenburg County, N.S. Presented March 10, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

177. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, petitions, and of all documents of all kinds in any way referring to the awarding of the contract for carrying the mail to Eastern Harbour and Pleasant Bay. Presented March 10, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

178. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a detailed statement of all war orders obtained by the Dominion Steel Corporation of Sydney, Nova Scotia. Presented March 10, 1916.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

179. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of the war orders given to the Montreal Street Railway Company. Presented March 10, 1916.— *Mr. Fortier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

180. Report of the International Commission pertaining to the St. John river. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, March 10, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers only.*

181. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a detailed statement of all the wrecks which have taken place on the St. Lawrence river from 1867 until 1916, inclusive. Presented March 13, 1916.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

182. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all Orders in Council, letters, telegrams, reports and other documents regarding the proposed public building in Prince Rupert for post office and other purposes, and regarding the land proposed for such public building and the purchase of such land. Presented March 13, 1916.—*Mr. Knowles*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

183. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of the Order in Council or departmental order dismissing Mr. Bayfield from the position of Superintendent of Dredging in British Columbia; and also a copy of the Order in Council or departmental order appointing J. L. Nelson in his place. Presented March 13, 1916.—*Mr. Pugsley*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

184. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1916, for a copy of all reports and documents concerning the surveys made by the Federal Government during the autumn of 1914 of Lake Matapedia and the river of the same name down to the village of Amqui. Presented March 13, 1916.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*. ..*Not printed.*

185. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a copy of the pension list in force in Canada for disabled soldiers and of all petitions, letters or other documents relating to the amendment or readjustment of the same. Presented March 14, 1916.—*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

186. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence and telegrams between the Government, the engineers, and all other persons concerning the building of the post office at Rigaud; also of the amounts of money paid to divers persons for such building, furnishing, the land, the care of the grounds and other works. Presented March 15, 1916.—*Mr. Boyer*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

187. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a return showing the different rural mail routes in the constituency of Medicine Hat, with their location and date of establishment; and also all rural mail routes now being established or under consideration at the present time in the same constituency. Presented March 15, 1916.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

187*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1916, for a return showing:—1. The reason for the delay in the establishment of the rural mail routes, reported under consideration, in the constituency of Medicine Hat. 2. When these routes were first applied for. 3. If the applications possessed the required number of signatures. 4. If tenders have been invited. If so, for what routes. 5. Why the lowest tenders were not accepted, and the routes established. 6. If any tenders are being invited for these routes. 7. If there is a likelihood of any of these routes being operated immediately. Presented March 27, 1916.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

188. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, investigations and reports relating to the dismissal of Joseph Fleming, conductor Intercolonial Railway, and in regard to his reinstatement. Presented March 16, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

189. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th March, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, telegrams, communications and other documents relating to the dismissal of Mr. Hubert Paquin, postmaster of St. Gilbert de Portneuf. Presented March 16, 1916.—*Mr. Delisle.* *Not printed.*

190. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence and telegrams, exchanged between the Government, its Inquiry Commissioner, Mr. G. H. Bergeron, and all other persons, concerning the inquiry, the dismissal and replacing of the postmasters of the different post offices mentioned below; and of all correspondence relating to the appointments of the present postmasters who replace the former ones, who had been either dismissed or replaced for one reason or another:—St. Lazare Village, Vaudreuil Station, Pointe Fortune, Val des Eboulis, Mont Oscar, St. Justine de Newton, Ste. Marthe. Presented March 16, 1916.—*Mr. Boyer.* *Not printed.*

191. Dismissal of Mr. Chisholm, Inspector of Indian Agencies, Saskatchewan.—(*Senate*). *Not printed.*

192. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th February, 1916, for a return showing:—1. The names, rank and military qualifications of the officers on the Headquarters Staff of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisional Areas, including those on Staffs of Camps and Schools of Instruction, on October 1, 1915. 2. The names of those of the above who on that date had volunteered, taken the oath and been attested for overseas service. Presented March 20, 1916.—*Mr. Proulx*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

193. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a return showing:—1. How many persons have been employed by the Department of Militia since the beginning of the war in the examining, appraising or testing of materials, such as clothing, harness, etc., purchased for military purposes. 2. How many of such employees are practical trades people, experts, or otherwise experienced persons in the respective callings connected with the various materials as purchased. Presented March 20, 1916.—*Mr. Verville*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

194. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, petitions and documents of all kinds referring in any way to the application of Mrs. Flora McIntyre, of River Dennis, Inverness County, N.S., for the Fenian Raid Veteran Bounty of her late husband, Angus McIntyre, late of River Dennis. Presented March 20, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

195. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a return showing:—1. The names, dates of appointment, post office addresses at time of appointment, and former occupations of the censors employed by the Militia Department at Louisburg and North Sydney, Nova Scotia. 2. The names of all the said censors who are also decoders, and the names and addresses of all who are employed in the censorship service at the above points. 3. The amount paid to each censor or decoder since the 4th of August, 1914, up to the 1st February, 1916, or to any party or person in connection with the censorship or decoding services at the above places. Presented March 20, 1916.—*Mr. McKenie.*
Not printed.

196. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, agreements and all other papers relative to the creation of a Board of Conciliation, during the year 1915, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in regard to the employees of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, in the county of Pictou. Presented March 20, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

197. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a list of the employees in the Dominion Police Force, with the salary of each of them. Presented March 20, 1916. —*Mr. Boulay*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

198. Return showing:—1. Whether the Government have taken cognizance of the following article published in the Montreal "Gazette" on November 1, 1915:—"Canadian Help Comes from Sale of Gift Flour. Foodstuffs not Needed by the English Poor were Bought for Belgian Relief.—Funds to Aid East Coast.—Hon. Walter Long Suggested to Canadian Government that $750,000 be Allotted, and Latter Agreed.—(Special cable from the "Gazette's" resident staff correspondent.)

"London, October 31,—'Canada's aid to the east coast towns of England, which are suffering through the war, is the subject of some misconception,' said Sir George Perley to-day. In a statement in the Commons, Hon. Walter Long said that the necessary funds for a Government scheme of help for hotel and lodging house keepers had been generously provided by the Canadian Government. This gave rise to the idea that the Dominion was taking a new step, but the fact is that no money is coming from Canada. Of the flour sent by Canada a year ago to relieve distress in England, very little was distributed, as poverty was in no way abnormal. Some 400,000 bags of this flour were transferred to the American committee for Belgian relief, which purchased them. The money paid for this flour being in the hands of the Local Government Board, Hon. Walter Long, as President of the Board, suggested to Sir George Perley that this might be utilized for the relief of the east coast towns where the season had been ruined owing to the lack of railway facilities and the disinclination of the public to visit the east coast because of the possibility of German naval or aerial raids. The Dominion Government acquiesced in this proposal, and the sum of $750,000, part of the proceeds of the sale of the flour, has now been allotted for this purpose. Canada's generosity will therefore go to alleviate the distress of a large number of better-class people, who are direct sufferers from the war, instead of the destitute poor, for whom it was intended, but who, it develops, were not in need of it." 2. Whether the said article is accurate. If not, in what respect it is inaccurate. Presented March 20, 1916.—*Mr. Papineau.*
Not printed.

198*a*. Return showing:—1. Whether the Government is aware that the following extract from an article was published on the 12th January, 1915, in the Montreal "Gazette":—

"Distress Caused in England by War is Negligible.—Comparatively Small Portion of Colonial Gifts Used for National Relief.—Much Went to Belgians.—War Office also took Large Share.—Salvation Army has Scheme Requiring Canadian Co-operation.—(Special cable from the "Gazette's" resident staff correspondent.)

"London, January 11.—Very satisfactory evidence of the comparative absence in England of any distress caused by the war is furnished by a report on the special work of the Local Government Board arising out of the war, which was issued to-day as a White Paper. The action by Noel Kershaw, dealing with the disposition of the gifts from the Colonies, shows that only a small part of the goods allocated has been required for relieving the distress of civilians.

"The following is the disposition of the 940,530 bags of flour received from Canada: To the local committees for the relief of distress, 90,474; to the Belgian Refugees Committees, 1,691; transferred to the War Office, 99,760; further offer to the War Office, 300,000; to the Belgian Relief Commission, 413,886; sold, owing to damage, 4,719." 2. Who had charge of accepting delivery and the shipping of this flour. 3. Whether the Government have any information of the shortage of 59,430 bags of flour, alleged in said article. If not, what became of the flour that was short. Presented March 20, 1916.—*Mr. Papineau*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

199. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a return showing the amounts contributed from the constituency of Medicine Hat for machine guns, and by whom contributed or forwarded. Presented March 21, 1916.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. ..*Not printed.*

200. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a copy of all letters, petitions, recommendations and other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department relating to the appointment of the postmaster at West Roachdale, Guysborough County, Nova Scotia, to take the place of J. H. McGuire, deceased. Presented March 21, 1916.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

201. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th February, 1916, for a return showing in detail the payment or payments amounting to $647.50, paid to P. A. Stoddart, fishery guardian, Shelburne County, N.S., during the year ending March 31, 1915. Presented March 21, 1916.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

202. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and documents of all kinds relating to the chartering of the vessel *Starling*, by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Presented March 21, 1916. *Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

203. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all documents, letters, messages, correspondence and reports concerning a conference between the Minister of Agriculture and certain representatives of the Mennonite Church in or about July, 1873, and referred to in a certain letter dated 23rd July, 1873, signed by P. M. Lowe, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, and addressed to Messrs. David Klassen, Jacob Peters, Heinrich Wiebe and Cornelius Toews, delegates from Southern Russia. Presented March 21, 1916.—*Mr. McCraney*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

204. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, memorials and other documents relating to the subsidizing by the Government of the construction of ships in British Columbia, or of ships when built; or as to the laying down or constructing or assisting in the construction in British Columbia of twenty-five ships by the Government, or as to assisting by subsidies or otherwise in the construction of ships in the Dominion. Presented March 23, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald.* *Not printed.*

205. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a copy of the affidavit of David W. McLean, Windsor, N.S., to whom Warrant No. 25737 was issued for Fenian Raid Bounty, and also a copy of all correspondence and other documents relating to the payment of the same. Presented March 23, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

206. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1916, for a return showing:—1. The amount collected in wharfage on goods landed on Government wharves in the county of Victoria, at Neils Harbour, Ingonish, Englishtown, South Gut, Baddeck, Little Narrows, Nyaiga, and Big Bras d'Or. 2. The amount collected at each of the above places, by whom collected, and how much returned to the Government in each case. Presented March 27, 1916.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

207. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1916, for a return showing:—The names of the 54 Canadian officers employed in the Canadian Pay and Record Office, London, and amounts per month paid to each of them. Presented March 27, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

208. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, directions and other documents relative to the surveys for a railway under the Railway Department, which have been carried on during the past summer, at points east and west from Sunnybrae, in the county of Pictou. Presented March 27, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

209. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of all papers, agreements, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the proposal to purchase, lease, or use of, the railway known as the Vale Railway, county of Pictou, and to the operation of the same by the Railway Department. Presented March 27, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

210. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a return showing the number and purpose of all commissions appointed by the Government since 1911, and the cost of each, together with names of the various members of such commissions. Presented March 27, 1916.—*Mr. Pardee*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

211. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and documents relating to the dismissal or resignation of Dr. W. T. Patton from the service of the Veterinary Inspection Branch of the Department of the Interior, and his re-appointment and his later dismissal or resignation. Presented March 27, 1916.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

211*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and documents relating to the dismissal or resignation of Dr. W. T. Patton, from the service of the Veterinary Inspection Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Coutts, Alberta, and his re-appointment and later dismissal or resignation. Presented May 10, 1916.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

212. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th February, 1916, for a copy of all accounts, telegrams, letters, bills of costs and other documents relating to the case of J. P. Dionne against the King, before the Exchequer Court, in which case Mr. Leo Bérube was attorney and Mr. E. H. Cimon was counsel, both being lawyers of Fraserville. Presented March 27, 1916.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.. .. ..*Not printed*

212*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th April, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams and letters from Leo Berube, lawyer, M.P.P., to the Minister of Justice, relating to the production of the official and public documents asked for by C. A. Gauvreau, M.P., in the case of J. P. Dionne vs. The King, and of any answers of the Minister of Justice to such telegrams and letters. Presented April 10, 1916.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

213. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence with the Imperial authorities in connection with the purchase of horses, and the prohibiting of the export of horses. Presented March 27, 1916.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

214. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports and documents of all kinds relating to the visits of a fair wage officer to New Glasgow, N.S., in connection with the schedule of wages of men employed in works making shells at that place. Presented March 28, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald.*
Not printed.

215. Copy of Order in Council P.C. No. 634, dated 24th March, 1916, *re* the prohibition of the exportation of certain goods including nickel, nickel ore and nickel matte, to certain foreign ports. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, March 28, 1916.
Printed for sessional papers only.

216. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, accounts, vouchers, memoranda, etc., relating to the construction of a launch way and boat house at Bear Cove Beach, Halifax County, N.S., and completed in 1914. Presented March 29, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

217. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a detailed statement of the expenditure last year at McNair's Cove, Nova Scotia, giving the names of the workmen, the number thus employed, the amount paid to each; also the amount paid for supplies and material, and the names of the persons to whom the same was paid. Presented March 29, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

218. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, accounts, vouchers, receipts, etc., in connection with the construction of a wharf at Shad Bay, Halifax County, N.S., in 1914 and 1915. Presented March 29, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

219. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1916, for a return showing:—1. Whether the Government has received any complaints as to the manner of supplying clothing to the Royal Military College, or as to its fit, workmanship or materials employed, or as to any delay in furnishing the cadets with clothing. 2. If so, from whom such complaints have been received. 3. On what grounds. 4. What form the complaint was in. 5. The nature of the complaint. 6. If the Government is aware as to whether or not there has been dissatisfaction as to the fit, workmanship and materials employed, or as to any delay in furnishing the cadets with clothing. 7. If it is true, as alleged, that the late Commandant of the Royal Military College, Colonel Crowe, before he left, recommended a change of system for the supply of clothing, and outlined the features of such a system. 8. If so, the details of the plan suggested. 9. To what extent the plan suggested by Colonel Crowe was adopted. If not adopted, why not. 10. Whether the present Commandant of the Royal Military College made any suggestions as to a change in the system of supplying clothing to the cadets. 11. If so, the changes which he suggested. Presented March 30, 1916.—*Mr. Carvell.*
Not printed.

220. Escape of alien enemies from detention camps at Amherst, N.S.—(*Senate*)..*Not printed.*

221. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, petitions, papers, telegrams, tenders and other documents relating to the establishment of a rural mail route from Alma, through Sylvester and Loch Broom, and as to the closing of the post offices at Sylvester and Loch Broom. Presented March 31, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

222. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all petitions, letters, papers, telegrams, tenders and other documents relating to the establishment of rural mail route from Scotsburn to North Scotsburn, Rogers Hill and Hardwood Hill, and as to the closing of any post offices on said route. Presented March 31, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

232. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and petitions in the possession or under the control of the Post Office Department having reference to the dismissal of Postmaster McRitchie at North River Centre, Victoria County, Nova Scotia, and to the appointment of Neil McLeod in his place. Presented April 5, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

233. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1916, for a copy of all petitions, correspondence, telegrams, recommendations and other papers or documents in the possession of the Postmaster General or his department, relating to the dismissal of James Hall, Postmaster at Milford Haven Bridge, Guysborough County, Nova Scotia, and the appointment of Guy O'Connor, as his successor. Presented April 5, 1916.—*Mr. Sinclair.* *Not printed.*

234. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a report showing the apportioning of electoral polling divisions in Manitoba, made by judges under authority of the Dominion Elections Act, 7-8 Edward VII, Chapter 26. Presented April 5, 1916.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

235. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1916, for a copy of all profiles, reports, correspondence and all documents concerning the construction of a viaduct at Amqui, on the Intercolonial Railway, at the place called Traverse Dubé, Dubé Crossing; also of the plans of properties belonging to the Intercolonial Railway at Amqui, and of the land leased to the Municipality of Amqui, with a copy of the lease affecting such land. Presented April 5, 1916.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

236. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1916, for a return showing the number of horses bought for remounts in Alberta, the persons from whom they were purchased, and the amount paid for each horse. Presented April 6, 1916.—*Mr. Buchanan.* *Not printed.*

237. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1916, for a return showing:—1. Who has been furnishing food, clothing and other necessary supplies to the soldiers at North Sydney and Sydney Mines, since the 4th August, 1914, to the 1st February, 1916. 2. The names and amounts paid to each, and amounts due to each on 1st February, 1916, over and above what has already been paid. 3. Whether the said supplies of all kinds were obtained or called for by public tender. If so, how the tenders were called, and who the tenderers were. 4. If the contracts for such supplies were always given to the lowest tenderer. 5. The names of those who tendered, and the figures of the tenders in each case. 6. The different methods by which tenders were invited, and for what classes of merchandise or supplies. Presented April 6, 1916.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. ..*Not printed.*

238. Order in Council No. P.C. 680, dated 23rd March, 1916, respecting the application of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, in the case of disputes between employers and employees affecting the delivery of war supplies. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, April 6, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

239. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a copy of all the evidence taken by the Commission appointed to inquire into claims for damages made against the Militia Department in the town of Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, and of the report made upon each claim or case, said claims being for damages to lands and other property. Presented April 7, 1916.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

240 Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1916, for a copy of all letters, correspondence and telegrams between the Speaker, the Clerk of the House of Commons, the Civil Service Commission and the Minister of Finance in regard to the proposed appointment of Mr. H. Crossley Sherwood, as Assistant Clerk of Routine and Records, from 1st October, 1914, down to the present date. Presented April 7, 1916.—*Mr. Turriff.* *Not printed.*

240*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1916, for a copy of all letters, correspondence and telegrams between the Speaker, the Clerk of the House of Commons, the Civil Service Commission and the Minister of Finance in regard to the proposed appointment of Mr. H. Crossley Sherwood, as Assistant Clerk of Routine and Records, from 1st October, 1914, down to the present date. Presented April 10, 1916.—*Mr. Turriff*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

241. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1916, for a copy of all recommendations, letters, telegrams and correspondence relating to the recent appointment of a lightkeeper at Arisaig, N.S. Presented April 7, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).* *Not printed.*

242. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 31st March, 1916:—For a copy of all papers, letters and all correspondence regarding the passport granted to W. F. Bauman, an alien enemy. The said Bauman is a Bavarian.—(*Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

243. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, or other communications sent to the Government or any member or department thereof before 15th August, 1914, pointing out the necessity of granting relief to the settlers in the drouth-stricken area of Alberta. Presented April 10, 1916.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

254. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams and other documents relating to the survey in the harbour of Pictou, for a proposed new bridge, by the Railway Department; and also a statement showing the amounts paid in connection with said survey, the names of the persons to whom paid, and the purposes for which they were paid. Presented April 11, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

265. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th April, 1916, for a return showing:—1. How many clerks there are in the Finance Department who belong to and are paid from the outside service vote and who work in the inside service. 2. The names of said clerks. 3. Salary paid to each. 4. How long each has been in the service of the Department. 5. If all or any of these clerks have passed any examination. If so, what examination and on what date or dates. Presented April 26, 1916.—*Mr. Turriff*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

266. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1916, for a return showing:—1. The number of permanent employees in the Department of Inland Revenue in 1915-16. 2. How many there will be in 1916-17. 3. How much money was paid in salaries for temporary employees in each of the following years: 1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15 and 1915-16. 4. The names of the temporary employees and the dates of their appointment, respectively. Presented April 26, 1916.—*Mr. Lanctot*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

267. Return to an Order of the Senate dated the 14th instant, showing the number of men recruited up to the first day of April, 1916.—(*Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

268. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated the 23rd day of March, 1916, of all papers and documents dealing with the escapes and the liberation of alien enemy prisoners from the detention camp situated at Banff, in the province of Alberta. Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.—(*Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

269. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th April, 1916, for a return showing:—1 Whether there is a Director of Recruiting and Organizations in England for the Canadian Service. 2. If so, his name and duties. 3. The number employed upon his staff. 4. The total expenses of his staff. Presented April 28, 1916... .. ..*Not printed.*

270. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated 11th instant:—For a copy of an application made by Rev. Isaac Hunter Macdonald, of Kintore, Ontario, to the Militia Department for a position of chaplain or major; also, of all copies of letters, papers or telegrams either recommending or opposing said application.—(*Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

271. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 29th March, 1916, for a copy of all petitions received by the Governor General in Council requesting the disavowal of the Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, Chapter 45, 5 George V, 1915, concerning the School Commission of the Roman Catholic Schools of the City of Ottawa, and of all documents, memoranda, reports, letters and correspondence concerning the said petitions for disavowal, or concerning the said Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, 5 George V, Chapter 45. Presented May 1, 1916.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

271*a*. Order in Council and Report of Minister of Justice transmitting to Lieutenant Governor of Ontario copy of petition from Samuel Genest and others, praying for the disallowance of an Act of the Legislature of Ontario, Chapter 45 of 5 George V (1915). Order in Council and Report of Minister of Justice on the Statutes of the Legislature of Ontario, passed in the 5th year of His Majesty's reign (1915). Report of Prime Minister of Ontario on petition relating to the disallowance of an Act of the Legislature of Ontario, Chapter 45 of 5 George V (1915). Presented May 3, 1916.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers only.*

272. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, correspondence and contracts between the Quebec Harbour Commission and Benjamin Demers, of the parish of St. Nicolas, county of Lévis, concerning the purchase of the St. Nicolas quarry. Presented May 1, 1916.—*Mr. Bourassa*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

273. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a return showing a list of vessels belonging to the Canadian Government which are on service under the provision of the Canadian Naval Act, and of all vessels not now in service and their present condition and suitability for service, and also for a copy of all letters, petitions or communications had by or with the Government in regard to the establishment of a Canadian Naval Brigade. Presented May 1, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

274. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th March, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions and papers, including the report of Charles Bruce, engineer, in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries relating to the construction of a bait freezer at White Head, Nova Scotia. Presented May 1, 1916.—*Mr. Sinclair*
Not printed.

275. Duplicate Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence and reports relating to the purchase of 25,000 shovels of special pattern, mentioned in Order in Council P.C. 2302, dated 4th September, 1914, on page 38 of memoranda respecting work of the Department of Militia and Defence, and also relating to any further purchases of such shovels. Presented May 1, 1916.—*Mr. Hughes (P.E.I.)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

276. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th April, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, offers, tenders, reports, contracts and documents relating to the sale or other disposal of small arms ammunition since 4th August, 1914. Presented May 1, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

276*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 5th April, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, offers, tenders, reports, contracts and documents relating to the sale or other disposal of small arms ammunition since 4th August, 1914. Presented May 2, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

277. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1916, for a copy of all documents, correspondence, reports, etc., concerning the dismissal of J. B. Levesque, of Rivière Ouelle, as steward on the steamer *Champlain*. Presented May 2, 1916.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

278. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, memoranda, reports, telegrams, recommendations, orders, etc., between the Department of Railways and Canals and the officers of the St. Maurice Fire Protective Association with reference to fire protection on the Transcontinental Railway line between Hervey Junction and the western boundary of the Province of Quebec. Presented May 2, 1916.—*Mr. Bureau*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

279. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and contracts between the Department of Railways and Canals or any official thereof, including the officials of the Intercolonial Railway, and any member of the Government of New Brunswick, the St. John and Quebec Railway Company or any official thereof, regarding the operation of the Valley Railway, so-called, in the Province of New Brunswick, from the first day of October, 1914, down to the present date. Presented May 2, 1916.—*Mr. Carvell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

280. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th April, 1916, for a copy of a certain lease made by the Government of Canada to one J. A. Culverwell, of a certain water-power on the Trent waterway, known as the Burleigh Falls power; and of all assignments of said lease and of the consents of the Government of Canada thereto; and also a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, tenders, reports, contracts and other papers, relating to the said original lease. Presented May 2, 1916.—*Mr. Burnham*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

281. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated the 12th April, 1916, showing copies of all petitions, correspondence, etc., relating to the purchase, by the Government, of the Quebec and Saguenay Railway.—(*Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

282. 1. Copy of letter from the Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada to the Prime Minister *re* proposals made in respect to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

2. Schedule of outstanding bonds, debentures, loans and notes, 1st January, 1916, and interest payments of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company.

3. Memorandum *re* Grand Trunk Pacific Act, 1914, and proceeds of securities issued thereunder.

4. Statement showing bonds, etc., authorized, issued and outstanding and net proceeds therefrom, also interest payable for the years 1916 and 1917 (as from 29th February, 1916), Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines.

5. Advances by Grand Trunk Railway Company at 29th February, 1916.

6. Financial statements of the Canadian Northern Railway System, 15th April, 1916.

7. Memorandum *re* Canadian Northern Railway Company Guarantee Act, 1914, and proceeds of securities issued thereunder.

8. Letter from G. A. Bell, financial comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals to the Prime Minister, in respect to issue of his certificate for the purpose of releasing the proceeds of the forty-five million dollar, 4 per cent debenture stock, guaranteed by the Dominion Government. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, May 3, 1916. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

282*a*. Copies of mortgage deed of trust securing an issue of $16,000,000 of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway bonds, guaranteed by the Dominion Government. Presented by Sir T. White, May 5, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

282*b*. Copies of mortgage deed of trust securing an issue of $45,000,000 of Canadian Northern Railway securities, guaranteed by the Dominion Government, issued under the legislation of 1914. Presented by Sir Thos. White, May 5, 1916.

283. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1916, for a return showing:—1. The amount which has been paid out for new buildings and repairs at the Royal Military College and at Fort Henry, in each of the years 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915. 2. To whom the money was paid, and the amount in each case. 3. What portion of the work was tendered for, and the amount of each tender submitted. Presented May 3, 1916.—*Mr. Edwards*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

284. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1916, for a return showing the names and addresses of all persons in the Public Service of any and every Department of the Government of Canada, in the counties of Cape Breton, Victoria, Inverness, Richmond, Guysborough, Antigonish and Pictou, Province of Nova Scotia. Presented May 4, 1916. —*Mr. Carroll*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Concluded.*

295a. Correspondence in respect to the offer of sale to the Government of Canada of the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway, the Quebec and Saguenay Railway and the Lotbinière and Megantic Railway. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, May 16, 1916.
Not printed.

296. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 1st March, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, Orders in Council, etc., relating to the transfer by the Government of Ontario to the Government of Canada, of the rights held by the former in the lakes, dams, etc., contiguous to or forming a part of the Trent Valley Waterways System. Presented May 17, 1916.—*Mr. Graham.*
Not printed.

297. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st May, 1916, for a copy of all papers, telegrams, letters and other documents in connection with the decision to locate an interior storage elevator at Calgary, Alberta. Presented May 17, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

298. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th April, 1916, for a return showing the plan and description of the proposed permanent harbour quay line in the harbour at Pictou, and for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the establishment of the same. Presented May 17, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald .. ..Not printed.*

299. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of all tenders, offers, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the arrangements for the handling of freight and coal at Pictou, in connection with the boats engaged in the winter service between Pictou and Prince Edward Island during the year 1914-1915, and during the present season. Presented May 18, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald .. .. ..Not printed.*

DEPARTMENT

OF

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1915.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHÉ, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1916

[No. 32—1916.]

To Field Marshal, His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

SIR,—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the year ended March 31, 1915.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient servant,

P. E. BLONDIN,
Secretary of State.

29th February, 1916.

OTTAWA, February 15, 1916.

HON. P. E. BLONDIN,
Secretary of State.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the year ended March 31, 1915.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. DE L. TACHE,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

OTTAWA, November, 1915.

JOSEPH de L. TACHÉ, Esq.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the transactions of this branch of the department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. Complete details of the financial operations of the department will be found under the following heads:—

1. General Financial Statement for the year.
2. Letter of Credit Account.
3. King's Printer's Advance Account.
4. Printing Branch Account and comparative statements.
5. Stationery Branch Account and comparative statements.
6. Expenditure on Appropriations and detail of same.
7. *Canada Gazette*, comparative statement of Revenue and Expenditure.
8. Casual Revenue Account.
9. Audit of Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Printing Accounts.
10. Government Newspaper Advertising Accounts.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. FRIGON,
Chief Accountant.

1. GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1915.

DR. DR.

		Printing Branch.		Stationery Branch.		Casual Revenue Receipts.	Appropriation Credits.	Total.
		Letter of Credit, Receipts.	Work completed and chargeable to Departments.	Letter of Credit, Receipts.	Goods purchased and chargeable to Departments.			
King's Printer's Advance Account.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Advances to Printing Branch account	$1,813,760 42							
Advances to Printing Branch account by bills of exchange	7 20							
		1,813,767 62						1,813,767 62
Advances to Stationery Branch account	$1,073,356 52							
Less refunds	56 78							
	$1,073,299 74							
Advances to Stationery Branch by bills of exchange	20,299 04							
				1,093,598 78				1,093,598 78
Printing, binding, etc., chargeable to departments			896,275 19					
Paper stock used on above work			399,127 26					
Printing, etc., purchased outside and chargeable to depart's.			511,988 14					
Linotype and monotype dross sold to public			682 54					
Empty spools sold to public			35 70					
Gold leaf savings sold to public			317 44					
Paper stock saved in Press room and sold to Stationery Br'ch			264 96					
Suspense account—Amount paid in advance on "Farm Grasses" in 1912-13 and adjusted this year			5,576 12					
Total								1,814,267 35
Stationery, etc., chargeable to departments					1,084,443 05			
Total								1,084,443 05

CASUAL REVENUE ACCOUNT.							
Proceeds of sales:—							
Parliamentary publications to departments					6,272 43		
" " public					8,392 02		
Canada Gazette, advertising and subscriptions					19,443 49		
Voters' lists to public					100 68		
Waste paper, empty cases, etc., to public					3,601 67		
Excess of revenue over expenditure in Printing Branch account					499 73		
Profit on Stationery Branch account					3,341 97		
Total							41,651 99
APPROPRIATIONS.							
Gratuities						2,209 47	
Civil Government salaries						69,562 50	
" " contingencies						10,300 00	
Printing, binding, and distributing the annual statutes						10,000 00	
Contingent expenses in connection with the voters' lists						8,000 00	
Plant—New						50,000 00	
Plant—Renewals						7,000 00	
Miscellaneous printing						150,000 00	
Canada Gazette						41,000 00	
Distribution of parliamentary documents						3,000 00	
Total							351,071 97
Grand total	1,813,767 62	1,814,267 35	1,093,598 78	1,084,443 05	41,651 99	351,071 97	6,198,800 76

1. GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*Concluded.*

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KING'S PRINTER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.	PRINTING BRANCH.		STATIONERY BRANCH.		Casual Revenue Deposits.	Appropriation Expenditure.	Total.
	Letter of Credit, Expenditure.	Receipts from Departments.	Letter of Credit, Expenditure.	Receipts from Departments.			
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Expenditure on Printing Branch account—							
Wages	832,674 06						
Printing material	61,471 06						
Paper stock	397,273 76						
Miscellaneous expense	12,014 22						
Outside work	510,334 52						
Total							1,813,767 62
Expenditure on Stationery Branch account—							
Goods, stationery, etc			975,636 37				
Wages			86,562 55				
Miscellaneous expense			31,399 86				
Total							1,093,598 78
Deposits to credit of Dominion Government—							
Sales of printing, etc., to departments		1,807,390 59					
" linotype and monotype dross		682 54					
" empty spools		35 70					
" paper stock saved and on hand in Press room, on March 31, 1915		264 96					
" of gold leaf savings		317 44					
Suspense account		5,576 12					
Total							1,814,267 35
Sales of stationery, etc., to departments				1,084,443 05			
Total							1,084,443 05

CASUAL REVENUE.							
Deposits to credit of Dominion Government—							
Sales of Parliamentary publications to departments					6,272 43		
" Parliamentary publications to public					8,392 02		
" *Canada Gazette*, advertising and subscriptions					19,443 49		
" voters' lists to public					100 68		
" waste paper, empty cases, etc., to public					3,601 67		
Entry warrants—							
Excess of revenue over expenditure in Printing Branch account transferred to credit of Casual Revenue account					499 73		
Profit on Stationery Branch account transferred to credit of Casual Revenue account					3,341 97		
Total							41,651 99
APPROPRIATIONS.							
Expenditure—							
Gratuities						2,209 47	
Civil Government salaries						58,250 00	
" " contingencies						9,352 46	
Printing, binding and distributing the annual statutes						9,996 73	
Contingent expenses in connection with the voters' lists						7,996 63	
Plant—New						49,813 08	
Plant—Renewals						6,962 92	
Miscellaneous printing						149,998 42	
Canada Gazette						30,884 52	
Distribution of parliamentary documents						2,988 58	
Total							328,152 81
Unexpended balances—							
Civil Government salaries						11,312 50	
" " contingencies						947 54	
Printing, binding and distributing the annual statutes						3 27	
Contingent expenses in connection with the voters' lists						3 37	
Plant—New						186 92	
Plant—Renewals						37 08	
Miscellaneous printing						1 58	
Canada Gazette						10,115 48	
Distribution of parliamentary documents						11 42	
Total							22,619 16
Grand total	1,813,767 62	1,814,267 35	1,093,598 78	1,084,443 05	41,651 99	351,071 97	6,198,800 76

2. LETTER OF CREDIT ACCOUNT.

Total amount received by letter of credit for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915	$3,200,000 00
Total amount received by bills of exchange	20,306 24
	$3,220,306 24

Detail, by accounts, of net expenditure drawn by cheque and by bills of exchange on letter of credit account—

Printing Branch account	$1,813,767 62	
Stationery Branch account	1,093,598 78	
Printing, binding, and distributing the annual statutes	9,996 73	
Contingent expenses in connection with the voters' lists	7,996 63	
Plant, New	49,813 08	
Plant, Renewals	6,962 92	
Canada Gazette	30,884 52	
Miscellaneous printing	149,998 42	
Distribution of parliamentary documents	2,988 58	
		$3,166,007 28
Refunds, deposited to credit of respective accounts—		
Stationery Branch account	$ 56 78	
Plant, New	152 74	
		209 52
Unexpended balance—written off		54,089 44
		$3,220,306 24

3. KING'S PRINTER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

Advances to King's Printer during the fiscal year 1914–15—		
For Printing Branch account	$1,813,767 62	
For Stationery Branch account	1,093,655 56	
		$ 2,907,423 18
Amount received for printing, etc., in excess of expenditure on the same		499 73
Amount received for stationery, etc., in excess of expenditure on the same		3,341 97
		$ 2,911,264 88
Deposits to credit of Receiver General, made by the King's Printer to cover advances during the fiscal year 1914–15—		
Amount received from departments and Parliament for printing, etc.	$1,807,390 59	
Amount received by Printing Branch from Stationery Branch for sale of printing paper	264 96	
Amount from sale of dross	682 54	
Amount from sale of empty spools	35 70	
Amount from sale of gold leaf savings	317 44	
		$ 1,808,691 23
Suspense account—amount paid in advance on "Farm Grasses" in 1912–13 and adjusted this year		5,576 12
		$ 1,814,267 35
Amount received from departments and Parliament for stationery, etc.	$1,084,443 05	
Amount of refunds—Stationery Branch	56 78	
		1,084,499 83
Amount by which the stock of Stationery Branch was increased during the fiscal year 1914–15		12,497 70
		$ 2,911,264 88

4. PRINTING BRANCH ACCOUNT.

Inventory on April 1, 1914		$ 184,476 90
Expenditure for the fiscal year 1914-15—		
Inside work, Wages	$ 832,674 06	
" Printing material, etc.	470,759 04	
Outside work	510,334 52	
		1,813,767 62
Amount received in excess of expenditure during the fiscal year 1914-15, transferred to the credit of Casual Revenue account		499 73
		$ 1,998,744 25
Revenue for the fiscal year 1914-15—		
Sale of inside work, printing, etc., to departments and Parliament	$ 1,295,402 45	
Sale of outside work to departments and Parliament	511,988 14	
		$1,807,390 59
Sale of dross		682 54
Sale of empty spools		35 70
Sale of gold leaf savings		317 44
Sale of paper saved in Press Room to Stationery Branch		264 96
Suspense account—amount paid in advance on "Farm Grasses" in 1912-13, and adjusted this year		5,576 12
Net debit balance for the fiscal year 1914-15		28,251 59
Inventory on March 31, 1915		156,225 31
		$ 1,998,744 25

Detail of Inventory of Printing Branch on March 31, 1915.

Work in process—		
Hand composition	$ 26,090 55	
Linotype composition	11,378 70	
Monotype composition	10,674 16	
		$ 48,143 41
Stereotyping		1,555 71
Press work		6,821 51
Binding		15,486 79
Map engraving		13,346 56
		$ 85,353 98
Material, etc., on jobs in process—		
Stereotype room	$ 3 50	
Press room—Ink	517 94	
Bindery	1,213 22	
Die stamping room	1 25	
Map engraving room	461 74	
Paper	49,037 65	
		51,235 30
Material, etc., on hand in different rooms—		
Stereotype room	$ 14 14	
Press room	1,309 48	
Bindery	3,752 66	
Die stamping room	230 78	
Map engraving room	586 99	
Caretaker's room	188 57	
Chief mechanic's room	258 08	
Storekeeper's room	13,216 63	
		19,557 33
Amount for lithographing, printing, binding, etc., paid to outside firms and not charged to departments and Parliament on March 31, 1915		78 70
Total		$ 156,225 31

STATEMENT, by Departments, of amounts paid for Printing, Binding, Lithographing, etc., done outside the Department, during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915.

Department.	Freight, etc.	Printing, Binding, Lithographing.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	280 59	64,708 76	64,989 35
Archives		57 55	57 55
Auditor General	1 00	42 75	43 75
Civil Service Commission	0 70	137 85	138 55
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery		58 60	58 60
Commission of Conservation		13 00	13 00
Customs	15 61	6,463 61	6,479 22
Exchequer Court	0 30	35 00	35 30
External Affairs	1 63	63 50	65 13
Finance		376 43	376 43
Governor General's Secretary		384 85	384 85
House of Commons	197 93	69,565 84	69,763 77
Immigration	13 39	10,739 24	10,752 63
Indian Affairs		301 60	301 60
Inland Revenue	1 82	1,824 69	1,826 51
Insurance		744 59	744 59
Intercolonial Railway	1 13	120 29	121 42
Interior	459 07	85,455 45	85,914 52
International Joint Commission	1 85	47 41	49 26
Justice	8 75	285 45	294 20
Labour	0 75	25,901 88	25,902 63
Library of Parliament		27 63	27 63
Marine and Fisheries	71 14	13,004 77	13,075 91
Militia and Defence	29 25	26,648 54	26,677 79
Mines	234 93	113,363 33	113,598 26
Naval Service	104 44	15,401 26	15,505 70
Post Office	261 75	43,091 00	43,352 75
Privy Council	0 60	17 50	18 10
Public Printing and Stationery	1 45	2,095 10	2,096 55
Public Works	6 90	2,865 19	2,872 09
Railways and Canals	28 18	3,116 68	3,144 86
Railway Commission	0 45	758 03	758 48
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	1 77	477 22	478 99
Secretary of State	1 25	2,655 56	2,656 81
Senate	0 50	435 85	436 35
Supreme Court		5 50	5 50
Trade and Commerce	148 32	17,167 57	17,315 89
	1,875 45	508,459 07	510,334 52

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STATEMENT of Printing, Lithographing, etc., and Paper supplied to Departments and Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915.

Department.	Outside Work.	Inside Printing, Binding, etc.	Paper.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	57,593 31	50,781 21	33,880 53	142,255 05
Archives	57 55	2,539 60	95 80	2,692 95
Auditor General	74 25	925 57	929 17	1,928 99
Civil Service Commission	174 45	2,011 47	1,166 78	3,352 70
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	10 60	766 38	419 85	1,196 83
Commission of Conservation	72 50	9 91	4 83	87 24
Customs	6,440 33	29,860 19	28,046 35	64,346 87
Departments Generally	.....	26 00	14 02	40 02
Dominion Police	158 15	891 33	1,396 60	2,446 08
Exchequer Court	35 30	1,553 38	188 15	1,776 83
External Affairs	70 63	3,569 09	681 96	4,321 68
Finance	383 93	3,930 39	2,666 64	6,980 96
Governor General's Secretary	384 85	296 66	847 63	1,529 14
House of Commons	60,868 48	263,323 72	48,392 49	372,584 69
Immigration	11,928 60	4,302 95	4,398 91	20,630 46
Indian Affairs	313 10	5,373 83	1,569 65	7,256 58
Inland Revenue	1,826 51	18,930 02	6,211 41	26,967 94
Insurance	881 39	8,676 79	2,096 91	11,655 09
Intercolonial Railway	1,006 86	3,670 86	1,888 30	6,566 02
Interior	74,252 54	58,381 57	27,435 74	160,069 85
International Joint Commission	47 41	5 55	2 55	55 51
Justice	102 72	2,389 31	1,306 92	3,798 95
Labour	25,101 49	4,221 74	1,932 96	31,256 19
Library of Parliament	39 88	5,464 25	111 06	5,615 19
Marine and Fisheries	11,406 02	20,989 09	11,137 17	43,532 28
Militia and Defence	26,163 14	63,260 70	44,921 95	134,345 79
Mines	116,365 65	28,258 14	13,287 14	157,910 93
Miscellaneous Printing	29,570 37	94,657 46	42,716 28	166,944 11
Naval Service	15,936 83	16,108 72	12,263 94	44,309 49
Penitentiaries	23 00	1,255 54	605 41	1,883 95
Post Office	43,590 22	73,429 95	54,111 98	171,132 15
Privy Council	56 60	575 95	661 37	1,293 92
Public Printing and Stationery	2,082 02	45,827 12	12,727 32	60,637 06
Public Works	2,860 30	27,301 19	11,636 51	41,798 00
Railways and Canals	1,988 91	8,401 18	4,972 33	15,352 42
Railway Commission	1,001 58	1,070 47	916 70	2,988 75
Royal Mint	.....	97 31	62 00	159 31
Royal North-West Mounted Police	478 99	2,981 93	6,252 20	9,713 12
Secretary of State	2,679 27	6,882 18	7,725 68	17,287 13
Senate	.....	9,170 82	512 41	9,683 23
Supreme Court	5 50	1,191 09	162 56	1,359 15
Trade and Commerce	15,954 91	23,051 39	12,038 17	51,044 47
Transcontinental Railway	.....	53 24	1 20	54 44
Total	511,988 14	896,275 19	399,127 26	1,807,390 59

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Printing, Binding, Lithographing, etc., and Paper supplied to Departments and Parliament for the last five fiscal years, 1910–1911, 1911–1912, 1912–1913, 1913–1914, and 1914–1915.

Department.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	81,337 74	112,444 37	97,334 62	126,833 99	142,255 05
Archives				6,297 51	2,692 95
Auditor General	1,705 93	2,718 41	1,137 14	3,053 69	1,928 99
Civil Service Commission	1,993 25	2,089 99	1,680 42	3,137 80	3,352 70
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	167 29	7,970 11	1,202 20	5,374 56	1,196 83
Commission of Conservation	86 06	62 33	45 54	56 08	87 24
Customs	35,027 98	37,756 13	45,887 42	56,889 28	64,346 87
Departments Generally	126 05	178 03	290 40	157 39	40 02
Dominion Police		612 71	760 02	908 75	2,446 08
Exchequer Court	1,968 13	802 13	663 41	948 44	1,776 83
External Affairs	1,978 51	2,215 33	2,959 70	2,406 28	4,321 68
Finance	4,618 93	5,234 94	5,084 19	7,209 48	6,980 96
General Consulting Engineer		2 70	8 47		
Governor General's Secretary	2,060 11	1,838 17	2,003 19	1,421 76	1,529 14
House of Commons	336,376 65	255,757 40	281,764 62	363,705 53	372,584 69
Immigration		29,314 19	78,181 81	78,937 71	20,630 46
Indian Affairs	5,335 78	4,372 57	5,961 91	6,303 00	7,256 58
Inland Revenue	13,818 03	16,772 46	18,345 23	22,292 06	26,967 94
Insurance	6,154 61	7,012 50	8,247 27	9,179 33	11,655 09
Intercolonial Railway	5,727 61	6,332 14	7,342 60	5,981 86	6,566 02
Interior	155,326 63	132,333 58	83,597 26	128,340 19	160,069 85
International Joint Commission		76 74	49 58		55 51
Justice	2,131 04	2,016 43	4,303 27	2,225 08	3,798 95
Labour	28,989 03	22,252 49	23,539 95	38,493 22	31,256 19
Library of Parliament	2,818 14	2,402 48	4,398 49	3,615 79	5,615 19
Marine and Fisheries	31,450 56	45,977 22	56,434 96	48,625 14	43,532 28
Militia and Defence	30,499 01	40,883 75	53,439 74	67,408 17	134,345 79
Mines	35,467 55	41,338 55	57,242 59	131,001 59	157,910 93
Miscellaneous Printing	112,406 26	77,592 41	100,586 32	93,574 92	166,944 11
Naval Service	12,396 17	15,430 55	20,507 15	18,242 47	44,309 49
Penitentiaries	1,647 32	850 48	1,572 51	2,026 23	1,883 95
Post Office	103,946 91	121,500 06	159,476 48	172,704 24	171,132 15
Privy Council	788 37	776 55	1,135 09	1,033 84	1,293 92
Public Printing and Stationery	37,163 89	104,302 24	49,408 78	62,377 79	60,637 06
Public Service Commission		164 07	577 95		
Public Works	19,020 69	23,110 11	30,338 29	44,400 32	41,798 00
Railways and Canals	7,834 15	7,489 05	9,989 55	15,082 90	15,362 42
Railway Commission	2,538 51	2,454 93	2,369 41	3,357 66	2,988 75
Royal Mint	313 62	284 64	426 66	433 74	159 31
Royal N.-W. Mounted Police	5,089 70	3,021 11	3,903 77	4,945 13	6,252 20
Secretary of State	2,553 70	2,885 78	11,850 97	6,629 21	17,287 13
Senate	12,821 33	7,327 91	5,829 67	7,536 97	9,683 23
Supreme Court	894 54	1,362 47	1,334 14	1,813 45	1,359 15
Trade and Commerce	15,764 01	14,950 65	33,389 57	36,380 04	51,044 47
Transcontinental Railway	121 77	74 17	98 97	708 47	54 44
Total	1,130,610 56	1,165,455 03	1,274,870 28	1,597,051 06	1,807,390 56

5. STATIONERY BRANCH ACCOUNT.

Inventory, April 1, 1914		$ 197,660 04
Amount of goods purchased during fiscal year 1914-15—		
Canadian and American	$ 955,337 33	
British and Foreign	20,299 04	
		975,636 37
Amount of other expenditure during fiscal year 1914-15—		
Wages	$ 86,562 55	
Customs duties and brokerage	7,098 46	
Freight, etc	24,301 40	
		117,962 41
Amount received for goods issued in excess of expenditure on the same		3,341 97
		$ 1,294,600 79
Amount of goods issued to departments and Parliament during fiscal year 1914-15		$ 1,084,443 05
Inventory, March 31, 1915		210,157 74
		$ 1,294,600 79

The stock of goods on hand has been increased during the fiscal year by the amount, $12,497.70.

STATEMENT of Goods purchased and Goods issued to Departments and Parliament, in each month for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915.

Month.	Goods Purchased.		Goods Issued.
	British and Foreign.	Canadian and American.	
1914.	£ s. d / $ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April		30,429 95	61,997 57
May	225 13 0 / 1,098 92	110,356 04	94,900 40
June	539 7 11 / 2,625 05	91,342 58	88,341 19
July	443 9 11 / 2,158 34	81,045 84	77,544 78
August	589 14 1 / 2,869 89	75,746 22	93,889 73
September	394 5 3 / 1,918 74	55,660 08	84,654 39
October	1,029 17 0 / 5,011 94	59,679 36	90,487 10
November	329 5 2 / 1,601 90	86,978 63	82,059 95
December	1 16 11 / 8 93	103,008 56	87,509 99
1915.			
January	394 0 5 / 1,917 57	61,058 82	93,991 13
February	137 13 1 / 669 92	71,256 71	99,981 80
March	85 19 10 / 415 49	128,831 32	129,085 02
	4,171 2 10 / 20,299 04	955,394 11	
Refunds on goods purchased		56 78	
Amount of Canadian and American purchases		955,337 33	
Amount of British and Foreign purchases		20,299 04	
Totals of goods purchased and of goods issued		975,636 37	1,084,443 05

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COMPARATIVE Statement of amount of Goods issued to Departments and Parliament for the last five fiscal years, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14, and 1914-15.

Department.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	20,412 74	24,654 52	18,463 12	29,760 29	25,439 47
Archives	.....	.....	.....	2,113 95	2,380 62
Auditor General	1,757 94	2,984 76	2,811 98	3,628 64	3,492 83
Civil Service Commission	637 23	806 04	1,020 09	1,549 79	1,368 31
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	265 46	396 12	941 09	294 51	230 70
Commission of Conservation	1,486 63	.....	10 02	.....	.....
Customs	19,497 66	22,370 95	29,788 59	38,889 03	35,223 85
Departments Generally	603 93	659 70	767 42	571 40	770 39
Dominion Police	223 43	428 75	541 02	567 88	1,764 06
Exchequer Court	308 73	579 75	371 12	211 61	181 29
External Affairs	623 25	1,333 43	1,340 44	1,238 93	2,127 98
Finance	3,658 90	4,328 94	3,522 10	5,877 64	4,181 88
General Consulting Engineer	.....	135 40	91 68	89 16	73 02
Governor General's Secretary	924 72	1,356 67	1,293 94	1,802 78	1,803 52
House of Commons	11,463 97	15,429 19	13,963 00	17,620 78	16,504 33
Immigration	5,865 82	6,507 20	9,930 47	12,416 38	8,802 03
Indian Affairs	11,022 68	11,164 59	12,481 82	15,982 50	17,221 14
Inland Revenue	5,132 35	5,998 35	6,323 16	7,474 62	8,940 10
Insurance	1,338 00	552 77	967 91	1,637 25	1,484 02
Intercolonial Railway	20,530 63	15,752 69	16,889 54	24,593 76	22,777 22
Interior	49,745 68	48,277 50	64,683 34	81,690 86	75,839 46
International Joint Commission	.....	164 19	152 75	31 92	23 67
Justice	3,695 96	4,092 50	4,049 65	5,896 20	11,492 36
Labour	2,878 51	2,536 12	2,628 51	3,195 06	1,630 00
Library of Parliament	557 65	273 39	309 34	333 09	280 84
Marine and Fisheries	23,525 50	23,478 31	23,082 60	31,968 04	24,005 77
Militia and Defence	33,593 26	36,551 39	38,444 28	49,738 30	103,201 76
Mines	6,750 05	9,005 17	12,535 52	24,949 05	13,183 80
Naval Service	10,905 69	21,761 70	11,034 56	11,584 97	29,129 88
Penitentiaries	2,401 34	1,819 98	2,631 66	2,373 22	1,612 33
Post Office	62,566 38	79,804 60	100,988 15	136,938 37	116,822 81
Privy Council	1,369 61	1,660 16	1,946 76	1,908 73	2,384 72
Public Printing and Stationery	235,238 74	360,367 17	443,843 44	501,328 32	428,492 15
Public Service Commission	.....	387 74	129 85	.....	.....
Public Works	22,701 76	33,183 51	45,653 16	65,387 08	54,029 05
Railways and Canals	7,442 38	10,576 57	14,741 48	26,673 47	22,142 70
Railway Commission	3,761 72	4,758 63	7,619 67	6,755 01	5,612 16
Royal Mint	277 37	160 34	168 45	242 89	227 77
Royal North-West Mounted Police	3,573 19	6,355 71	7,040 09	11,246 35	15,742 88
Secretary of State	2,230 42	2,647 20	7,533 23	6,204 77	7,736 18
Senate	3,765 03	4,593 15	6,331 79	11,079 67	9,515 25
Supreme Court	1,018 67	973 66	1,195 48	1,034 97	986 26
Trade and Commerce	4,258 66	4,184 83	12,351 84	6,604 27	5,358 95
Transcontinental Railway	2,887 70	1,684 96	1,238 76	944 46	222 54
Totals	621,049 48	774,551 30	931,861 87	1,151,429 87	1,084,443 05

6. DETAIL OF EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriation—Gratuities			$2,209 47
Detail of expenditure, death gratuities paid to widows or legal representatives of:—			
John M. Doody, hand compositor, died April 4, 1914		$ 172 71	
Isidore Proulx, clerk, died June 26, 1914		275 00	
Jos. O'Meara, pressfeeder, died June 7, 1914		130 63	
Thos. Sloan, hand compositor, died July 21, 1914		176 46	
Mary Tobin, sewer, died June 20, 1914		69 08	
Bella Twoy, folder, died May 8, 1914		69 17	
Lorenzo Pinard, hand compositor, died October 8, 1914		172 92	
Hermenegilde Degagne, hand compositor, died Dec. 1, 1914		176 46	
F. A. Fulford, monotype operator, died Dec. 10, 1914		192 72	
Harry James, messenger, died Dec. 12, 1914		158 63	
Josephine Plante, charwoman, died Dec. 15, 1914		53 00	
H. F. Webb, proofreader, died Dec. 16, 1914		194 10	
J. H. Lanthier, clerk, died March 14, 1915		190 67	
Felix Béland, hand compositor, died March 22, 1915		177 92	
			$2,209 47
Appropriation—Civil Government Salaries			$ 69,562 50
Detail of expenditure—			
Salaries paid during the year		$ 58,250 00	
Unexpended balance		11,312 50	
			$ 69,562 50
Appropriation—Civil Government Contingencies			$ 10,300 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Charwomen and cleaning		$ 3,347 95	
Office printing		2,005 48	
Office stationery		2,988 80	
Travelling expenses		797 56	
Cab hire and street car fares		96 45	
Postage		50 00	
Sundries		66 22	
		$ 9,352 46	
Unexpended balance		947 54	
			$ 10,300 00
Appropriation—Plant, New			$ 50,000 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Proofreading room		$ 16 00	
Plate and type stores		1 25	
Hand composing rooms		2,992 66	
Monotype room		2,521 66	
Linotype room		8,383 70	
Stereotype room		798 58	
Press room		12,495 92	
Bindery—			
Book	$ 4,717 89		
Pamphlet	4,128 60		
Loose-leaf	182 16		
		9,028 65	
Die stamping room		854 59	
Map engraving room		844 20	
Trucks for general use		1,480 00	
Chief mechanic's room—			
Carpenters	$ 130 49		
Plumbers	326 01		
Machinists	559 89		
Electricians	378 39		
		1,394 78	
Offices		430 89	
Storekeeper's stock		7,868 46	
Customs duties	$ 520 14		
Brokerage	36 00		
		556 14	
Freight, etc.		145 00	
		$ 49,813 08	
Unexpended balance		186 92	
			$ 50,000 00

Appropriation, Plant, Renewals			$ 7,000 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Proofreading room		$ 12 00	
Plate and type stores		4 50	
Hand composing rooms		445 07	
Monotype room		1,431 39	
Linotype room		961 33	
Stereotype room		59 85	
Press room		295 06	
Bindery—			
Book	$ 123 35		
Pamphlet	283 96		
Loose-leaf	38 29		
		445 60	
Die stamping room		30 70	
Map engraving room		65 07	
Chief mechanic's room—			
Carpenters	$ 280 55		
Plumbers	3 15		
Machinists	257 05		
Electricians	608 99		
		1,149 74	
Offices		158 15	
Storekeeper's stock		1,600 33	
Caretaker's room		41 60	
Customs duties	$ 136 49		
Brokerage	54 95		
		191 44	
Freight, etc		71 09	
		$ 6,962 92	
Unexpended balance		37 08	
			7,000 00

Appropriation—Miscellaneous Printing			$ 150,000 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Agriculture		$ 53,579 26	
Auditor General		8,060 42	
Archives		747 26	
Civil Service Commission		325 34	
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery		8 58	
Customs		5,170 21	
External Affairs		29 25	
Finance		924 80	
Indian Affairs		498 24	
Inland Revenue		2,020 41	
Insurance		4,377 76	
Interior		25,112 69	
Justice		127 16	
Labour		1,653 51	
Marine and Fisheries		3,637 84	
Militia and Defence		195 80	
Mines		1,399 02	
Naval Service		1,101 90	
Post Office		1,351 90	
Public Printing and Stationery		18,535 85	
Public Works		1,066 74	
Railways and Canals		3,022 81	
Railway Commission		2,019 40	
Royal North-West Mounted Police		644 27	
Secretary of State		1,623 26	
Trade and Commerce		12,650 15	
Transcontinental Railway		89 50	
		$ 149,998 42	
Unexpended balance		1 58	
			150,000 00

Appropriation—Canada Gazette			$ 41,000 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Printing of the *Canada Gazette*	$22,010 08		
Paper used for above	4,102 28		
Editing and translating	4,202 56		
		$ 30,314 92	
Office printing		315 56	
Office stationery		79 04	
Postage		175 00	
		$ 30,884 52	
Unexpended balance		10,115 48	
			$ 41,000 00
Appropriation—Distribution of Parliamentary Documents			$ 3,000 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Office printing		$ 999 12	
Office stationery		603 89	
Postage		1,350 00	
Express and freight		35 57	
		$ 2,988 58	
Unexpended balance		11 42	
			$ 3,000 00
Appropriation—Printing, binding and distributing the Annual Statutes			$ 10,000 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Printing and binding		$ 9,629 63	
Office stationery		298 00	
Old statutes purchased		11 78	
Express and freight		57 32	
		$ 9,996 73	
Unexpended balance		3 27	
			$ 10,000 00
Appropriation—Contingent expenses in connection with the voters' lists			$ 8,000 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Printing of voters' lists		$ 3,216 11	
Office stationery		390 37	
Office printing		128 65	
Salaries		4,261 50	
		$ 7,996 63	
Unexpended balance		3 37	
			$ 8,000 00

7. CANADA GAZETTE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of *Canada Gazette* from the year 1874 to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. The number of copies issued in the last week of March, 1915, was 2,200, of which 293 were sent to paying subscribers, and the remainder gratis to judges, public departments, exchanges, etc.

Year.	EXPENDITURE.					REVENUE.			
	Copies Gratis.	Subscribers.	Paper.	Printing and Distribution	Translation.	Subscriptions.	Advertising	Loss.	Gain.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1874....	1,045	77	1,142 17	2,416 40	119 45	242 20	931 43	2,494 59	.....
1875....	1,077	85	1,177 17	2,414 00	135 55	242 80	843 74	2,635 13	.....
1876....	1,049	88	1,195 98	2,301 51	184 80	241 80	578 41	2,836 11	.....
1877....	1,084	81	1,292 25	2,323 45	141 80	224 75	681 62	2,743 13	.....
1878....	1,108	79	1,016 65	2,139 48	125 80	268 40	683 47	2,318 53	.....
1879....	1,115	85	1,195 21	2,293 81	123 90	246 50	739 82	2,613 60	.....
1880....	1,170	70	1,208 48	2,357 72	106 30	243 90	865 38	2,538 09	.....
1881....	1,251	68	1,197 38	2,132 20	137 40	353 65	1,028 04	2,085 29	.....
1882....	1,238	92	1,360 61	2,261 85	197 60	378 44	2,706 28	735 34	.....
1883....	1,250	109	1,414 24	2,181 48	215 30	367 25	2,181 53	1,262 24	.....
1884....	1,290	85	1,428 16	2,219 00	148 24	414 67	6,658 12	1,727 48	.....
1885....	1,321	69	1,404 76	2,243 43	169 43	169 45	289 35	2,263 14	.....
1886....	1,318	77	1,683 88	2,241 65	72 20	290 70	2,020 82	1,576 21	.....
1887....	1,366	84	1,797 21	2,537 79	389 10	321 40	2,831 04	1,571 66	.....
1888....	1,369	81	2,164 85	2,933 57	349 80	307 35	2,909 72	2,231 15	.....
1889....	1,367	83	1,883 83	2,859 19	103 60	308 60	4,637 49	.....	99 47
1890....	1,429	71	1,758 50	3,128 36	204 00	487 95	2,777 03	1,825 88	.....
1891....	1,436	84	1,492 62	2,060 45	211 85	324 18	3,309 64	331 70	.....
1892....	1,439	86	1,480 19	2,069 36	188 98	313 47	3,436 32	.....	11 26
1893....	1,426	84	1,485 71	2,826 07	240 54	306 50	4,612 37	.....	366 55
1894....	1,418	82	1,183 66	2,485 08	265 10	298 73	3,545 87	89 24	.....
1895....	1,425	75	1,153 87	2,704 36	232 50	281 65	4,015 64	.....	206 56
1896....	1,428	72	1,129 52	3,007 00	259 75	276 65	4,673 69	.....	559 07
1897....	1,492	83	1,129 07	3,003 51	245 40	298 55	4,992 94	.....	913 51
1898....	1,438	87	1,450 21	3,803 11	337 10	312 70	5,574 45	.....	296 73
1899....	1,486	89	940 43	3,273 01	255 30	329 95	3,948 65	190 14	.....
1900....	1,529	96	1,092 72	3,640 17	289 50	350 00	4,679 98	.....	7 59
1901....	1,528	97	1,349 79	4,267 81	256 60	329 65	4,370 82	1,173 73	.....
1902....	1,553	97	1,430 89	3,858 22	284 00	361 80	4,451 39	759 92	.....
1903....	1,545	105	1,315 56	3,999 78	253 60	371 85	5,667 65	.....	470 56
1904....	1,559	116	1,427 48	4,368 81	309 80	430 40	4,523 25	1,152 44	.....
1905....	1,573	177	1,684 85	6,125 57	364 80	604 12	6,997 50	573 60	.....
1906....	1,559	191	1,629 58	6,909 57	460 85	750 00	7,644 35	605 65	.....
1907....	1,616	184	1,322 63	4,248 17	329 20	524 27	6,821 20	.....	1,445 47
1908....	1,625	200	1,805 72	7,484 48	709 80	762 15	8,472 51	765 34	.....
1909....	1,665	185	2,053 45	7,319 99	587 60	721 20	8,684 40	555 44	.....
1910....	1,692	208	2,158 56	7,983 10	815 80	775 25	14,219 41	.....	4,037 20
1911....	1,725	250	2,548 44	9,532 19	918 55	949 85	15,844 95	.....	3,795 62
1912....	1,742	258	2,943 28	9,600 27	438 60	979 15	21,077 11	.....	9,074 11
1913....	1,754	271	4,335 03	19,349 44	*3,261 07	1,034 20	30,804 59	.....	4,843 25
1914....	1,791	284	2,720 83	15,477 24	*3,842 06	1,090 05	23,062 88	.....	2,112 80
1915....	1,907	293	4,102 28	22,579 68	*4,202 56	1,121 45	18,322 04	11,441 03	.....

*Translating and editing.

8. CASUAL REVENUE ACCOUNT.

DETAIL of proceeds of Casual Revenue sales made during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915.

Sales of parliamentary publications to departments and Parliament	$ 6,272 43	
Sales of parliamentary publications to the public	8,392 02	
		$ 14,664 45
Sales of *Canada Gazette* and of advertising	$ 18,322 04	
Sales of subscriptions	1,121 45	
		19,443 49
Sales of voters' lists		100 68
Sales of waste paper and empty cases		3,601 67
Sales of printing to departments and Parliament—		
Amount received in excess of expenditure during the fiscal year 1914-15		499 73
Sales of stationery to departments and Parliament—		
Amount received in excess of expenditure during the fiscal year 1914-15		3,341 97
Total		$ 41,651 99

9. RAILWAY PRINTING AUDIT.

The amount of accounts audited at this department during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915, for printing, binding, lithographing, etc., for the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways, was $141,631.99, These accounts being paid by the railways for which the printing is done, the amount is not included in the statement of receipts and expenditure of this department.

Below is a statement of the total amount of accounts audited by this department, from 1890-91 to 1914-15.

Fiscal Year.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1890–91	49,021 53	.....	.....
1900–01	59,268 59	10,247 06	.....
1910–11	95,976 55	36,707 96	.....
1911–12	104,026 24	8,049 69	.....
1912–13	110,528 56	6,502 32	.....
1913–14	148,575 51	38,046 95	.....
1914–15	141,631 99	.....	6,943 52

10. GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

The total amount certified by this department for government advertising during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915, was $200,441.19, the details of which are set forth in a statement on page 20. These accounts being paid by the several departments for which the advertising is done, the amount is not included in the statement of receipts and expenditure of this department.

The number of advertising accounts audited was 10,685, circulars issued 6,266.

There was, moreover, a considerable amount of correspondence in connection therewith.

Below is a statement of the total amount of accounts audited advertising by this department from the year 1876 to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915, inclusive.

Calendar Years.		Fiscal Years.	
1876	$ 12,529 27	1898–1899	$ 27,699 72
1877	12,751 56	1899–1900	46,317 74
1878	20,583 77	1900–1901	50,790 40
1879	39,676 60	1901–1902	53,850 75
1880	63,092 50	1902–1903	41,078 02
1881	30,015 44	1903–1904	57,898 72
1882	50,605 71	1904–1905	102,848 11
1883	30,149 31	1905–1906	107,812 56
1884	39,401 48	1906–1907	89,329 77
1885	33,782 53	(Mch. 31)	
1886	25,102 83	1907–1908	141,200 45
1887	48,596 03	1908–1909	156,673 50
1888	44,520 30	1909–1910	102,841 15
1889	35,939 47	1910–1911	144,081 66
1890	26,102 48	1911–1912	166,224 26
1891	27,519 59	1912–1913	204,762 87
1892	24,819 54	1913–1914	247,477 61
1893	26,704 27	1914–1915	200,441 19
1894	26,423 72		
1895	27,424 68		
1896	30,760 76		
1897	35,138 54		
1898 (6 mos. to June 30, 1898)	16,312 58		

Government Advertising in Newspapers for fiscal year ending March 31, 1915.

Department.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.	British Columbia	Yukon.	Other Countries.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	2,084 20	179 80	15 60	44 46	.....	582 01	245 28	59 00	84 00	.....	.....	3,294 35
Customs	229 50	688 16	1,018 30	75 46	3 00	27 00	29 29	116 76	150 25	.....	.....	2,337 72
Governor General	92 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92 25
House of Commons	.....	217 50	30 00	52 50	34 30	262 20	46 80	48 00	17 50	.....	.....	708 80
Indian Affairs	3,286 25	591 80	209 35	179 45	.....	647 82	809 66	729 39	280 90	.....	.....	6,734 62
Interior	18,677 62	6,750 57	2,329 20	2,227 40	333 13	7,192 25	6,557 31	5,574 22	9,969 70	212 00	.....	59,823 40
Intercolonial Railway	7,376 50	7,501 37	1,512 20	1,729 67	421 50	195 76	102 90	.....	.....	.....	960 93	19,800 83
Justice	120 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	305 25	.....	.....	60 20	.....	.....	485 65
Labour	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00
Marine and Fisheries	1,997 17	985 43	1,159 94	802 54	108 52	13 50	.....	.....	271 40	.....	.....	5,338 50
Militia and Defence	2,898 24	1,962 53	971 45	806 89	88 24	102 62	22 84	97 36	257 00	10 00	.....	7,217 17
Mines	616 68	554 40	53 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,224 83
Naval Service	1,067 14	1,003 11	2,080 34	475 01	13 40	100 35	92 78	15 90	689 66	.....	.....	5,537 69
Post Office	9,299 08	10,020 16	1,788 57	2,094 03	1,075 55	1,199 66	768 03	392 21	307 70	44 85	.....	26,989 84
Public Works	20,490 69	8,554 65	2,772 70	1,868 54	185 75	2,754 83	1,636 48	441 70	4,620 03	.....	.....	43,325 37
Railways and Canals	4,956 66	1,194 33	317 50	216 16	22 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,707 00
Royal N.W.M. Police	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	243 70	525 50	598 40	12 00	98 45	.....	1,553 05
Secretary of State	1,909 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,659 00	474 00	756 76	.....	.....	.....	4,799 41
Trade and Commerce	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 30	.....	.....	54 30
Transcontinental Railway	2,379 65	1,933 16	.....	.....	.....	93 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,406 41
Totals	77,566 48	42,136 97	14,258 90	10,572 11	2,285 74	15,379 55	11,310 87	8,829 70	16,774 64	365 30	960 93	200,441 19

Accounts certified, 10,685. Circulars issued, 6,266.

PRINTING BRANCH.

OTTAWA, October 15, 1915.

J. DE L. TACHÉ, ESQ.,
King's Printer,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the work executed for Parliament and the various departments in the Printing Branch during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915, contained in the following tabulated statements:—

1. Annual reports.
2. Supplementary reports.
3. Routine parliamentary work.
4. House of Commons and Senate Debates.
5. Statutes.
6. *Canada Gazette.*
7. Voters' Lists.
8. Pamphlets and miscellaneous book-work.
9. Letterpress departmental work.
10. Summary of letterpress departmental work.
11. Plates contained in annual and supplementary reports.
12. Books bound.
13. Summary of books bound.
14. Pads made.
15. Summary of pads made.
16. Making and stamping of prepaid Post Office envelopes.
17. Die stamping of letter and note headings, and envelopes.
18. Loose-leaf work.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED. BOARDMAN,
Superintendent of Printing.

TABLE No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the work on Annual Reports to Parliament, Year 1914–15.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Distribution.			
			Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	Sess. Papers.
Adulteration of Food, 1912–13 (French)	980	464	475	250	5	250
Adulteration of Food, 1913–14 (English)	3,540	524	2,275	500	35	730
Adulteration of Food, 1913–14 (French)	990	524	475	250	15	250
Agriculture, 1913–14 (English)	4,040	120	2,275	1,000	35	730
Auditor General, 1913–14 (English)	5,265	2,696	2,275	2,000	260	730
Bank Shareholders, 1913 (English and French)	4,140	624	2,750	350	60	980
Civil Service Commission, 1912–13 (French)	1,230	272	475	300	205	250
Civil Service Commission, 1913–14 (English)	4,815	208	2,275	600	1,210	730
Civil Service List, 1912–13 (French)	880	624	475	100	55	250
Civil Service List, 1913–14 (English)	4,715	688	2,275	1,200	510	730
Criminal Statistics, 1913 (English and French)	4,255	336	2,750	500	25	980
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1914–15 (English)	3,815	28	2,275	500	310	730
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1914–15 (French)	830	28	475	.....	105	250
Estimates of Canada, Further Supplementary, 1914–15 (English)	3,815	2	2,275	500	310	730
Estimates of Canada, Further Supplementary, 1914–15 (French)	400	2	150	.....	.....	250
Estimates of Canada, Further Supplementary, 1914–15 (English)	3,715	8	2,275	500	210	730
Estimates of Canada, 1915–16 (English)	4,015	104	2,275	800	210	730
Estimates of Canada, 1915–16 (French)	790	104	475	.....	65	250
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1915–16 (English)	3,815	8	2,275	500	310	730
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1915–16 (French)	830	8	475	.....	105	250
Experimental Farms, 1912–13 (English)	73,040	712	2,275	70,000	35	730
Experimental Farms, 1912–13 (French)	18,730	716	475	18,000	5	250
External Affairs, 1912–13 (French)	790	34	475	50	15	250
External Affairs, 1913–14 (English)	3,290	34	2,275	250	35	730
External Affairs, 1913–14 (French)	790	34	475	50	15	250
Excise, 1913–14 (English)	3,790	228	2,275	750	35	730
Excise, 1913–14 (French)	990	228	475	250	15	250
Geological Survey Summary, 1914 (English)	10,565	432	2,275	7,500	60	730
Indian Affairs, 1912–13 (French)	755	832	475	25	5	250
Indian Affairs, 1913–14 (English)	3,700	452	2,275	660	35	730
Insurance, 1912, Vol. I (French)	1,050	868	475	300	25	250
Insurance, 1912, Vol. II (French)	1,050	782	475	300	25	250
Insurance, 1913, Vol. I (English)	9,165	816	2,275	6,100	60	730
Insurance, 1913, Vol. I (French)	1,030	820	475	300	5	250
Insurance, 1913, Vol. II (English)	8,965	698	2,275	5,900	60	730
Insurance, 1913, Vol. II (French)	1,030	700	475	300	5	250
Insurance Abstract, 1913 (English)	13,115	200	2,275	10,000	110	730
Insurance Abstract, 1913 (French)	780	200	475	.....	55	250
Interior, 1912–13, Vols. I and II (English)	4,040	972	2,275	1,000	35	730
Interior, 1912–13, Vols. I and II (French)	1,130	1,012	475	400	5	250
Labour, 1912–13 (French)	980	132	475	250	5	250
Marine, 1912–13 (French)	995	472	475	250	20	250
Marine, 1913–14 (English)	3,820	370	2,275	800	15	730
Militia Council, 1912–13 (French)	940	152	475	200	15	250
Militia Council, 1913–14 (English)	3,540	88	2,275	500	35	730
Naval Service, 1913–14 (English)	3,780	96	2,275	750	25	730
Naval Service, 1913–14 (French)	995	108	475	250	20	250
Postmaster General, 1912–13 (French)	820	758	475	75	20	250
Postmaster General, 1913–14 (English)	3,540	684	2,275	475	60	730
Postmaster General, 1913–14 (French)	820	684	475	90	5	250
Public Accounts, 1913–14 (English)	3,540	260	2,275	500	35	730
Public Accounts, 1913–14 (French)	790	260	475	50	15	250
Public Printing and Stationery, 1912–13 (French)	780	80	475	50	5	250
Public Works, 1913–14 (English)	3,565	994	2,275	500	60	730
Railways and Canals, 1912–13 (English)	4,065	424	2,275	1,000	60	730
Carried forward	247,640	23,704	77,150	137,725	5,075	27,690

TABLE No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the work on Annual Reports to Parliament, Year 1914–15.—*Concluded.*

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Distribution.			
			Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	Sess. Papers.
Brought forward	247,640	23,704	77,150	137,725	5,075	27,690
Railways and Canals, 1912–13 (French)	995	436	475	250	20	250
Railways and Canals, 1913–14 (English)	4,065	472	2,275	1,000	60	730
Railway Commission, 1911–12 (French)	1,240	744	475	500	15	250
Railway Commission, 1912–13 (English)	5,065	428	2,275	2,000	60	730
Railway Commission, 1912–13 (French)	1,240	456	475	500	15	250
Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1913–14 (English)	3,565	266	2,275	500	60	730
Secretary of State, 1912–13 (French)	795	504	475	50	20	250
Secretary of State, 1913–14 (English)	3,465	292	2,275	400	60	730
Secretary of State, 1913–14 (French)	790	292	475	50	15	250
Summary of Mines, 1911 (French)	1,490	200	475	750	15	250
Summary of Mines, 1912 (French)	1,490	190	475	750	15	250
Trade and Commerce, 1911–12, Part V (French)	1,045	188	475	300	20	250
Trade and Commerce, 1911–12, Part VI (French)	795	186	475	50	20	250
Trade and Commerce, 1911–12, Part VII (French)	780	480	475	50	5	250
Trade and Commerce, 1912–13, Part III (English)	4,240	320	2,275	1,200	35	730
Trade and Commerce, 1912–13, Part IV (English)	4,340	96	2,275	1,300	35	730
Trade and Commerce, 1912–13, Part V (English)	4,565	360	2,275	1,500	60	730
Trade and Commerce, 1912–13, Part VII (English)	3,790	480	2,275	750	35	730
Trade and Commerce, 1912–13, Part I (French)	980	716	475	250	5	250
Trade and Commerce, 1912–13, Part II (French)	980	200	475	250	5	250
Trade and Commerce, 1912–13, Part III (French)	980	320	475	250	5	250
Trade and Commerce, 1912–13, Part IV (French)	815	96	475	75	15	250
Trade and Commerce, 1912–13, Part VII (French)	780	480	475	50	5	250
Trade and Commerce, 1913–14, Part I (English)	4,790	706	2,275	1,750	35	730
Trade and Commerce, 1913–14, Part II (English)	5,010	200	2,275	2,000	5	730
Trade and Commerce, 1913–14, Part III (English)	4,215	316	2,275	1,200	10	730
Trade and Commerce, 1913–14, Part IV (English)	4,340	98	2,275	1,300	35	730
Trade and Navigation, 1912–13 (French)	830	916	475	50	55	250
Trade and Navigation, 1913–14 (English)	4,140	932	2,275	825	310	730
Trade and Navigation, 1913–14 (French)	815	932	475	60	30	250
Transcontinental Railway, 1912–13 (French)	1,095	48	475	350	20	250
Transcontinental Railway, 1913–14 (English)	4,040	56	2,275	1,000	35	730
Weights and Measures, 1913–14 (English)	3,780	64	2,275	750	25	730
Weights and Measures, 1913–14 (French)	990	64	475	250	15	250
Totals	329,175	36,218	120,300	160,035	6,250	43,390
Totals (March 31, 1914)	231,615	33,116	112,950	74,060	5,445	39,160

TABLE No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the work on Supplementary Reports to Parliament, Year 1914–15.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Distribution.			
			Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	Sess. Papers.
Archives of Canada, 1911–12 (French)	1,245	300	475	500	20	250
Archives of Canada, 1912–13 (English)	3,540	304	2,275	500	35	730
Canal Statistics, 1913 (French)	930	116	475	200	5	250
Chief Astronomer, 1909–10 (English)	3,840	472	2,275	800	35	730
Dairy and Cold Storage, 1912–13 (French)	12,730	148	475	12,000	5	250
Dairy and Cold Storage, 1913–14 (English)	45,540	120	2,275	42,500	35	730
Dairy and Cold Storage, 1913–14 (French)	14,230	120	475	13,500	5	250
Express Statistics, 1912 (French)	830	36	475	100	5	250
Express Statistics, 1913 (French)	930	36	475	200	5	250
Fifth Census of Canada, 1911, Vol. II (English and French)	16,440	692	3,250	12,000	210	980
Geographic Board, 1913–14 (English)	3,840	272	2,275	800	35	730
International Waterways, 1905–1913 (English)	3,565	1,238	2,275	500	60	730
List of Vessels, 1912–13 (English and French)	4,515	476	2,750	750	35	980
Manitoba Water Powers, 1913 (English)	10,040	216	2,275	7,000	35	730
Railway Statistics, 1913 (French)	930	256	475	200	5	250
Railway Statistics, 1914 (English)	4,240	262	2,275	1,200	35	730
Return of By-Elections, 1914 (English and French)	4,040	8	2,750	300	10	980
Steamboat Inspection, 1913–14 (English)	3,790	144	2,275	750	35	730
Telegraph Statistics, 1912–13 (French)	940	32	475	200	15	250
Telegraph Statistics, 1913–14 (English)	3,640	24	2,275	600	35	730
Telephone Statistics, 1912–13 (French)	940	80	475	200	15	250
Telephone Statistics, 1913–14 (English)	3,640	74	2,275	600	35	730
Topographical Surveys, 1911–12 (French)	940	274	475	200	15	250
Topographical Surveys, 1912–13 (English)	6,040	226	2,275	3,000	35	730
Topographical Surveys, 1912–13 (French)	940	240	475	200	15	250
Trade and Commerce, Monthly Bulletin—						
December, 1913	3,485	272	2,175	1,300	10	.....
January, 1914	3,485	272	2,175	1,300	10	.....
February, 1914	3,485	240	2,175	1,300	10	.....
March, 1914	3,560	324	2,175	1,375	10	.....
April, 1914	3,485	234	2,175	1,300	10	.....
May, 1914	3,485	266	2,175	1,300	10	.....
June, 1914	3,535	282	2,175	1,350	10	.....
July, 1914	3,535	232	2,175	1,350	10	.....
August, 1914	3,535	268	2,175	1,350	10	.....
September, 1914	3,535	316	2,175	1,350	10	.....
October, 1914	3,535	234	2,175	1,350	10	.....
November, 1914	3,535	256	2,175	1,350	10	.....
December, 1914	3,585	298	2,175	1,400	10	.....
Trade and Navigation, Monthly Statement:—						
February, 1914	2,835	524	2,175	600	60	.....
March, 1914	2,835	524	2,175	600	60	.....
April, 1914	2,835	532	2,175	600	60	.....
May, 1914	2,835	532	2,175	600	60	.....
June, 1914	2,835	532	2,175	600	60	.....
July, 1914	2,835	532	2,175	600	60	.....
August, 1914	2,835	532	2,175	600	60	.....
September, 1914	2,835	532	2,175	600	60	.....
October, 1914	2,835	532	2,175	600	60	.....
November, 1914	2,835	532	2,175	600	60	.....
December, 1914	2,835	532	2,175	600	60	.....
January, 1915	2,835	532	1,175	600	60	.....
Various Committee printings (aggregate)	67,700	2,224	67,700	.....	.....	.....
Veterinary Director General, 1911–12 (French)	2,885	512	475	2,150	10	250
Totals	305,215	18,998	163,725	126,875	1,645	13,970
Totals (March 31, 1914)	392,320	18,870	134,500	235,915	1,845	20,060

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TABLE No. 3.—STATEMENT showing the Routine Parliamentary work, Year 1914–15.

Title of Document.		Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Distribution.	
				Parliament.	Sessional Papers.
Votes and Proceedings	English	2,390*	1,164	2,390	.....
	French	575*	1,152	575	.....
Orders of the Day	English	970*	1,856	970	.....
	French	230*	1,710	230	.....
Senate Minutes	English	2,175*	934	2,175	.....
	French	393*	776	393	.....
Public Bills (Commons and Senate)	English	2,410*	470	2,410	.....
	French	445*	558	445	.....
Private Bills (Commons and Senate)	English	1,110*	404	1,110	.....
	French	320*	378	320	.....
Third Reading Bills (Commons)	English	510*	656	510	.....
	French	185*	778	185	.....
Third Reading Bills (Senate)	English	685*	190	685	.....
	French	220*	182	220	.....
Returns (for distribution or Sessional Papers, either or both; aggregate)	English	36,845	1,640	30,275	6,570
	French	6,935	418	4,435	2,500
Divorce Cases (aggregate)		12,800	662	12,800	.....
House of Commons—					
Journals, 1914 (English)		730	884	.....	730
Journals, 1914 (English) Special session		730	40	.....	730
Appendix No. 6, 1906–7 (French)		250	888	.....	250
No. 3, 1910–11 (French)		250	220	.....	250
No. 2, 1912–13 (English)		1,580	766	850	730
No. 2, 1912–13 (French)		500	794	250	250
No. 2, 1913–14 (English)		3,105	56	2,375	730
No. 2, 1913–14 (French)		725	56	475	250
No. 3, 1913–14 (English)		1,230	98	500	730
No. 3, 1913–14 (French)		250	104	.....	250
No. 4, 1913–14 (English)		3,505	28	2,775	730
No. 4, 1913–14 (French)		725	32	475	250
Senate—					
Journals, 1911–12 (French)		250	674	.....	250
Journals, 1914 (English)		730	596	.....	730
Journals, 1914 (French)		250	603	.....	250
Journals, 1914 (English) Special session		730	36	.....	730
Journals, 1914 (French) Special session		250	34	.....	250
Appendix No. 2, 1911–12 (French)		250	90	.....	250
No. 1, 1912–13 (French)		250	104	.....	250
Totals		85,488	20,036	67,298	17,660
Totals (March 31, 1914)		79,883	22,346	56,803	22,815

*The quantities given are those ordered, for each issue, at the opening of Parliament. For a few issues these were increased.

TABLE NO. 4.—STATEMENT showing the work on the House of Commons and Senate Debates, Year 1914–15.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Distribution.			
			House of Commons.	Senate.	Binding	Stock.
House of Commons—						
Revised Edition, 1912–13 (French)	310	6,414	100	.....	175	35
Unrevised Edition, 1914 (English)	3,675	5,046	3,175	.....	.....	500
Unrevised Edition, 1914 (French)	565	5,172	500	.....	.....	65
Revised Edition, 1914 (English)	1,516	5,452	626	.....	690	200
Revised Edition, 1914 (French)	285	5,596	100	.....	150	35
Unrevised Edition, 1914 (English) Special session	3,675	126	3,175	.....	.....	500
Unrevised Edition, 1914 (French) Special session	565	128	500	.....	.....	65
Revised Edition, 1914 (English) Special session.	1,516	120	626	.....	690	200
Revised Edition, 1914 (French) Special session..	285	120	100	.....	150	35
Senate—						
Revised Edition, 1912–13 (French)	210	1,268	.....	.....	200	10
Unrevised Edition, 1914 (English)	2,070	950	.....	1,870	.....	200
Unrevised Edition, 1914 (French)	35	1,046	.....	25	.....	10
Revised Edition, 1914 (English)	560	948	.....	.....	500	60
Revised Edition, 1914 (French)	105	1,060	.....	.....	100	5
Unrevised Edition, 1914 (English) Special session	2,070	42	.....	1,870	.....	200
Unrevised Edition, 1914 (French) Special session	35	46	.....	25	.....	10
Revised Edition, 1914 (English) Special session.	560	38	.....	.....	500	60
Revised Edition, 1914 (French) Special session..	105	42	.....	.....	100	5
Speeches: Extra copies ordered by Members and Senators	210,675	900	210,675	.....	.....	.....
Totals	228,817	34,514	219,577	3,790	3,255	2,195
Totals (March 31, 1914)	139,181	20,762	133,191	3,745	1,190	1,055

TABLE NO. 5.—STATEMENT showing the work on the Statutes, Year 1914–15.

Title of Document.		Number of Volumes.	Number of Pages.
THE STATUTES.			
4-5 George V—Third Session, 12th Parliament.			
Volume 1	English	6,600	618
	French	1,800	614
Volume 2	English	5,800	412
	French	1,050	428
5 George V—Fourth Session, 12th Parliament.			
Special Session (1 volume)	English	500	130
	French	200	132
Totals		15,950	2,334
Totals (March 31, 1914)		15,050	2,190

TABLE No. 6.—STATEMENT showing the work on the *Canada Gazette*, Year 1914–15.

Title.	Aggregate Annual Issue.	Number of Pages in Volume.	Distribution Weekly.	
			King's Printer.	Mailed.
Canada Gazette	218,325	5,230	75	2,000
" " (March 31, 1914)	129,525	5,430	50	2,000

TABLE No. 7.—STATEMENT showing the work on the Voters' Lists, Year 1914–15.

Title.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.
Voters' Lists—16 constituencies	2,145	980
" " (March 31, 1914)	1,725	572

TABLE No. 8.—RETURN of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1914–15 (copies and pages aggregate).

Description.	Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Pages.
Agriculture—				
Canadian Patent Office Record (13 issues)	15,600		4,340	
Index to Canadian Patent Office Record	1,200		112	
Bulletin of Foreign Agricultural Intelligence (11 issues)	106,100		820	
Cheese Factory and Creamery Plans	2,000		90	
Record of Performance (French)	5,000		114	
Organization of Co-operative Egg Circles	30,000		12	
The Strawberry Weevil in British Columbia	7,500		48	
Modern Methods for Packing Apples	3,000		72	
Instructions to Importers of Canadian Trees (French)	2,500		12	
Report of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association	43,000		122	
Hog Cholera	10,000		16	
Hog Cholera (French)	2,500		16	
The Use of Ice on the Farm	20,000		8	
Wool and Its Manufacture	50,000		16	
Pure Bred Male Animals	25,000		24	
Care of the Ram and Ewes, etc	50,400		16	
The Candling of Eggs (2 issues)	150,000		4	
Advice to the Beginner in the Selection of Breeding Stock	50,000		10	
Clean Cheese (2nd edition)	1,500		12	
Treatment of Cream for Butter Making	5,000		16	
Plan for a Permanent Laying House for Poultry	5,000		4	
Fruit Crop Report (3 issues)	37,000		24	
Practical Assistance to Wool Growers	5,000		20	
Trade Mark and Design Act, etc	2,000		28	
Circular No. 11—Dairy and Cold Storage	10,000		20	
The Dairy Industry Act, 1914, and Regulations	50,000		16	
The Dairy Industry Act, 1914, and Regulations (French)	25,000		16	
List of Publications	3,000		8	
Care of the Ewe and Lamb	50,000		16	
Dr. Montizambert's Report	250		24	
Instructions to Importers of Trees, Plants and other Nursery Stock into Canada	10,000		12	
The Patent Act	5,000		24	
Cream Cheese	1,500		8	
Swine Husbandry in Canada	50,000		72	
Federal Assistance to Horse-Breeding	5,000		28	
Pure Bred Male Animals (French)	10,000		16	
The Vegetable Garden	8,000		16	
The Copyright Act with Rules and Forms under the Same	2,000		32	
Agricultural War Book (French)	2,000		172	
The Grimsby Pre-Cooling and Experimental Fruit Storage Warehouse	1,000		8	
		862,050		6,444
Civil Service Commission—				
Extract from the Civil Service Commissioners' Report, 1913–14	400		116	
Information respecting Civil Service Examinations (2 issues)	10,000		80	
Information respecting Civil Service Examinations (French)	1,200		56	
Information respecting Outside Civil Service Examinations	3,000		12	
		14,600		264
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery—				
Manhood Suffrage Registration Act	2,000		42	
Dominion Elections Act	6,000		136	
		8,000		178
Carried forward		884,650		6,886

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1914–15 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Pages.
Brought forward	.....	884,650	.....	6,886
Customs—				
Act to Amend the Customs Act	3,000		4	
Classified Index to Memoranda B, as in Force 1st March, 1914	5,000		34	
List of Ports with Outports and Preventive Stations	2,500		52	
Amendments to Customs Tariff, 1914	5,000		16	
List of Forms	1,500		16	
Regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act	400		16	
Confidential Instructions to Collectors	250		32	
Financial Report	100		358	
Customs Tariff, with Appendices, etc	10,000		234	
		27,750		762
Experimental Farms—				
Preparing Land for Grain Crops	2,000		24	
Plum Culture (French)	20,000		80	
How to tell the Age of Hens and Pigeons (French)	10,000		20	
How to Protect Plants, etc	50,000		8	
How to Protect Plants, etc. (French)	15,000		8	
Field Husbandry	60,000		48	
Field Husbandry (French)	15,000		48	
Forage Plants	60,000		32	
Forage Plants (French)	15,000		36	
Horticulture	60,000		70	
Horticulture (French)	15,000		72	
A Preliminary Survey of Forest Insect Conditions in British Columbia	5,000		44	
The Farmer as a Manufacturer (French)	7,500		20	
Ventilation of Farm Buildings	75,000		32	
Ventilation of Farm Buildings (French)	25,000		32	
The Planting and Care of Shade Trees	20,000		24	
The Common or Irish Potato	10,000		16	
Renovation of the Neglected Orchard	45,000		32	
Crop Rotation for Central and Eastern Canada	25,000		8	
The Planting and Care of Shade Trees (French)	7,500		28	
The Common or Irish Potato (French)	3,000		16	
Catalogue of Publications of the Dominion Experimental Farms	15,000		8	
Extracts from Experimental Farms Report, 1913—aggregate	55,500		732	
Extracts from Experimental Farms Report, 1913—aggregate (French)	16,500		736	
The Chinch Bug in Ontario	7,500		16	
Powdery Scab of Potatoes	16,000		16	
Powdery Scab of Potatoes (French)	20,000		16	
Cereals, 1914—Summary of Results	75,000		32	
Instructions to Importers of Trees, etc., into Canada	10,000		16	
The Farmer as a Manufacturer	150,000		16	
The Farmer's Poultry House	50,000		4	
Artificial Incubation	75,000		4	
Natural Incubation	75,000		4	
Growing Grapes, etc	25,000		4	
Growing Grapes, etc. (French)	10,000		4	
Brooding and Rearing of Chicks	75,000		4	
Tobacco Culture in Canada	10,000		4	
Protection of Fruit Trees from Mice, etc	50,000		4	
Protection of Fruit Trees from Mice, etc. (French)	10,000		4	
Hot Beds and Cold Frames	50,000		4	
Hot Beds and Cold Frames (French)	10,000		4	
Top Grafting	50,000		4	
Top Grafting (French)	10,000		4	
The Farm Flock	75,000		4	
Crop Rotation for the Dry Farming Districts of Canada (French)	2,500		8	
Carried forward	.....	912,400	.....	7,648

TABLE No. 8.—RETURN of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1914–15 (copies and pages aggregate.)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Pages.
Brought forward		912,400		7,648
Experimental Farms—Concluded.				
The Management of Geese	25,000		4	
The Management of Geese (French)	8,000		4	
The Truth about Sweet Clover	50,000		4	
Awnless Brome Grass *vs.* Western Rye Grass	25,000		4	
Awnless Brome Grass *vs.* Western Rye Grass (French)	5,000		4	
		1,601,000		2,370
External Affairs—				
Memorandum *re* Canadian Northern Railway	100		16	
Collection of Treaties in Force in the United States	250		304	
Extract from Annual Report	50		20	
		400		340
Exchequer Court—				
Report No. 4, Vol. XIV	1,000		172	
No. 1, Vol. XV	1,000		144	
No. 2, Vol. XV	1,000		162	
		3,000		478
Finance—				
List of Licensed Companies	550		12	
Supply Bill No. 2	1,000		64	
Consolidation of the Supply Bills	300		48	
Report of Loan and Trust Companies	350		170	
Decayed Pilot Fund and Pilotage Expense Account	100		16	
List of Securities Owned by Insurance Companies	500		124	
Imperial Parliamentary Paper	2,500		8	
Votes and Proceedings, March 17, 1915	100		8	
Budget Speech	12,500		56	
Budget Speech (French)	2,500		36	
		20,400		542
House of Commons—				
An Act respecting Mining Rights (Draft)	25		120	
An Act to Amend the Railway Act (Draft)	25		210	
Appropriation Bill	500		54	
Tariff Resolutions	200		12	
Tariff Changes in Force April 7, 1914	500		8	
An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Railway Act	2,000		32	
Analytical Index, Commons Debates, 1911–12	690		370	
Analytical Index, Commons Debates, 1911–12 (French)	150		218	
Canadian Northern Railway Resolutions	100		16	
Canadian Northern Railway Resolutions (French)	100		16	
An Act to Amend the Civil Service Act	600		36	
List of Members, 1914	700		20	
List of Reports and Returns	300		8	
Alphabetical Index and List of Sessional Papers, 1912–13 (French)	9,525		80	
Schedule *re* Bill No. 62	300		8	
Orders of the Day, No. 70	200		34	
Alphabetical Index and List of Sessional Papers, 1914, Special session	850		4	
Alphabetical Index and List of Sessional Papers, 1914 (French) Special session	275		4	
Index to Votes and Proceedings, 1914—Special session	250		8	
Index to Votes and Proceedings, 1914 (French) Special session	75		8	
List of Members, 1915	700		20	
Table of Public Statutes	50		10	
Analytical Index, Commons Debates, 1912–13	690		432	
Analytical Index, Commons Debates, 1912–13 (French)	150		320	
List of Members and Senators, 1915	1,950		48	
Extra copies of Daily Debates of various dates	700		212	
Railway Transportation	100		38	
		21,705		2,346
Carried forward		2,558,905		13,724

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TABLE No. 8.—RETURN of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1914–15 (copies and pages aggregate).—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Pages.
Brought forward		2,558,905		13,724
Interior—				
Statistics of the Dominion of Canada	6,000		20	
Co-operative Forest Fire Protection	5,000		32	
Timber Regulations	5,000		24	
Manitoba—A Forest Province	2,000		16	
Wood Using Industries of the Maritime Provinces	5,000		100	
Hand-book of Information to Settlers	10,000		48	
Preparing Land for Grain Crops	15,000		24	
Poles and Cross Ties	2,000		16	
Planning a Tree Plantation for a Prairie Homestead	1,000		8	
Rules and Regulations for the Collection of Revenue, etc.	100		32	
Consolidation of the Irrigation Act	3,000		24	
Report on Immigration, 1912	1,000		132	
Regulations respecting Grazing Lands	5,000		12	
Dominion Forest Officers' Manual	1,500		16	
Manual of Instructions	500		40	
Index to Orders in Council	40		60	
Manual of Instructions for Field Engineers	500		80	
Chemical Methods for Utilizing Wood Wastes	20,000		16	
Timber and Soil Conditions in Manitoba	2,000		36	
Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations	5,000		12	
Dominion Lands Act	2,000		68	
Regulations Governing Electric Lighting	1,000		64	
Banff Waterworks Regulations	5,000		12	
Surveys in Railway Belt, British Columbia	2,000		304	
The Actual Problem that Confronts the Irrigator	1,000		8	
Regulations and Departmental Rulings for the Guidance of Agents, etc	5,000		50	
Rules and regulations for the Board of Examiners	1,000		24	
Hand-book Containing Information for Intending Settlers (French)	5,000		32	
Act to Amend the Dominion Lands Act	2,000		8	
Manual of Survey	2,500		246	
Regulations *re* Mode of Granting Water Rights in the Western Provinces	1,000		16	
Report of Western Canada Irrigation Association	3,000		216	
Geographic Board Decisions	950		24	
Hand-book for the Information of Homesteaders and Intending Settlers	5,000		20	
Publications of the Dominion Observatory	9,000		262	
Forest Products of Canada, 1912	2,000		20	
Alfalfa Culture	3,000		28	
Forest Products of Canada, 1913	7,000		56	
Extracts from Interior Report, 1912-13:—				
Juvenile Immigration	3,000		24	
Irrigation	2,000		222	
Dominion Lands	500		206	
Water Powers	2,500		224	
Immigration	500		166	
Extracts from Interior Report, 1913-14:—				
Immigration	2,000		200	
Practical Operation of Irrigation Works	1,500		12	
Inter-dependence of Farm and City	1,500		12	
Act to Amend the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act	2,000		12	
The Nakimu Caves, B.C.	10,000		32	
Abstract Reports	9,000		408	
		181,590		3,664
Carried forward		2,740,495		17,388

TABLE No. 8.—RETURN of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1914–15 (copies and pages aggregate).—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Pages.
Brought forward		2,740,495		17,388
Indian Affairs—				
The Indian Act, 1906	500		80	
The Indian Act, 1906 (French)	200		82	
List of Lots for Sale in the Townplot of the Pas	100		16	
School Statement	500		32	
Details of Expenditure	500		192	
Report of the Superintendent of Education	450		122	
		2,250		524
Inland Revenue—				
List of Agricultural Fertilizers Registered	1,000		32	
List of Blank Forms	1,000		48	
Amendments to Weights and Measures Regulations	500		24	
List of Licensed Manufacturers	850		68	
Instructions *re* Survey of Malthouse	1,000		20	
Weights and Measures Act and Regulations	1,000		136	
Inspection of Petroleum	1,000		24	
Bulletins—				
Confectionery, etc	4,000		12	
Tomato Catchup	4,000		16	
Tomato Catchup (French)	500		16	
Ice Cream	4,000		16	
Ice Cream (French)	500		16	
Tincture of Iodine	4,000		16	
Tincture of Iodine (French)	500		16	
Infants' and Invalids' Foods	4,000		16	
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (French)	500		16	
Flour	4,000		20	
Flour (French)	500		20	
Temperance Beverages, etc	4,000		24	
Temperance Beverages, etc. (French)	500		24	
Cattle Medicines	4,000		20	
Cattle Medicines (French)	500		20	
Strained Honey	4,000		28	
Strained Honey (French)	500		28	
Butter	4,000		40	
Butter (French)	500		40	
Evaporated Apples	4,000		28	
Evaporated Apples (French)	500		28	
Ale	4,000		16	
Ale (French)	500		16	
Arsenate of Lead	4,000		16	
Arsenate of Lead (French)	500		16	
Canned Corn	4,000		20	
Canned Corn (French)	500		20	
Lard, etc	4,000		28	
Coffee, etc	4,000		40	
Coffee, etc. (French)	500		40	
Olive Oil and Salad Oil	4,000		16	
Olive Oil and Salad Oil (French)	500		16	
Tea	4,000		16	
Ground Ginger	4,000		36	
Ground Ginger (French)	500		36	
Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia	4,000		12	
Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia (French)	500		12	
Fertilizers	4,000		60	
Fertilizers (French)	500		60	
Milk from Towns, etc	4,000		12	
Milk from Towns, etc. (French)	500		12	
Lime Juice	4,000		20	
Gelatine (French)	500		24	
Macaroni and Vermicella	4,000		4	
Carried forward		2,742,745		17,912

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TABLE No. 8.—RETURN of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1914–15 (copies and pages aggregate).—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Pages.
Brought forward		2,742,745		17,912
Inland Revenue—Concluded.				
Macaroni and Vermicella (French)	600		4	
Paris Green	4,000		8	
Foods and Medicines for Cattle	4,000		28	
		120,950		1,400
Justice—				
The Cayuga Indians, Vols. I, II and III	350		462	
Report of the Royal Commission on Penitentiaries	300		48	
The "Bellas" (Official notes)	100		16	
Notes in Cadenhead Case	100		64	
Canadian Criminal Identification Bureau	300		8	
		1,150		598
Labour—				
Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (Draft)	1,000		40	
Report on Labour Organizations	5,500		192	
Index to Labour Gazette, Vol. XIV	8,500		24	
		15,000		256
Library of Parliament—				
Supplementary Catalogue	500		148	
		500		148
Marine and Fisheries—				
Rules for the Inspection of Steamboats	200		76	
Tide Tables, 1914	650		64	
The Fish Inspection Act, 1914	25,000		24	
Regulations for the Maintenance of Breakwaters	200		16	
Rules of the Road for the Great Lakes	200		16	
International Rules of the Road	500		24	
Special Fishery Regulations—Saskatchewan and Alberta	2,000		8	
Meteorological Report, 1911	1,200		576	
Catalogue of Official Government Publications	2,500		32	
Rules for the Inspection of Boilers, etc., for Steamships	200		76	
Rules for Life Saving at Sea (French)	500		56	
Extract from Rules for the Inspection of Steamboats	500		24	
Extract from Rules for the Inspection of Steamboats (French)	500		28	
The Rain and Snow-fall of Canada, 1902-13	2,000		208	
Rules of the Road for the Great Lakes (2nd issue)	500		16	
Supplements to List of Vessels	3,550		56	
Bulletin of Sea Fishery Statistics	10,000		112	
Rules for Life Saving Appliances for Steamships	2,000		52	
Cipher Code	100		16	
List of Lights and Fog Signals	1,650		328	
List of Lights and Fog Signals on Inland Waters	800		64	
List of Lights and Fog Signals on the Pacific Coast	900		64	
Qualifications for the Different Grades	500		8	
Evidence of the Commission of Inquiry into Wreckage of the "Empress of Ireland" (11 sittings)	550		574	
Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Casualty to the British Steamship "Empress of Ireland"	500		32	
		57,200		2,550
Militia and Defence—				
Quarterly Militia List (4 issues)	20,500		2,902	
Memorandum for Camps of Instructions, Part I	6,000		76	
Memorandum for Camps of Instructions, Part II	6,000		64	
Courses of Instructions, 1914–15	3,500		20	
Carried forward		2,937,545		22,864

TABLE No. 8.—RETURN of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1914–15 (pages and copies aggregate).—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Pages.
Brought forward		2,937,545		22,864
Militia and Defence—Concluded.				
Rifle and Musketry Exercises for Ross Rifle	20,000		44	
Instructions for Practice—Horse, Field and Heavy Artillery	500		60	
Advantages of the Permanent Force, 1912 (French)	500		20	
Organization of Voluntary Medical Aid in Canada	1,000		16	
Typhoid Inoculation	1,000		12	
Organization, Administration and Training of the Medical Service of the Canadian Militia	1,000		12	
Regimental Establishments, 1914–15	4,100		72	
How to Qualify	1,500		16	
Stretcher Exercises	5,000		16	
Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men	10,000		28	
Report on the Examinations for Admission to the Royal Military College of Canada	1,200		44	
Instructions for Practice Seawards	100		24	
War Establishments	500		8	
Regulations for Magazines, etc	1,200		24	
Mobilization Store Tables	500		12	
Mobilization for Service Overseas	7,000		32	
Regulations for the Equipment of the Canadian Militia, Part II	500		56	
Memoranda *re* European War, 1914–15	5,000		72	
Rifle and Musketry Exercises for Ross Rifle	3,000		48	
Militia Council Minutes (4 issues)	100		32	
Canadian List of Changes in War Matériel	51,050		218	
How to Qualify	4,000		16	
List of Technical and Ordnance Equipment—Expeditionary Force, 1914	2,000		68	
Index to Militia General Orders, 1913	3,700		20	
Royal Canadian Regiment—Bermuda	10,000		24	
Nominal Roll—Eleventh Battalion	10,000		28	
Nominal Roll—Divisional Supply Column, M.T.	10,000		8	
Nominal Roll—Lord Strathcona's Horse	10,000		16	
Instructions for Pay Accounts, etc	3,000		36	
War Establishments—Divisional Artillery	500		8	
Financial Instructions for the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1914	500		44	
Instructions for Setting-up Sub-Target Rifle Machine	2,000		16	
Hand-book for the Canadian Service Rifle	16,950		48	
Financial Instructions for the Canadian Militia	5,000		98	
Militia General Orders	413,650		1,072	
Militia General Orders (French)	44,750		1,002	
		686,800		6,432
Mines—				
Geology of an Area Adjoining the East Side of Lake Temiskaming (French)	750		48	
Archæology—Collection from the Southern Interior of British Columbia	4,000		76	
Preliminary Report on the Serpentine and Associated Rocks of Southern Quebec	4,000		116	
The Archæan Geology of Rainy Lake Re-studied	4,000		128	
The Magnetic Iron Sands of Natashkwan (French)	750		58	
Oil and Gas Prospects of the Northern Provinces	4,000		116	
Magnetic Occurrences Near Calabogie, Renfrew Co., Ont.	2,000		28	
Portions of Portland Canal and Skeena Mining Divisions, B.C.	4,000		120	
List of Mines in Canada	1,000		12	
Lode Mining in the Yukon	2,500		324	
General Instructions for Field Officers	200		40	
Geological Notes to Accompany Map of Sheep River Gas and Oil Fields, Alberta	5,000		34	
Carried forward		3,624,345		29,296

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TABLE No. 8.—RETURN of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1914–15 (copies and pages aggregate).—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Pages.
Brought forward		3,624,345		29,296
Mines—Concluded.				
List of Stone Quarry Operators	1,500		8	
Geology of the Nanaimo Map Area	4,000		148	
An Outline of the Physical Geography of Canada	2,000		16	
Report on the Production of Coal and Coke	2,000		44	
List of Reports and Maps of Economic Interest	500		12	
Building Stones of Canada, Vol. II	4,000		356	
List of Publications	500		16	
List of Coal Mines in Canada	2,500		8	
Production of Cement	2,500		68	
Copper Industry of Canada	5,000		288	
Moose Mountain District, South Alberta	4,000		74	
Kewagama Lake Map Area, Quebec	4,000		146	
Production of Copper, etc., in Canada	2,500		82	
Mineral Production of Canada, 1913	2,500		56	
Reports from Anthropological Division	1,000		36	
Reports from Topographical Division	300		12	
Production of Iron and Steel, 1913	2,000		48	
Museum Bulletin No. 2	7,000		140	
Mother Lode and Sunset Mines, Boundary District, B.C.	4,000		60	
Mineral Production of Canada, 1914	6,000		24	
Geology of the North American Cordillera at the 4th Parallel	4,000		914	
		94,000		3,656
Naval Service—				
Regulations for the Entry of Naval Cadets, 1914	1,000		12	
Tide Tables for Vancouver, B.C., 1915	6,000		48	
Naval Prize Acts, 1864 to 1914	100		36	
Fish Inspection Act, 1914 (French)	10,000		28	
Details of Canadian Government Ships	150		68	
The Radiotelegraph Act	200		96	
Three-Year Course for Naval Cadets, 1914	150		32	
St. Lawrence River Pilot—Below Quebec	200		212	
Extract from Auditor General's Report (Naval Service)	50		48	
Navy List	100		32	
Bulletin of Sea Fishery Statistics	14,000		140	
Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast of Canada, 1915	10,000		64	
Tide Tables for the Eastern Coast of Canada, 1915	2,000		64	
Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast of Canada, 1916	10,000		64	
Tide Tables for the Eastern Coast of Canada, 1916	8,000		64	
Tide Tables—Nelson, Hudson Bay	500		16	
		62,450		1,024
Post Office—				
Official Postal Guide, 1914	15,950		588	
Official Postal Guide, 1914 (French)	4,075		604	
Quarterly Supplement to Postal Guide, 1914	39,700		32	
Quarterly Supplement to Postal Guide, 1914 (French)	8,050		32	
Manitoba Distribution List, 1914	1,500		98	
Alphabetical List of Postmasters in Canada	200		42	
Alberta Distribution List, 1914	1,500		136	
Rules and Regulations (Extract from Postal Guide, 1914)	3,300		230	
Rules and Regulations (Extract from Postal Guide, 1914, French)	850		236	
Schedule of Mail Trains	5,300		604	
Saskatchewan Distribution List, 1914	1,500		48	
Monthly Supplement to Postal Guide, 1914–15	118,200		60	
Monthly Supplement to Postal Guide, 1914–15 (French)	21,550		60	
		221,675		2,770
Carried forward		4,002,470		36,746

TABLE No. 8.—RETURN of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1914-15 (copies and pages aggregate).—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Pages.
Brought forward	.....	4,002,470	.....	36,746
Public Printing and Stationery—				
Stationery Office Stock Book	200		20	
Style Book—Preparation of Copy for the Printer	1,500		40	
Price List of Government Publications	500		80	
Daily Debates of Various dates (extra copies)	6,200		468	
Statutes of Canada, 1909, Vols. I and II	200		808	
Customs Tariff with appendices, etc	5,000		234	
Statutes of Canada, 1907 (French)	100		898	
Statutes of Canada, 1908 (French)	100		1,142	
Criminal Code with amendments, 1906-14	1,000		826	
Act respecting Hours of Service of Railway Employees	300		4	
Act to Amend the Civil Service Act	200		36	
Civil Service Superannuation Act	200		12	
Various Chapters reprinted (English and French)	87,250		2,832	
Separate Acts—Public	21,850		462	
Separate Acts—Private	3,050		74	
		127,650		5,936
Public Works—				
Site for Proposed Dry Dock at Quebec	50		20	
Report of the Chief Architect (Extract from Annual Report)	25		116	
Report of the Superintendent of Telegraphs (Extract from Annual Report)	200		116	
		275		252
Privy Council—				
Report on the Capture of Private Property at Sea	100		40	
Emigration from India to the Self-Governing Dominions	100		8	
Report of the Royal Commission on the Records of Public Documents	60		16	
		260		64
Railways and Canals—				
Welland Ship Canal Construction Railway	100		8	
List of Forms	200		24	
		300		32
Railway Commission—				
Rules and Regulations	1,000		40	
		1,000		40
Secretary of State—				
The Canadian North-West—Its Early Development, Vol. I	2,000		688	
Judgment of the Privy Council on the Companies Code	1,500		16	
List of Companies	1,000		432	
British North America Acts, 1867 to 1907	300		248	
War Measures in Great Britain	2,500		48	
Exhibition of Paintings	1,000		8	
Provisions of the Companies Act	1,000		24	
Naturalization Act, 1914	10,150		52	
Documents Relating to the European War	100,000		176	
Documents Relating to the European War (French)	20,000		170	
Contributions of Canadian Artists	500		4	
Despatches Between British Government and Ambassadors	30,000		130	
		169,950		1,996
Senate—				
List of Senators, 1915	800		12	
List of Members and Senators, 1915	600		48	
		1,400		60
Carried forward	.....	4,303,305	.....	45,126

TABLE No. 8.—RETURN of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1914–15 (copies and pages aggregate).—*Concluded.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Pages.
Brought forward		4,303,305		45,126
Trade and Commerce—				
Weekly Reports, Nos. 531 to 583	261,585		2,958	
Census and Statistics Monthly	78,800		382	
Census and Statistics Monthly (French)	12,600		376	
Canada Grain Act with Amendments	2,000		86	
Bulletin XIX, Fifth Census—School Attendance	5,000		24	
List of Licensed Elevators	1,000		96	
Instructions to Canadian Trade Officials	50		32	
Minutes of Conference on Agricultural Statistics	200		8	
Grain Inspection in Canada	10,000		24	
Interior Terminal Elevator	5,000		16	
Annual Review—Commercial Intelligence Service	8,000		68	
Lake Carriers of Grain	250		20	
Directory of Foreign Importers	7,500		268	
Grades of Grain Grown—Western Canada	1,000		8	
		392,985		4,366
Totals		4,696,290		49,492
Totals (March 31, 1914)		2,818,827		

TABLE No. 9.—STATEMENT showing Letterpress Departmental Work during the Fiscal Year 1914–15.

Department.	APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.	
	Envelopes.	Copies other Work.	Envelopes.	Copies other Work.	Envelopes.	Copies other Work.	Envelopes.	Copies other Work.
Agriculture	47,000	87,740	72,000	150,265	62,925	182,810	23,500	252,750
Auditor General				65				
Civil Service Commission	10,000	7,175		7,200	15,000	28,000	10,000	9,300
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery					2,000			
Customs	7,000	247,470	117,000	887,650	90,000	865,750	195,000	687,850
Experimental Farms	46,500	28,600	9,030	30,200	127,225	351,500	14,500	99,600
External Affairs		12,145		3,500		3,825		18,000
Finance	10,500	7,135		23,300	7,025	8,200	17,000	38,800
Governor General	1,650	2,000	1,000	1,100	11,000	1,000		
House of Commons	5,000	4,915	330	5,310		15,955		10,585
Indian Affairs	500	34,100	20,000	17,430	16,500	59,700	40,400	31,750
Inland Revenue	14,100	61,305	70,000	111,890	7,725	145,740	17,225	86,500
Interior	127,500	441,195	326,500	478,795	181,675	2,225,875	308,900	1,498,350
Justice	25,000	9,585	16,000	29,585	8,100	63,980	12,000	21,915
Labour	53,000	7,000	250	1,250	25,000	14,300		15,100
Library of Parliament	3,000	1,000						
Marine and Fisheries	21,000	116,005	99,475	264,010	49,850	336,300	83,925	86,615
Militia and Defence	70,000	489,965	56,000	753,850	452,500	303,275	31,500	333,450
Mines	10,500	30,000	3,325	26,050	10,250	42,450	82,025	16,900
Naval Service	3,250	25,450	12,000	26,120	41,100	68,210	32,000	26,460
Post Office	274,150	1,350,870	1,234,190	6,451,990	538,825	8,772,230	803,875	1,922,740
Privy Council		500		6,000	1,000			
Public Printing and Stationery	55,000	109,795	2,500	80,425	72,500	81,740	13,000	183,090
Public Works	33,425	166,955	223,825	642,030	50,785	806,895	58,475	245,010
Railways and Canals	32,525	54,145	31,000	95,300	35,000	481,575	134,000	90,900
Railway Commission	50,000	35,000		67,000	7,000	20,000		1,000
Royal Mint				8,000		1,000		
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	42,000	2,000		6,050	51,000	23,580	10,000	40,960
Secretary of State	2,000	16,200	2,000	5,175	17,000	11,425	11,000	19,600
Senate	2,000	2,170		1,500		12,520		900
Trade and Commerce	55,050	28,000	17,500	41,650	28,000	68,000	193,000	106,255
Totals	1,001,650	3,378,420	2,313,925	10,222,690	1,908,985	14,995,835	2,091,325	5,844,380

TABLE No. 9.—STATEMENT showing Letterpress Departmental Work during the Fiscal Year 1914-15.—*Continued.*

Department.	AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	Envelopes.	Copies other Work.	Envelopes.	Copies other Work.	Envelopes.	Copies other Work.	Envelopes.	Copies other Work.
Agriculture	123,150	188,300	90,000	232,530	39,550	96,410	23,375	582,455
Auditor General		500				1,200		45,550
Civil Service Commission		4,000		34,400	1,025	6,350	7,000	32,550
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery			5,030	150		1,200		
Customs		1,538,100	50,000	418,075	100,500	2,055,225	15,050	1,146,000
Experimental Farms	2,000	99,000	18,000	49,500	34,000	47,500	42,500	76,700
External Affairs		700	12,000	3,200		900	6,000	11,175
Finance	6,590	57,000	2,000	25,750		21,800	17,000	175,800
Governor General		1,725				1,500		1,550
House of Commons	500	13,550		2,660		260	1,000	1,105
Indian Affairs	12,900	74,685	4,500	16,100	500	15,925	6,000	21,350
Inland Revenue	54,000	92,115		75,450	7,500	85,100	34,015	103,805
Interior	43,825	898,280	10,000	473,170	131,300	472,630	51,500	766,540
Justice	9,000	107,250	1,500	76,360	16,000	21,835	12,500	120,475
Labour	109,000	10,600	10,000	600		15,665		9,575
Library of Parliament		400				10,000		1,800
Marine and Fisheries	12,550	206,490	132,800	395,250	99,400	171,600	13,000	188,050
Militia and Defence	15,000	803,370	318,000	1,825,035	260,000	1,512,600	250,000	1,005,550
Mines	25,000	38,800		89,900	11,500	67,800	26,550	13,900
Naval Service	13,550	269,075	70,000	198,900	72,500	123,575	102,000	304,825
Post Office	415,500	2,730,710	194,375	945,225	190,725	1,827,645	515,275	8,932,325
Privy Council		500		5,615	5,500	20,500		300
Public Printing and Stationery	1,550	91,600	17,785	49,345	10,500	113,480	23,550	85,490
Public Works	42,250	195,040	73,000	217,425	20,500	104,970	45,325	98,365
Railways and Canals	26,500	178,470	6,500	203,325	39,600	170,050	19,700	42,800
Railway Commission		27,900		6,500	1,000	10,450		
Royal Mint								
Royal Northwest Mounted Police		77,500		96,625		123,625		85,350
Secretary of State	5,500	17,325		5,070	2,000	7,075	11,150	46,410
Senate		300		400		165		250
Trade and Commerce	15,925	133,970	56,300	31,500	16,500	278,000	78,150	83,000
Totals	925,290	7,857,255	1,071,760	5,478,060	1,060,100	7,415,035	1,300,640	13,985,045

TABLE No. 9.—STATEMENT showing Letterpress Departmental Work during the Fiscal Year 1914-15.—*Concluded.*

Department.	DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.	
	Envelopes.	Copies other Work.	Envelopes.	Copies other Work.	Envelopes.	Copies other Work.	Envelopes.	Copies other Work.
Agriculture	40,000	258,190	173,875	1,142,820	30,000	240,000	60,500	173,030
Auditor General	.....	42,000	.....	15,000	.....	200	8,000	75
Civil Service Commission	19,150	2,800	5,000	.....	.....	10,600	2,000	20,650
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	.....	1,150	.....	25	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Customs	306,400	1,571,650	100,000	1,576,725	163,000	435,800	50,000	1,921,075
Experimental Farms	13,000	301,100	20,000	42,000	115,000	52,000	242,500	425,500
External Affairs	500	11,110	1,000	1,025	500	5,300	3,500	5,950
Finance	14,300	39,560	500	208,150	6,500	62,500	4,000	15,310
Governor General	1,000	12,400	.....	1,500	.....	500	.....	1,000
House of Commons	4,500	32,410	5,000	16,080	1,750	98,310	200	230,070
Indian Affairs	1,250	58,075	25,000	37,200	500	30,050	13,500	52,075
Inland Revenue	10,000	105,725	.....	216,500	13,000	198,735	.....	190,290
Interior	92,075	601,820	75,500	345,315	91,075	358,915	537,385	743,545
Justice	30,150	101,360	.....	68,155	9,000	23,405	50,000	29,900
Labour	.....	.....	.....	12,100	.....	13,000	35,000	35,140
Library of Parliament	.....	.....	.....	2,800	.....	.....	.....	5,500
Marine and Fisheries	33,500	169,450	36,500	470,396	40,000	93,950	37,000	304,125
Militia and Defence	34,000	1,203,725	295,750	906,200	80,000	1,318,230	406,470	1,802,825
Mines	9,500	44,350	10,500	.....	3,750	25,000	20,500	104,800
Naval Service	72,000	327,625	36,500	592,200	40,600	885,090	54,500	375,700
Post Office	831,350	4,011,170	174,550	8,229,670	2,345,200	2,842,750	1,081,750	6,499,875
Privy Council	2,500	8,300	.....	5,000	4,500	525	.....	2,500
Public Printing and Stationery	10,550	25,075	15,000	10,700	13,000	41,060	10,000	196,670
Public Works	68,475	218,810	59,450	298,430	16,000	108,595	56,150	459,770
Railways and Canals	8,000	54,290	5,750	82,690	62,000	136,935	28,200	183,275
Railway Commission	.....	2,715	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	6,000
Royal Mint	2,000	10,000	.....	5,000	.....	50	.....	1,050
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	50,000	27,075	.....	6,000	60,000	55,300	50,000	67,450
Secretary of State	7,900	77,325	20,000	23,825	27,000	16,780	10,500	33,800
Senate	.....	1,925	.....	3,900	.....	2,710	100	2,500
Trade and Commerce	500	45,500	62,932	54,900	11,500	20,900	69,000	1,065,740
Totals	1,662,600	9,366,145	1,122,807	14,374,306	3,133,875	7,098,190	2,830,755	14,955,190

TABLE No. 10.—SUMMARY of Letterpress Departmental Work for the Twelve Months.

Month.	Envelopes.	Copies other Work.
April	1,001,650	3,378,420
May	2,313,925	10,222,690
June	1,908,985	14,995,835
July	2,091,325	5,844,380
August	925,290	7,857,255
September	1,071,760	5,478,060
October	1,060,100	7,415,035
November	1,300,640	13,985,045
December	1,662,600	9,366,145
January	1,122,807	14,374,306
February	3,133,875	7,098,190
March	2,830,755	14,955,190
Totals	20,423,712	114,970,551
Totals (March 31, 1914)	22,161,445	117,431,305

TABLE No. 11.—STATEMENT showing the number of Plates in Annual and Supplementary Reports for the Year 1914–15.

Title of Document.	Number of Plates.	Number of Copies of Reports.	Total Plates Inserted.
Agriculture and Colonization, 1913–14 (English)	26	3,105	80,730
Agriculture and Colonization, 1913–14 (French)	26	750	19,500
Chief Astronomer, 1909–10 (English)	36	3,840	138,240
Dairy and Cold Storage, 1912–13 (French)	4	12,730	50,920
Dairy and Cold Storage, 1913–14 (English)	12	45,540	546,480
Experimental Farms, 1912–13 (English)	40	73,040	2,921,600
Experimental Farms, 1912–13 (French)	40	18,730	749,200
Fisheries, 1912–13 (French)	16	980	15,680
Fisheries, 1913–14 (English)	13	4,040	52,520
Indian Affairs, 1912–13 (French)	4	740	2,960
Indian Affairs, 1913–14 (English)	5	3,700	18,500
Interior, 1912–13, Vols. I and II (English)	132	4,040	523,280
Naval Service, 1913–14 (English)	8	3,780	30,240
Naval Service, 1913–14 (French)	8	995	7,960
Public Works, 1913–14 (English)	11	3,565	39,215
Railways and Canals, 1912–13 (English)	39	4,065	158,535
Railways and Canals, 1912–13 (French)	39	995	38,805
Railways and Canals, 1913–14 (English)	52	4,065	211,380
Summary of Mines, 1911 (French)	13	1,490	19,370
Summary of Mines, 1912 (French)	16	1,490	23,840
Topographical Surveys, 1911–12 (French)	4	940	3,760
Topographical Surveys, 1912–13 (English)	11	6,040	66,440
Topographical Surveys, 1912–13 (French)	11	940	10,340
Transcontinental Railway, 1913–14 (English)	5	4,040	20,200
Veterinary Director General, 1911–12 (French)	31	2,885	89,405
Totals	770	213,162	5,988,300
Totals (March 31, 1914)	369	140,443	2,789,112

TABLE No. 12.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Books Bound during the Fiscal Year 1914-15.

Department.	APRIL.				MAY.				JUNE.			
	Full Leather.	Half Leather.	Quarter Leather.	Cloth.	Full Leather.	Half Leather.	Quarter Leather.	Cloth.	Full Leather.	Half Leather.	Quarter Leather.	Cloth.
Agriculture		208	12	181	31	60		8,250	4	35		36
Auditor General						1	4					
Civil Service Commission												
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery										150		
Customs		359	450			77		500		412	200	
Experimental Farms	1			7							45	160
External Affairs	2	8		1		2		1		5		
Finance		3				13				3		1,100
Governor General												
House of Commons						1	1			7		
Indian Affairs		10	1	401	12	70	45			30	101	
Inland Revenue		310				421		150		256		600
Interior	24	230	3	63	504	158	51	6,169	228	310	138	926
Justice	5	15				87				15	4	1
Labour			3					51		2	2	65
Library of Parliament		98	1							200		
Marine and Fisheries		14	75	323	10	49	185	100	2		18	650
Militia and Defence			5	27			112	1,500		17		2,000
Mines		2	9	400		4	10	40		6	5	
Naval Service	100	20	5	100		5				7		201
Post Office		22	18	40	75	235	250	12		1,142	112	225
Privy Council	8		3									
Public Printing and Stationery		3	48	12			12	24		6		
Public Works		11	13	37	1	68	189			37	36	338
Railways and Canals	1	12	5	24		44		100	6	58	20	397
Railway Commission						1				10		
Royal Mint								8		1		
R. N. W. Mounted Police						1					26	
Secretary of State		7	1			103		1	3			
Senate			1		1			2				
Trade and Commerce						15				7		100
Totals	141	1,332	653	1,616	634	1,415	850	16,908	243	2,716	707	6,799

TABLE No. 12.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Books Bound during the Fiscal Year 1914–15.—*Continued.*

Department.	JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.			
	Full Leather.	Half Leather.	Quarter Leather.	Cloth.	Full Leather.	Half Leather.	Quarter Leather.	Cloth.	Full Leather.	Half Leather.	Quarter Leather.	Cloth.
Agriculture	3	5	12	24	.....	8	.....	212	4	.....	8	.....
Auditor General	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Civil Service Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Customs	100	301	.....	.....	.....	550	450	.....	.....	553	201	450
Experimental Farms	.....	.....	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
External Affairs	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....
Finance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	13	.....
Governor General	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of Commons	.....	3	.....	13,537	.....	4	4	750	.....	1	.....	250
Indian Affairs	.....	.....	6	.....	2	106	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Inland Revenue	.....	4	.....	500	.....	51	.....	10	.....	60	50	100
Interior	30	113	22	3,350	1	174	44	1,851	210	135	87	2,400
Justice	.....	39	.....	2	.....	55	.....	.....	3	48	.....	60
Labour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Library of Parliament	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	.....
Marine and Fisheries	.....	24	.....	50	.....	27	4,000	10	.....	24	2	300
Militia and Defence	.....	21	.....	300	.....	69	120	2,009	2	355	.....	3,578
Mines	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	3	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Naval Service	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	200	.....	6	20	124
Post Office	8	376	2,500	240	1	114	475	2,067	3	56	235	1,085
Privy Council	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Public Printing and Stationery	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2,506	.....	12	30	.....
Public Works	1,000	7	50	512	50	25	79	20	.....	40	561	600
Railways and Canals	.....	49	12	50	.....	160	86	593	.....	25	50	1,060
Railway Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
Royal Mint	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. N. W. Mounted Police	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Secretary of State	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	18	2	19
Senate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trade and Commerce	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	253
Totals	1,142	963	2,622	18,574	79	1,361	5,272	10,230	248	1,469	1,263	10,525

TABLE No. 12.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Books Bound during the Fiscal Year 1914–15.—*Continued.*

Department.	OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
	Full Leather.	Half Leather.	Quarter Leather.	Cloth.	Full Leather.	Half Leather.	Quarter Leather.	Cloth.	Full Leather.	Half Leather.	Quarter Leather.	Cloth.
Agriculture	.....	74	.....	25	1	81	502	2	2	40	.....	123
Auditor General	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	15
Civil Service Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Customs	.....	515	20	.....	.....	337	100	5,400	.....	584	.....	.....
Experimental Farms	2	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	21	794
External Affairs	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Finance	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	203	25	.....	1	8	4	11,400
Governor General	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
House of Commons	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	14,850	2	69	.....	11,374
Indian Affairs	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	6	27	.....	225
Inland Revenue	.....	50	11	150	.....	14	2	350	.....	224	.....	1,050
Interior	25	449	18	2	254	131	22	2,104	50	717	10	11,550
Justice	50	34	.....	99	.....	17	1	200	6	6	4	.....
Labour	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Library of Parliament	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marine and Fisheries	2	16	.....	150	7	70	58	.....	.....	15	500	.....
Militia and Defence	.....	195	.....	800	2	20	1,050	3,491	.....	102	.....	3,925
Mines	.....	51	.....	.....	2	33	.....	43	3	5	.....	506
Naval Service	.....	3	161	467	.....	1	102	968	1	29	207	633
Post Office	3	45	1,825	250	1	96	91	3,498	2	18	2,752	8,308
Privy Council	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Public Printing and Stationery	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	20	2	30	.....	1	39	206
Public Works	1	56	576	500	.....	8	.....	50	.....	72	.....	1,100
Railways and Canals	100	13	100	1,100	.....	36	10	700	14	50	3	186
Railway Commission	1	.....	.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Royal Mint	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. N. W. Mounted Police	.....	1	.....	.....	6	65	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
Secretary of State	4	16	13	20	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Senate	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Trade and Commerce	.....	1	.....	253	.....	.....	.....	262	50	.....	30	305
Totals	190	1,573	2,730	3,943	276	1,246	1,965	32,000	138	2,018	3,571	51,750

TABLE No. 12.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Books Bound during the Fiscal Year 1914–15.—*Concluded.*

Department.	JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.			
	Full Leather.	Half Leather.	Quarter Leather.	Cloth.	Full Leather.	Half Leather.	Quarter Leather.	Cloth.	Full Leather.	Half Leather.	Quarter Leather.	Cloth.
Agriculture	6	106	150	1,450	3	285	64	200	105	106	4	45
Auditor General			1					8	1			
Civil Service Commission			1									
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery												
Customs	6	124				119	14			3	3	10
Experimental Farms												
External Affairs		4			3	1				6		
Finance		14				24	8			11	80	600
Governor General	2					5				2		
House of Commons		38		13,031	101	505		6,570				5,190
Indian Affairs	4	31	45			20	32		1	80	363	
Inland Revenue	8	112	25	1,000	75	178		300		330	100	
Interior	3	138	13	500	36	12	27		2,500	151	137	947
Justice	5	53		1	108	88		26	17	67		40
Labour		13		44		104		36				4,242
Library of Parliament						319				510		
Marine and Fisheries				17		6			2	25	51	440
Militia and Defence	1	137		3,495		25	549	5,096	3	66	107	2,982
Mines		9		62	22	388	1		750	3	5	500
Naval Service		21	38	753		5	8	3,518		155	13	105
Post Office	1	59	265	1,415		61		5,000	1,494	376	106	1,500
Privy Council	1	1		2								
Public Printing and Stationery		8					11	20		13	23	762
Public Works	2	40	90	770		48		500		73	700	518
Railways and Canals	7	23	12	162	11	10	205	15	30	24	30	205
Railway Commission	1									3		
Royal Mint									2	2		
R. N. W. Mounted Police						7		438	3	56		
Secretary of State	4	107			1	16				12	2	
Senate		8	1					2		560		101
Trade and Commerce		11				32				17		100
Totals	51	1,057	641	22,702	360	2,258	919	21,729	4,908	2,651	1,724	18,287

TABLE No. 13.—SUMMARY of Books Bound during the Twelve Months.

Month.	Full Leather.	Half Leather.	Quarter Leather.	Cloth.
April	141	1,332	653	1,616
May	634	1,415	859	16,908
June	243	2,716	707	6,799
July	1,142	963	2,622	18,574
August	79	1,361	5,272	10,230
September	248	1,469	1,263	10,525
October	190	1,573	2,730	3,943
November	276	1,246	1,965	32,000
December	138	2,018	3,571	51,750
January	51	1,057	641	22,702
February	360	2,258	919	21,729
March	4,908	2,651	1,724	18,287
Totals	8,410	20,059	22,926	215,063
Totals (March 31, 1914)	8,848	22,314	50,068	137,799

TABLE No. 14.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Pads made during the Fiscal Year 1914–15.

Department.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Agriculture			222	430	286	420	112	30	900	50	150	191
Auditor General								400	40			
Civil Service Commission										72		
Customs		20	20						518	10,242		17,610
Experimental Farms				48				130				
External Affairs	108			144			192					
Finance		240		204					37		600	
Governor General									48			
House of Commons		210			300						8,062	
Indian Affairs			200		750			25	200			
Inland Revenue	25	122	262	100	100	232		100	12	40		30
Interior	510	986	2,374	1,960	2,733	1,350	1,645	917	4,484	1,090	784	1,698
Justice		100			540		350	25	150	182	100	260
Labour			200	200			300	100		200		
Library of Parliament							100					
Marine and Fisheries	532	300	300	10		220	100	500	12	400	56	120
Militia and Defence	3,700	3,550	1,050	1,075	500	2,900	2,500	600		1,380	2,600	6,490
Mines		10			10	100						
Naval Service			350		600	2,700		1,100	2,100	4,495	300	3,680
Post Office	7,422	8,310	2,970	3,900	200	512	650	2,720	50		100,200	
Public Works	710	2,750	3,895	21	24	730	20	266	142	760	2	580
Privy Council												50
Public Printing and Stationery	2	32	206	49	110	39	245	450	22	200	250	968
Railways and Canals	50	230				225	320	60	181	135	300	330
Railway Commission	35	450		10	25							72
R.N.W.Mounted Police					600	1,000		600				15
Secretary of State				536						72		48
Senate		950			500		100					10
Trade and Commerce	150	160	330	340	960	60		175	580	32	20	70
Totals	13,241	18,420	12,379	9,027	8,238	10,488	6,634	8,198	9,476	19,350	113,424	32,222

TABLE No. 15.—SUMMARY of Pads for the Twelve Months.

Month.	Quantity.
April	13,244
May	18,420
June	12,379
July	9,027
August	8,238
September	10,488
October	6,634
November	8,198
December	9,476
January	19,350
February	113,424
March	32,222
Total	261,100
Total (March 31, 1914)	350,797

TABLE No. 16.—STATEMENT showing the Making and Stamping of Prepaid Post Office Envelopes.

——	Quantity Made and Stamped.
One cent	2,100,000
Two cents	3,900,000
Total	6,000,000
Total (March 31, 1914)	7,050,000

TABLE No. 17.—STATEMENT showing the Die Stamping of Letter and Note Headings and Envelopes during the Fiscal Year 1914–15.

Department.	Foolscap, Half Cap, Letter and Half Letter.	Note and Half Note.	Envelopes.	Number of Impressions.
Agriculture	123,000	3,000	77,500	203,500
Civil Service Commission	21,000	.....	12,000	33,000
Customs	50,000	5,000	95,000	150,000
External Affairs	21,500	2,000	6,000	29,500
Finance	5,000	.....	5,000	10,000
Governor General	9,000	28,310	33,200	70,510
House of Commons	17,000	5,185	507,250	529,435
Indian Affairs	10,500	250	.....	10,750
Inland Revenue	42,000	5,000	17,000	64,000
Interior	207,000	8,500	54,000	269,500
Justice	128,000	20,700	62,700	211,400
Labour	8,000	4,000	12,000	24,000
Marine and Fisheries	30,500	.....	14,500	45,000
Militia and Defence	276,000	18,500	245,000	539,500
Mines	19,000	.....	13,000	32,000
Naval Service	107,200	.....	9,000	116,200
Post Office	143,000	3,500	52,500	199,000
Privy Council	70,250	11,000	21,000	102,250
Public Printing and Stationery	42,500	5,000	12,300	59,800
Public Works	54,000	2,500	14,000	70,500
Railways and Canals	73,000	13,000	31,000	117,000
Railway Commission	9,000	4,000	3,000	16,000
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	2,000	.....	.....	2,000
Secretary of State	31,200	2,000	14,000	47,200
Senate	166,900	31,950	18,025	216,875
Trade and Commerce	29,000	5,000	500	34,500
Totals	1,695,550	178,395	1,329,475	3,203,420
Totals (March 31, 1914)	1,369,550	299,450	1,521,555	3,190,555

TABLE No. 18.—STATEMENT showing the Loose-leaf Work during the Fiscal Year 1914–15.

Department.	Binders.	Loose Leaves.	Index Leaves.	Index Cards.
Agriculture	26	35,800	3,622	53,000
Auditor General	44	115,250	440	.....
Civil Service Commission	5	8,000	20	11,000
Customs	221	234,950	8,603	6,000
Experimental Farms	18	9,100	.....	.....
Finance	17	7,300	5,161	500
Indian Affairs	7	3,150	311	.....
Inland Revenue	3	100	.....	.....
Interior	564	63,260	9,456	.....
Justice	4	6,800	630	1,000
Labour	4	300	29	.....
Marine and Fisheries	229	443,755	6,256	5,000
Militia and Defence	269	238,860	1,851	160,150
Mines	72	27,050	99	2,400
Naval Service	75	70,950	1,096	25,000
Post Office	120	100,600	798	13,000
Privy Council	1	.....	1,079	.....
Public Printing and Stationery	154	351,810	2,849	124,800
Public Works	119	65,424	1,889	500
Railways and Canals	780	257,820	6,222	2,000
Railway Commission	6	.....	.....	.....
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	18	8,500	118	.....
Secretary of State	7	2,500	63	.....
Trade and Commerce	154	148,750	398	.....
Totals	2,917	2,200,029	50,993	404,350
Totals (March 31, 1914)	3,036	2,093,415	39,265	382,075

DOMINION GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY,

OTTAWA, Dec. 20, 1915.

J. DE L. TACHÉ, ESQ.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information a general statement of the accounts of this branch from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915, as follows, viz:—

A	Value of goods brought forward April 1, 1914	$ 197,660 04
	Value of goods received April 1, 1914, to Mar. 31, 1915	1,007,036 23
	Wages, etc., charged against stock	86,562 55
	Balance profit	3,341 97
		$1,294,600 79
	By goods issued to departments	687,169 29
	Work Book Account—Paper and Sundry Printing Supplies—Printing Branch	397,273 76
	Stock on hand, verified March 31, 1915	210,157 74
		$1,294,600 79

B.—STATEMNT of Value of Goods issued to the Civil Service from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915.

Departments.	Amount.
	$ cts.
Agriculture	25,439 47
Auditor General	3,492 83
Civil Service Commission	1,368 31
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	230 70
Customs	35,223 85
Departments generally	770 39
Dominion Police	1,764 06
Exchequer Court	181 29
External Affairs	2,127 98
Finance	4,181 88
Governor General's Office and Govt. House	1,803 52
House of Commons	16,504 33
Immigration	8,802 03
Interior	75,839 46
Indian Affairs and School Supplies	17,224 14
Inland Revenue	8,940 10
Insurance	1,484 02
Intercolonial Railway	22,777 22
Justice	11,492 36
Labour	1,630 00
Library of Parliament	280 84
Marine and Fisheries	24,005 77
Militia and Defence	103,201 76
Mines	13,183 80
Naval Service	29,129 88
Penitentiaries	1,612 33
Post Office	116,822 81
Privy Council	2,457 74
Public Printing and Stationery	31,218 39
" " Work Book	397,273 76
Public Works	54,029 05
Railways and Canals	22,142 70
Railway Commission	5,612 16
Royal Mint	227 77
Royal North West Mounted Police	15,742 88
Secretary of State	7,736 18
Senate of Canada	9,515 25
Supreme Court	986 26
Trade and Commerce	5,358 95
Transcontinental Railway	222 54
Public Archives	2,380 62
International Joint Commission	23 67
Total	1,084,443 05
Stock on hand, verified Mar. 31, 1915	210,157 74
	1,294,600 79

C.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the isuse of Goods to the several Departments of the Civil Service from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914, and for the year ending March 31, 1915.

Departments.	Issued in 1913–14.	Issued in 1914–15.	Increase in 1914–15.	Decrease in 1914–15.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	29,760 29	25,439 47		4,320 82
Auditor General	3,628 64	3,492 83		135 81
Civil Service Commission	1,549 79	13,68 31		181 48
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	294 51	230 70		63 81
Customs	38,889 03	35,223 85		3,665 18
Departments Generally	571 40	770 39	198 99	
Dominion Police	567 88	1,764 06	1,196 18	
Exchequer Court	211 61	181 29		30 32
External Affairs	1,238 93	2,127 98	889 05	
Finance	5,877 64	4,181 88		1,695 76
Governor General's Office and Govt. House	1,802 78	1,803 52	0 74	
House of Commons	17,620 78	16,504 33		1,116 45
Immigration	12,416 38	8,802 03		3,614 35
Interior	81,690 86	75,839 46		5,851 40
Indian Affairs and School Supplies	15,982 50	17,224 14	1,241 64	
Inland Revenue	7,474 62	8,940 10	1,465 48	
Insurance	1,637 25	1,484 02		153 23
Intercolonial Railway	24,593 76	22,777 22		1,816 54
Justice	5,896 20	11,492 36	5,596 16	
Labour	3,195 06	1,630 00		1,565 06
Library of Parliament	333 09	280 84		52 25
Marine and Fisheries	31,968 04	24,005 77		7,962 27
Militia and Defence	49,738 30	103,201 76	53,463 46	
Mines	24,949 05	13,183 80		11,765 25
Naval Service	11,584 97	29,129 88	17,544 91	
Penitentiaries	2,373 22	1,612 33		760 89
Post Office	136,938 37	116,822 81		20,115 56
Privy Council	1,997 89	2,457 74	459 85	
Public Printing and Stationery	139,365 69	31,218 39		[1]108,147 30
" " Work Book	361,947 03	397,273 76	35,326 73	
Public Works	65,387 08	54,029 05		11,358 03
Railways and Canals	26,673 47	22,142 70		4,530 77
Railway Commission	6,755 01	5,612 16		1,142 85
Royal Mint	242 89	227 77		15 12
Royal North West Mounted Police	11,246 35	15,742 88	4,496 53	
Secretary of State	6,225 30	7,736 18	1,510 88	
Senate of Canada	11,079 67	9,515 25		1,564 42
Supreme Court	1,034 97	986 26		48 71
Trade and Commerce	6,604 27	5,358 95		1,245 32
Transcontinental Railway	944 46	222 54		721 92
Public Archives	2,093 42	2,380 62	287 20	
International Joint Commission	31 92	23 67		8 25
Total issued to Departments	1,154,414 37	1,084,443 05		
Increase for Departments			123,677 80	
Decrease for Departments				193,649 12
				123,677 80
Net Decrease				69,971 32

[1] Since the moving of the Stationery Branch to the Dalhousie premises, the purchase of printing supplies proper (exclusive of paper) has been left entirely to the Printing Branch, hence the heavy decrease.

D.—Comparative Statement of Business transacted in the Stationery Office from 1886–7 (the first year that the Bureau was handed over to the King's Printer), and subsequent years up to 1913–14.

Years.	Goods received.	Goods sent out.	Demands	Letters received.	Letters sent out.	Packages despatched by Mail.	Packages and cases despatched by rail and Exp.	Papers and envelopes supplied to Printing Branch for work.
	$ cts.	$ cts.						$ cts.
1886–7	128,463 16	132,313 88	10,297	948	3,243	4,389	102	64,528 18
1887–8	183,731 61	186,832 56	11,251	959	3,712	3,733	168	65,264 38
1888–9	192,101 36	185,895 04	11,591	1,175	4,020	3,979	185	87,384 95
1889–90	180,747 14	176,273 58	13,708	1,411	5,939	3,330	444	88,651 46
1890–1	185,089 29	193,035 51	15,220	1,547	6,483	3,967	463	92,994 87
1891–2	218,485 69	219,749 90	17,694	1,827	6,711	4,728	1,794	118,964 74
1892–3	228,100 38	225,401 37	17,855	2,403	6,869	5,317	2,118	118,983 22
1893–4	191,838 69	205,873 33	16,901	2,488	6,951	6,153	2,111	101,315 59
1894–5	190,840 65	195,769 83	17,857	3,404	8,178	5,883	2,017	97,100 88
1895–6	197,592 91	199,538 62	18,899	3,675	9,132	6,730	1,469	98,045 34
1896–7	205,051 35	214,061 82	20,756	3,804	9,406	9,244	1,022	93,114 84
1897–8	230,497 06	625,116 44	21,772	5,367	11,457	12,521	1,170	117,312 10
1898–9	218,088 17	236,988 62	21,047	4,640	13,059	11,343	1,217	113,706 19
1899–1900	237,017 96	252,100 23	21,928	5,984	13,277	14,129	1,060	110,049 48
1900–1	302,766 26	301,495 95	23,227	6,856	13,689	16,382	1,038	142,421 20
1901–2	296,721 64	288,782 90	23,086	6,204	15,292	15,191	805	115,597 91
1902–3	280,414 42	303,160 80	23,148	6,707	15,630	16,288	412	122,530 50
1903–4	353,810 93	352,993 61	25,752	8,539	19,389	21,263	689	140,772 33
1904–5	438,232 96	427,783 74	28,003	8,439	19,229	22,822	1,102	162,787 26
1905–6 9 months	463,515 73	444,388 08	28,808	7,851	18,459	29,653	1,182	157,823 76
1907–7	390,043 40	369,592 34	22,355	6,979	15,363	27,403	661	120,308 65
1897–8	588,786 87	580,027 75	31,858	11,007	23,115	45,628	3,129	216,093 73
1908–9	635,340 20	613,516 45	33,298	12,539	23,059	21,247	864	225,508 23
1909–10	599,226 80	592,902 55	36,164	13,801	23,260	53,723	1,011	222,442 62
1910–11	541,366 74	621,049 48	39,068	12,368	23,528	27,541	1,089	258,877 63
1911–12	716,868 55	774,561 30	43,753	16,091	23,247	21,601	1,307	176,654 23
1912–13	890,025 90	931,861 87	43,477	16,173	23,990	.....	1,842	306,687 70
1913–14	1,123,953 58	1,154,429 87	46,598	13,627	26,962	.....	2,565	361,947 03
1914–15	1,007,036 23	1,084,443 05	47,416	8,669	*29,994	*3,352	3,483	397,273 76

* Exclusive of Distribution Branch.

E.—DISTRIBUTION of the Statutes of Canada; being 5 George V, Fifth Session, Twelfth Parliament, 1915, English and French, bound half sheep.

To whom sent.	VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.
His Excellency the Governor General	3	
Honourable Cabinet Ministers	30	6
Honourable Senators	188	23
Members House of Commons	543	117
Total	764	146
Departments.		
Judges, clerk and offices, Supreme Court	8	3
" " Exchequer Court	2	1
Law clerk, Senate	1	
Law clerk and assistant, House of Commons	2	
Offices, Senate	6	2
Offices, House of Commons	11	5
Library of Parliament	67	10
Departments	93	23
Department of Justice, for agents	75	
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	1	1
Total	266	45

Distribution of Statutes, 1915—*Continued.*

To whom sent.	Volume 1.		Volumes 1 and 2.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.
Province of Ontario.				
Provincial Government			21	
Honourable Judges, High Court			18	
Judge and Clerk, Admiralty Court			2	
Registrars of Courts			4	
Officials, Osgoode Hall			21	
Judges, County Courts			48	
Junior Judges, County Courts			26	
Police Magistrates			163	
Sheriffs			43	
County Attorneys			3	
Clerks of the Peace			46	
Clerks, County Courts			46	
Registrars			62	
Libraries and Colleges			31	2
Law Associations			56	
Commissioner of Police			1	
Mayors of City Corporations			9	
City, Town, and County Corporations			287	
Newspapers			413	4
Municipalities	500			
Total	500		1,300	6
Province of Quebec,				
Provincial Government			18	19
Honourable Judges, King's Bench			6	6
" " Superior Court			41	45
" " Circuit Court			5	1
Judges, District Court			4	5
Judge and Clerk, Vice-Admiralty Court			2	2
Judges' Chambers			10	9
Advocates' Libraries			17	16
Le Commissaire d'Extradition			1	1
Judges and Clerks, Sessions of the Peace			4	5
Recorders and Clerks			9	8
Stipendiary Magistrates			4	18
Sheriffs			4	18
Prothonotaries			7	16
Clerks of the Peace			6	5
Regsitrars			15	52
Universities and Colleges			13	26
Mayors of Cities			6	6
City, Town, and County Corporations			21	75
Harbour Commissioners			2	1
Clerks, Circuit Courts			16	52
Clerk, District Court			2	1
Clerks of the Crown			3	3
Le Conseil d'Hygiène			1	1
Crown Lands Agent			1	1
Newspapers			44	66
Municipalities	190	645		
Total	190	645	262	458

Distribution of Statutes, 1915—Continued.

To whom sent.	Volumes 1 and 2.	
	English.	French.
Province of Nova Scotia.		
Provincial Government	18	
Judges, Supreme Court	7	
" County Court	8	
" Probate Court	20	
" and Registrar, Vice-Admiralty Court	2	
Prothonotaries	18	
Judges' Chambers	1	1
Sheriffs	18	
Clerks of the County Courts	20	
City, Town, and County Corporations	36	
Libraries and Colleges	8	
Harbour Commissioner	1	
Police Magistrates	2	
Stipendiary Magistrates	33	
Newspapers	52	2
Total	244	3
Province of New Brunswick.		
Provincial Government	18	
Judges, Supreme Court	8	
" County Court	8	
" Inferior Court	10	
" and Registrar, Vice-Admiralty Court	2	1
Judges' Chambers	1	
Clerks, County Court	11	
" Circuit Court	10	
Mayors of Cities	2	
Police Magistrates	11	
Stipendiary Magistrates	5	
Registrars	15	
Sheriffs	14	
City, Town, and County Corporations	27	
Libraries and Colleges	7	
Newspapers	31	4
Totals	180	5
Province of Prince Edward Island.		
Provincial Government	15	
Judges, Supreme Court	3	
" County Court	3	
Stipendiary Magistrates	6	
Prothonotaries	3	
Sheriffs	3	
Judges' Chambers	1	
Registrar	1	
Clerks of County Courts	3	
Mayor of City	1	
City and Town Corporations	3	
Clerk of the Crown	1	
Law Society	3	
Newspapers	10	2
Total	56	2

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1915—*Continued.*

To whom sent.	VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.
Province of British Columbia.		
Provincial Government	15	
Judges, Supreme Court	7	
" Court of Appeals	6	
" County Court	13	
Clerks, County Court	14	
" Supreme Court	6	
Registrars, Supreme Court	6	
Judges' Chambers	1	1
Registrars	5	
City and County Corporations	3	
Police Magistrates	14	
Stipendiary Magistrates	26	
Sheriffs	7	
Libraries and Colleges	16	
Newspapers	56	
Total	195	1
Province of Manitoba.		
Provincial Government	18	1
Judges, King's Bench	3	2
" Court of Appeal	5	
" County Court	6	1
Clerks, County Court	16	
" Court of Appeal	1	
Police Magistrates	27	1
Sheriffs	6	
Registrars	4	
Prothonotary	1	
Mayor and Clerk of City	1	
Town Clerk	2	
Libraries and Colleges	11	2
Newspapers	76	2
Total	177	9
Province of Alberta.		
Provincial Government	16	
Judges, Supreme Court	9	
Clerks, "	6	
Judges, District Court	8	
Sheriffs	4	
Registrars	2	
Libraries and Colleges	14	
Newspapers	64	1
Police Magistrates	3	
Total	126	1

Distribution of Statutes, 1915—*Continued.*

To whom sent.	Volumes 1 and 2.	
	English.	French.
Province of Saskatchewan.		
Provincial Government	17	
Judges, Supreme Court	7	
Clerks	4	
Judges, District Court	17	
Judges' Chambers	1	
Sheriffs	4	
Registrars	4	
Libraries and Colleges	12	
Newspapers	88	
City Corporation	1	
Police Magistrates	2	
Total	157	
Yukon District.		
The Commissioner	1	
Judges	3	
Officer commanding	1	
Sheriff	1	
Clerk of the Court	1	
Officials	21	
Police Magistrate	1	
Newspapers	2	
Total	31	

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1915—*Continued.*

LIST No. 2.—Bound in Full Calf.

To whom sent.	VOLUME 1.		VOLUME 2.		VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
His Excellency the Governor General					3	
Their Honours the Lieut.-Governors					9	2
The Colonial Secretary	1		1			
The Registrar General	1	1	1	1		
Cabinet Ministers					30	3
Privy Councillors, not otherwise entitled					7	
Clerk, Privy Council					1	1
Officers, Privy Council (half calf)					5	
Deputy Ministers (half calf)					20	1
Judges and Registrar, Supreme Court					7	2
Library and Judges' Chambers, Supreme Court					2	2
Judges and Registrar, Exchequer Court					3	1
Keeper The Librarian, Dept. of Secretary of State					1	1
Chief Officer, Census Dept					1	1
Librarians of Parliament					2	2
The Clerk, Senate					2	2
The Clerk, House of Commons					2	2
The Speaker, Senate					2	2
The Speaker, House of Commons					2	2
Deputy Clerk, House of Commons					1	1
Law Clerk, House of Commons					1	
Assistant Law Clerk, House of Commons					1	
Law Clerk, Senate					1	
Clerk's Secretary, House of Commons					1	
Honourable Senators					54	23
Legislative Libraries					9	9
Religious bodies					34	15
British Government					20	
British Museum					2	
Canadian Agency, Paris					2	1
United States, Secretary of State					1	1
United States, Attorney General					1	1
United States, Library of Congress					1	1
Foreign Affairs					9	9
The Prefect of Propaganda						1
Canadian College, Rome						1
Colonial Governments					24	
Canadian Law Library, London					1	
British Library of Political Science, London					1	
Society of Comparative Legislation, London					1	
Society of Comparative Legislation, Paris						1
British Legation, Washington					2	2
Foreign Consuls					9	3
Total	2	1	2	1	275	93

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1915—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

To whom sent.	VOLUME 1.		VOLUME 2.		VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Bound in Half Sheep.						
Parliament of Canada					731	140
Departmental List					304	45
Province of Ontario	508				1,300	6
" Quebec	190	649			262	458
" Nova Scotia					244	3
" New Brunswick					180	5
" Prince Edward Island					56	2
" British Columbia					195	1
" Manitoba					177	9
" Alberta					126	1
" Saskatchewan					157	
Yukon District					31	
Cash Sales					1,213	43
Secretary of State					3	3
	698	649			4,979	716
Copies Bound in Calf.						
Per List No. 2	2	1	2	1	275	93
Total distributed	700	650	2	1	5,254	809
In Stock—Half Sheep					480	231
Calf					58	9
Total ordered	700	650	2	1	5,792	1,049

The expenditure of this branch shows a decrease of $69,971.32 compared with that of 1913–14. (See statement C.) During the year, requisitions on the office have reached 47,416; 8,669 letters were received and 29,994 were mailed; packages despatched by mail, 3,352; and packages and cases despatched by rail, 3,483.

J. O. PATENAUDE,
Superintendent of Stationery.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1915

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHÉ, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1916

[No. 33—1916.]

To Field Marshal, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

OTTAWA, 17th January, 1916.

SIR:—

I have the honour to lay before Your Royal Highness the annual report of the Department of External Affairs for the year 1914-1915.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your Royal Highness's obedient servant.

R. L. BORDEN,
Secretary of State for External Affairs.

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REPORT OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

The Right Honourable
Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit a brief review of the more important matters which have engaged the attention of the department during the year 1914–15.

EUROPEAN WAR.

That which has overshadowed all others is the European War. Notification of the existence of a state of war between Great Britain and Germany was made on the 4th August, 1914, a similar notification in respect of Austria-Hungary being made on the 12th of the same month, and in respect of Turkey on the 5th of November. Canadian co-operation in the necessary military measures and the number of new questions of administration naturally arising from a state of war, involved a very great increase in the correspondence passing through the hands of the department, though the consideration of other matters of external concern necessarily fell to some extent into abeyance.

NORTH ATLANTIC COAST FISHERIES.

Arrangements had been perfected in concert with the United States Government for inviting the Queen of the Netherlands to name the neutral member of the Permanent Mixed Fishery Commissions for Canada and for Newfoundland, but the outbreak of the war interfered with these arrangements and the completion of the commissions is still to be effected.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY WATERS.

A change in the constitution of the Canadian section of the International Joint Commission under the Boundary Waters Treaty with the United States was caused by the resignation of the chairman, Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, in December, 1914. The vacancy thus arising was filled by the appointment on the 11th December, 1914, of Mr. P. B. Mignault.

ST. CROIX RIVER—APPLICATION OF SPRAGUE'S FALLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Sanction was given for the reference to the International Joint Commission of an application from the Sprague's Falls Manufacturing Company, a Canadian corporation, for the approval of works in connection with a diversion of the waters of the St. Croix river near Grand Falls.

TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES FOR THE REGULATION OF FISHERIES IN WATERS CONTIGUOUS TO THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY.

As foreshadowed in last year's report, Canada found it advisable to resume her liberty of action in connection with this matter, and formal notification to that effect was given to the United States Government by His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington on the 19th October, 1914.

PELAGIC SEALING (*Treaty of 1911*).

The investigation into the condition of the seal herd on the Pribyloff islands was duly carried out in the period from June to September, 1914, by the Canadian delegates, Mr. J. M. Macoun, C.M.G., and Mr. B. W. Harmon, working in harmony with United States and Japanese representatives. The opinion of the Canadian delegates, which was shared by the United States and Japanese delegates, was that the interests of the fur seal herd and of the sealing industry made it desirable that regulated land-killing of seals should be resumed on the islands in the season of 1915.

The second annual instalment of $10,000 payable by the United States during the suspension of land killing was duly paid over to Canada.

ALASKA BOUNDARY DEMARCATION.

The operations of the commissioners engaged in the demarcation of the 141st Meridian approach completion, the field work of the whole survey and the demarcation having been finished. A general report of the whole operations of the survey is in course of preparation.

TREATY RATIFICATIONS.

Treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States for the establishment of a peace commission.—The aim of this treaty, which was signed at Washington on the 15th September, 1914, and ratified on the 10th November, is to ensure the avoidance of war by providing that all disputes which cannot be settled by diplomatic means shall be referred to a commission appointed as provided in the treaty for investigation and report, and that pending such report hostilities shall not be begun nor war declared.

Anglo-Swiss treaty.—By a treaty signed at London the 30th March, 1914, and ratified at the same place 12th July, 1915, power was taken by His Majesty's Government to terminate at any time Articles IX and X of the treaty with Switzerland of the 6th September, 1855, in so far as they apply to the Dominion of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, Dominion of New Zealand, Union of South Africa, and Newfoundland, or to any of them. The articles referred to guaranteed to each of the two powers in the territories of the other most-favoured-nation-treatment in regard to customs and other duties and to matters of commerce generally.

Arbitration treaty with the Netherlands.—A treaty with the Netherlands renewing for a further period of five years the arbitration convention concluded between the two countries at London, 15th February, 1905, was signed at London, 25th March, 1915, and ratified 12th July, 1915.

Berne International Convention 1906, for the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.—Notification of Canada's adhesion to the above-named convention was made to the Swiss Government on the 20th September, 1914.

International Conventions of 1910, respecting collisions and salvage.—The accession of Canada to the above-named conventions was notified to the Belgian Government on the 25th September, 1914. The object of these conventions was to unify certain rules of law applicable to collisions and to salvage.

I have pleasure in testifying to the zealous and capable manner in which the various members of the staff have discharged their duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH POPE,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, 30th July, 1915.

APPENDIX A.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents in the Dominion, according to the latest information supplied to the Department of External Affairs.

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Allison, M. A.	Consul	Portugal	St. John, N.B.	1903
Anderberg, C. G. G.	Consul	Sweden	Montreal, P.Q	1914
Andre, L. A. E.	Consular Agent	France	Winnipeg, Man.	1907
Angwin, J. G.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Sydney, N.S.	1906
Anderson, H. E.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Calgary, Alta.	1906
Bain, A.	Consular Agent	United States	Port Hawkesbury and Mulgrave, N.S.	1886
Balch, H. H.	Consul	United States	St. Stephens, N.B.	1914
Barattieri, di San Pietro, Count G.	Consular Agent	Italy	Winnipeg, Man.	1910
Barranco y Fernandez C.	Consul	Cuba	St. John, N.B.	1914
Beebe, H. S.	Consular Agent	United States	Beebe Jct., Que.	1909
Bell, C. N.	Consul	Guatemala	Winnipeg, Man.	1896
Bison, D.	Consular Agent	United States	Paspebiac, Que.	1899
Black, W. A.	Consul	Panama	Halifax, N.S.	1910
Black, W. A.	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Halifax, N.S.	1911
Blackadar, W. B.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Montreal, Que.	1906
Blair, F. N.	Acting Vice-Consul	Portugal	Rimouski, Que.	1913
Bonin, C. E.	Consul General	France	Montreal, Que.	1912
Borlase, G. E.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Sherbrooke, Que.	1899
Botkin, T.	Consul	United States	Campbellton, N.B.	1907
Bouillon, E. A. A.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Paspebiac, Que.	1899
Bourget, A.	Consular Agent	France	Regina, Sask.	1910
Bourgoin, George	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Montreal, Que.	1911
Bowman, T. D.	Consul	United States	Fernie, B.C.	1915
Bradley, W. H.	Consul General	United States	Montreal, Que.	1907
Brandt, J. F.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Prince Rupert, B.C.	1912
Brookfield, J.	Consul	Dominican Republic	Montreal, Que.	1915
Bunols, J. E.	Consul General	Dominican Republic	Montreal, Que.	1913
Burger, Remy	Consul	Switzerland	Toronto, Ont.	1906
Butler, R.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Hamilton, Ont.	1898
Caballero, F. P.	Consul	Cuba	Toronto, Ont.	1914
Call, B. N.	Consular Agent	United States	Newcastle, N.B.	1904
Campbell, G. D.	Consul	Cuba	Weymouth, N.S.	1913
Carbray, T. J.	Vice-Consul	Argentine Republic	Quebec, Que.	1908
Chater, D.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Windsor, Ont.	1904
Chilesotti, Chev. Gy.	Consul	Italy	Montreal, Que.	1913
Clinton, G. W.	Consular Agent	United States	Cumberland, B.C.	1899
Cole, Geo. C.	Consul	United States	Prince Rupert, B.C.	1915
Colvard, J. B.	Deputy Consul General	United States	Vancouver, B.C.	1913
Conant, H. A.	Consul	United States	Windsor, Ont.	1905
Cresse, L. G. A.	Honorary Consul	Guatemala	Montreal and Quebec.	1913
Cruz, Don Manuel G. Y.	Consul	Spain	Montreal, Que.	1911
Culver, H. S.	Consul	United States	St. John, N.B.	1910
Curren, A. E.	Consul	Belgium	Halifax, N.S.	1889
Curren, A. E.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Halifax, N.S.	1913
Curtiss, J. B.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Fort Erie, Ont.	1909
Daniels, C. N.	Consul	United States	Sherbrooke, Que.	1912
Davis, J. R.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Pictou, N.S.	1884
Davison, Francis	Vice-Consul	Portugal	Bridgewater, N.S.	1905
Davison, J. McG.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Halifax, N.S.	1906
Dawson, J.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1909
de Castri, C.	Consular Agent	Italy	Fernie, B.C.	1913

ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
de Clerval, M.	Consular Agent	France	Calgary, Alta.	1911
Defries, R. L.	Consul	Honduras	Toronto, Ont.	1913
de Jardin, G.	Vice-Consul	Belgium	Forget, Sask.	1911
de Lagorgendiere, C.	Consul	Belgium	Prince Albert, Sask.	1907
de Likatscheff, S.	Consul General	Russia	Montreal, Que.	1914
de Olivares, José	Consul	United States	Hamilton, Ont.	1915
de Saint, Victor	Consular Agent	France	Quebec, Que.	1913
De Sola, C. I.	Consul	Belgium	Montreal, Que.	1911
De Wolf, J. R.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Halifax, N.S.	1906
Denison, F. C.	Consul	United States	Prescott, Ont.	1915
Dillingham, F.	Consul General	United States	Winnipeg, Man.	1913
Donaghy, J.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	St. Johns, Que.	1890
Douglas, C. A.	Vice-Consul	Paraguay	Ottawa, Ont.	1903
Dreher, J. D.	Consul	United States	Toronto, Ont.	1913
Drummond, G. E.	Consul General	Denmark	Montreal, Que.	1910
Dubuc, A.	Consul	Belgium	Winnipeg, Man.	1905
Duggan, F. M.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Quebec, Que.	1910
Eakins, A. W.	Consul	Cuba	Yarmouth, N.S.	1907
Edwards, M. B.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	St. John, N.B.	1913
Erzinger, J.	Consul	Switzerland	Winnipeg, Man.	1913
Fabernilla, Y. Dolz. F.	Vice-Consul	Cuba	Halifax, N.S.	1914
Faulkner, G. M.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Dawson, Y.T.	1913
Fisher, Cavalier G. G.	Consular Agent	Italy	Halifax, N.S.	1891
Fitzgibbon, J. F.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Quebec, Que.	1913
Fleming, A. J.	Consul	United States	Yarmouth, N.S.	1907
Folger, H. S.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Kingston, Ont.	1908
Forman, C.	Consul	United States	Moncton, N.B.	1913
Foster, J. G.	Consul General	United States	Ottawa, Ont.	1903
Fowler, J.	Consul	United States	Rimouski, Que.	1915
Francis, A. P. O.	Consular Agent	France	Victoria, B.C.	1910
Francklyn, G. E.	Consular Agent	France	Halifax, N.S.	1881
Fraser, G. B.	Consular Agent	Spain	Chatham, N.B.	1880
Frechette, O.	Acting Vice-Consul	Spain	Quebec, Que.	1898
Frechette, O.	Consul	Chile	Quebec, Que.	1885
Frechette, O.	Consul General	Colombia	Quebec, Que.	1912
Frechette, O.	Consul	Portugal	Quebec, Que.	1908
Freeman, C. M.	Consul	United States	Sydney, N.S.	1911
Futcher, F. A.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Victoria and Chemainus, B.C.	1907
Galarce, Carlos A.	Consul General	Argentine Republic	Ottawa, Ont.	1911
Gibbens, W.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Cornwall, Ont.	1910
Gintzburger, S.	Consul	Switzerland	Vancouver, B.C.	1913
Gonnason, A.	Consul	Sweden	Victoria, B.C.	1911
Goodier, J. H.	Consul	United States	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1915
Goor, M.	Consul General	Belgium	Ottawa, Ont.	1913
Gordon, J. A.	Vice-Consul	Argentine Republic	Montreal, Que.	1908
Gorman, P.	Vice and Deputy Consul General	United States	Montreal, Que.	1886
Grassi, G.	Consular Agent	Italy	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1914
Gray, J. H.	Consular Agent	United States	Victoriaville, Que.	1913
Gray, R. L.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Yarmouth, N.S.	1915
Groeman, Dr. F. E. H.	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Winnipeg, Man.	1912
Gunn, F.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Quebec, Que.	1906
Hacala, P. C.	Vice-Consul	Belgium	North Sydney, N.S.	1912
Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul	Norway	North Sydney, N.S.	1910
Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul	Portugal	North Sydney, N.S.	1910
Haddow, Geo.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Dalhousie, N.B.	1906
Hamel, H. C.	Consular Agent	United States	Cabano, Que.	1913
Hamon, W.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Paspebiac, Que.	1882
Hart, A. W.	Consular Agent	United States	Cape Canso, N.S.	1885
Hart, G. R.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Halifax, N.S.	1893
Hatheway, F.	Consular agent	France	St. John, N.B.	1910
Hatheway, W. F.	Consul	Guatemala	St. John, N.B.	1898
Hazen, D. K.	Acting Vice-Consul	Denmark	St. John, N.B.	1914
Heard, W. W.	Consular agent	United States	Fredericton, N.B.	1912
Hechler, Henry	Consul	Liberia	Halifax, N.S.	1903

ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Heubach, F. W.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Winnipeg, Man.	1909
Heward, S. B.	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Montreal, Que.	1879
Hofstrand, C. O.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Nya Stockholm, Sask	1893
Hori, Y.	Consul	Japan	Vancouver, B.C.	1913
Hutchison, G. A.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Richibucto, N.B.	1911
Isaacs, C.	Deputy Consul	United States	Montreal, Que.	1914
Istel, A.	Consular agent	France	Vancouver, B.C.	1913
Jarvis, C. E. L.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	St. John, N.B.	1896
Jarvis, M. M.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	St. John, N.B.	1901
Johnston, F. S. S.	Consul	United States	Kingston, Ont.	1910
Johnston, M. P.	Consular Agent	United States	Lethbridge, Alta.	1913
Jones, W. G.	Vice-Consul	Spain	Halifax, N.S.	1894
Joseph, A. C.	Consul	Belgium	Quebec, Que.	1886
Keeton, L. O.	Consular agent	United States	Edmundston, N.B.	1913
Kerr, Geo.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Toronto, Ont.	1910
Kimpe, M.	Consul	Belgium	Edmonton, Alta	1912
King, J.	Vice-Consul	Belgium	Fort William, Ont.	1913
Kirk, M. B.	Consul	United States	Orillia, Ont.	1915
Koren, F.	Consul	Norway	Montreal, Que.	1911
Lacroix, E.	Consular agent	France	North Sydney, N.S.	1909
Layton, S. LeRoy.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Halifax, N.S.	1914
LeBoutillier, C. S.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Gaspé, Que.	1876
LeBoutillier, C. S.	Acting Vice-Consul	Portugal	Gaspé Basin, Que.	1895
LeGros, P. E.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Gaspé, Que.	1900
Leonard, C. F.	Consular Agent	United States	Peterborough, Ont.	1910
LeQuesne, J. C.	Acting Vice-Consul	Portugal	Paspebiac, Que.	1898
Levasseur, T.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Quebec, Que.	1902
LeVatte, H. C. V.	Consular Agent	United States	Louisburg, N.S.	1898
Linnell, I. N.	Consular Agent	United States	Prince Rupert	1914
Lin Shihyuan	Consul	China	Vancouver, B.C.	1913
Linton, C. B.	Vice-Consul	Paraguay	Hamilton, Ont.	1903
Lozano, J.	Consul	Mexico	Vancouver, B.C.	1913
Mack, J. M.	Consular Agent	United States	Liverpool, N.S.	1896
Maip, L. I.	Consul	United States	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1914
Maitland, R. R.	Consul	Honduras	Vancouver, B.C.	1913
Mansfield, R. E.	Consul General	United States	Vancouver, B.C.	1913
Marino, E.	Consular Agent	Italy	Fort William, Ont.	1912
Marker, C. P.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Calgary, Alta.	1910
Martin, Henri	Consul General	Switzerland	Montreal, Que.	1913
Mathers, H. I.	Vice-Consul	Russia	Halifax, N.S.	1899
Mathers, H. I.	Consul	Denmark	Halifax, N.S.	1906
Mathers, H. I.	Consul	Norway	Halifax, N.S.	1906
Matheson, F. F.	Vice-Consul	United States	Campbellton, N.B.	1908
Messersmith, G. S.	Consusl	United States	Fort Erie, Ont.	1914
Meyer, C. C.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Ottawa, Ont.	1893
Miles, Henry	Consul	Paraguay	Montreal, Que.	1902
Mitchell, W. A.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Toronto, Ont.	1901
Montgomery, G. S.	Consular Agent	United States	Edmonton, Alta	1914
Moore, R. H.	Consular Agent	United States	Kenora, Ont.	1909
Morang, G. N.	Consul	Guatemala	Toronto, Ont.	1896
Morissette, J. B.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Quebec, Que.	1904
Moroni, Count G.	Vice-Consul	Italy	Montreal, Que.	1913
Morris, M. P.	Consul	Panama	Vancouver, B.C.	1906
Morris, M. P.	Consul General	Chile	Vancouver, B.C.	1897
Morris, M. P.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Vancouver, B.C.	1914
Mosher, R. B.	Consul	United States	Victoria, B.C.	1915
Mullin, D.	Consul	Belgium	St. John, N.B.	1908
Murphy, W. B.	Consular Agent	United States	Arnprior, Ont.	1909
Murray, Robert	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Chatham and Newcastle, N.B.	1910
Musson, Geo.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Toronto, Ont.	1889
MacMillan, N. F.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	1882
MacQuillan, J.	Consul General	Ecuador	Vancouver, B.C.	1898
MacRae, K. J.	Vice-Consul	Norway	St. John, N.B.	1914
McBride, J. J.	Vice and D'ty Consul Gen.	United States	Winnipeg, Man.	1909
McCulley, S. U.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Chatham, N.B.	1913

ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
McLaughlin, C.	Consular Agent	Italy	St. John, N.B.	1886
McLean, H. H.	Vice-Consul	Argentine Republic	St. John, N.B.	1908
Neale, F. E.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Chatham, N.B.	1909
Neville, J.	Vice-Consul	Uruguay	Halifax, N.S.	1913
Neville, J. A.	Vice-Consul	Argentine Republic	Halifax, N.S.	1908
Neville, M. J.	Vice-Consul	Argentine Republic	Yarmouth, N.S.	1913
Newcomb, R. M.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Victoria, B.C.	1914
Nicholls, F.	Consul	Portugal	Toronto, Ont.	1906
Nobel, O. K.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Montreal, Que.	1911
Nolan, J. A.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Calgary, Alta.	1901
Nordheimer, A.	Consul General	Netherlands	Toronto, Ont.	1902
Oland, S. C.	Consul	Chile	Halifax, N.S.	1914
Owen, J. M.	Consular Agent	United States	Annapolis, N.S.	1872
Owen, W. H.	Consular Agent	United States	Bridgewater, N.S.	1872
Owen, W. H.	Consul	Cuba	Bridgewater, N.S.	1905
Oxley, F. H.	Consul	Portugal	Halifax, N.S.	1898
Oxley, H.	Vice-Consul	Portugal	Halifax, N.S.	1905
Pashley, J. H.	Consular Agent	United States	Nanaimo, B.C.	1906
Pescod, E. G.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Calgary, Alta.	1907
Petry, W. N.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Quebec, Que.	1911
Pickels, F. W.	Vice-Consul	Argentine Republic	Annapolis, N.S.	1910
Pirmez, R.	Consul	Belgium	Calgary, Alta.	1912
Planta, A. E.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Nanaimo, B.C.	1907
Powell, M. J.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Prescott, Ont.	1915
Printz, C. J. P.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Toronto, Ont.	1908
Radford, Wm. D.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Dawson, Y. T.	1910
Raynaud, L.	Consul-Chancelier	France	Montreal, Que.	1913
Reat, S. C.	Consul	United States	Calgary, Alta.	1913
Riblet, W. S.	Consular Agent	United States	Nelson, B.C.	1902
Rickuby, J. B. H.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Victoria, B.C.	1905
Ringuet, M.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Rimouski, Que.	1906
Robertson, P.	Vice-Consul	Argentine Republic	Toronto, Ont.	1913
Rochereau, de la Sablière, C.	Consul	Belgium	Toronto, Ont.	1904
Rochereau, de la Sablière, C. E.	Consular Agent	France	Toronto, Ont.	1908
Ross, P. W. T.	Consul	Uruguay	Montreal, P.Q.	1915
Ross, T. P.	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Quebec, Que.	1910
Routh, F. C.	Consul	Portugal	Montreal, Que.	1911
Rowlings, G. A. R.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Sydney, N.S.	1910
Rudolf, D. J.	Consular Agent	United States	Lunenburg, N.S.	1907
Ryder, F. M.	Consul General	United States	Winnipeg, Man.	1915
Ryerson, Jas.	Consular Agent	United States	Galt, Ont.	1899
Sanford, H. M.	Vice and D'ty Consul Gen.	United States	Ottawa, Ont.	1898
Seva e Hidalgo, R.	Consul	Cuba	Montreal, Que.	1914
Sexton, J. P.	Consul General	Greece	Montreal, Que.	1899
Sheppard, J. M.	Consul	United States	Hamilton, Ont.	1897
Shotts, G. W.	Consul	United States	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1906
Sinclair, N.	Consular Agent	United States	Summerside, P.E.I.	1907
Slater, F. C.	Consul	United States	Sarnia, Ont.	1909
Smith, Chev. Dr. Harley	Consular Agent	Italy	Toronto, Ont.	1901
Smith, H. J.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Winnipeg, Man.	1904
Snowball, R. A.	Consular Agent	France	Chatham, N.B.	1902
Somerville, J. G.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1914
Soot, H. R.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Winnipeg, Man.	1909
Sorensen, C.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Port Arthur, Ont.	1914
Sorensen, C.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Fort William, Ont.	1914
Stable, N. Perez	Consul General	Cuba	Halifax, N.S.	1914
Stahlschmidt, C. B.	Consul	Norway	Vancouver, B.C.	1907
Starrett, H. P.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Fort William, Ont. / Port Arthur, Ont.	1915
Steeves, C. A.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Moncton, N.B.	1907
Stewart, W. B.	Consular Agent	United States	Digby, N.S.	1873
Stuart, Dr. W. T.	Honorary Consul	Venezuela	Toronto, Ont.	1911
Sturdee, F. E.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	St. John, N.B.	1910

ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Strickland, C. L.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1911
Symans, A.	Consul	United States	Saskatoon, Sask.	1915
Taggart, G. R.	Consul	United States	Cornwall, Ont.	1912
Tamayo, P.	Consul	Mexico	Toronto, Ont.	1912
Tanguay, E. G.	Vice-Consul	Paraguay	Quebec, Que.	1914
Terrero, Don L.	Consul General	Venezuela	Ottawa, Ont.	1913
Terry, W. S.	Consul	Belgium	Victoria, B.C.	1912
Thaulow, H.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Edmonton, Alta.	1913
Thierry, F.	Consul	Panama	Montreal, P.Q.	1915
Thompson, J. Enoch	Consul	Spain	Toronto, Ont.	1900
Thompson, J. Enoch	Consul	Panama	Toronto, Ont.	1905
Thomson, P. W.	Consul	Panama	St. John, N.B.	1905
Thomson, P. W.	Consul	Netherlands	St. John, N.B.	1905
Thorgeirsson, O. S.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Winnipeg, Man.	1914
Tovell, D. S.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Toronto, Ont.	1904
Turner, R.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Quebec, Que.	1900
Van Roggen, M. A.	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Vancouver, B.C.	1910
Vroom, C. N.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	St. Stephen, N.B.	1895
Wakefield, E. C.	Consular Agent	United States	North Bay, Ont.	1906
Ward, W. A.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Vancouver, B.C.	1909
Waterous, C. A.	Consul	Chile	Brantford, Ont.	1908
Watson, F. C.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Sarnia, Ont.	1914
Watt, G.	Consular Agent	Italy	Chatham, N.B.	1886
Webber, B. A. S.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Orillia, Ont.	1909
Wedmore, P. W.	Vice-Consul	Spain	St. John, N.B.	1912
White, E. J.	Consular Agent	United States	White Horse, Y.T.	1911
White, H. G.	Consul	Peru	Vancouver, B.C.	1914
Whitehead, J. M.	Consul	Belgium	Vancouver, B.C.	1907
Whitman, F. C.	Consul	Cuba	Annapolis, N.S.	1904
Willrich, G.	Consul	United States	Quebec, Que.	1909
Wilkinson, S. L.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	St. John, N.B.	1914
Winch, R.V.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Vancouver, B.C.	1906
Wolf (de), J. R.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Halifax, N.S.	1906
Woodward, C. G.	Vice and Deputy Consul General	United States	Vancouver, B.C.	1911
Yada, C.	Consul General	Japan	Ottawa, Ont.	1913
Yang, Shu-wen	Consul General	China	Ottawa, Ont.	1913
Yeigh, F.	Vice-Consul	Paraguay	Toronto, Ont.	1903
Young, J. A.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Sydney, N.S.	1911
Young, S. J.	Consular Agent	United States	Trenton, Ont.	1891
Young, E. E.	Consul General	United States	Halifax, N.S.	1913

APPENDIX B.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented in Canada by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, according to the latest information supplied to the Department of External Affairs.

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Argentine Republic	Annapolis, N.S.	Pickles, F. W.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Halifax, N.S.	Neville, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1908
	Ottawa, Ont.	Galarce, C. A.	Consul General	1911
	Montreal, Que.	Gordon, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1908
	Quebec, Que.	Carbray, T. J.	Vice-Consul	1908
	St. John, N.B.	McLean, H. H.	Vice-Consul	1908
	Toronto, Ont.	Robertson, P.	Vice-Consul	1913
	Yarmouth, N. S.	Neville, M. J.	Vice-Consul	1913
Belgium	Calgary, Alta.	Pirmez, R.	Consul	1912
	Edmonton, Alta.	Kimpe, M.	Consul	1912
	Forget, Sask.	de Jardin, G.	Vice-Consul	1911
	Fort William, Ont.	King, J.	Vice-Consul	1913
	Halifax, N.S.	Curren, A. E.	Consul	1889
	Montreal, Que.	De Sola, C. I.	Consul	1911
	North Sydney, N.S.	Hacala, P. C.	Vice-Consul	1912
	Ottawa, Ont.	Goor, M.	Consul General	1913
	Prince Albert, Sask.	de Lagorgendiere, C.	Consul	1907
	Quebec, Que.	Joseph, A. C.	Consul	1886
	St. John, N.B.	Mullin, D.	Consul	1908
	Toronto, Ont.	Rochereau de la Sabliere, C.	Consul	1904
	Vancouver, B.C.	Whitehead, J. M.	Consul	1907
	Victoria, B.C.	Terry, W. S.	Consul	1912
	Winnipeg, Man.	Dubuc, A.	Consul	1905
Brazil	Gaspé, Que.	LeGros, P. E.	Commercial Agent	1900
	Gaspé, Que.	LeBoutillier, C. S.	Vice-Consul	1876
	Halifax, N.S.	Hart, G. R.	Vice-Consul	1893
	Halifax, N.S.	Curren, A. E.	Commercial Agent	1913
	Montreal, Que.	Bourgoin, George.	Vice-Consul	1911
	Paspebiac, Que.	Bouillon, E. A. A.	Commercial Agent	1899
	Paspebiac, Que.	Hamon, W.	Vice-Consul	1882
	Quebec, Que.	Levasseur, T.	Vice-Consul	1902
	Quebec, Que.	Morissette, J. B.	Commercial Agent	1904
	St. John, N.B.	Jarvis, C. E. L.	Vice-Consul	1896
	St. John, N.B.	Jarvis, M. M.	Commercial Agent	1901
	Toronto, Ont.	Musson, Geo.	Vice-Consul	1889
Chile	Brantford, Ont.	Waterous, C. A.	Consul	1908
	Halifax, N.S.	Oland, S. C.	Consul	1914
	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Consul	1885
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, M. P.	Consul General	1897
China	Ottawa, Ont.	Yang Shu-wen.	Consul General	1913
	Vancouver, B.C.	Lin Shihyuan.	Consul	1913
Colombia	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Consul General	1909
Corea*.				
Cuba	Annapolis, N.S.	Whitman, F.C.	Consul	1904
	Bridgewater, N.S.	Owen, W. H.	Consul	1905
	Halifax, N.S.	Stable, N. Perez.	Consul General	1914
	Halifax, N. S.	Fabernilla, y Dolz. F.	Vice-Consul	1914
	Montreal, Que.	Seva e Hidalgo, R.	Consul	1914
	St. John, N.B.	Barranco y Fernandez, C.	Consul	1914
	Toronto, Ont.	Caballero, F. P.	Consul	1914

*Represented by Japanese Consuls.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Cuba—*Con.*	Weymouth, N.S.	Campbell, G. D.	Consul	1913
	Yarmouth, N.S.	Eakins, A. W.	Consul	1907
Denmark	Calgary, Alta.	Marker, C. P.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Chatham, N.B.	McCulley, S. U.	Vice-Consul	1913
	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Consul	1906
	Montreal, Que.	Drummond, G. E.	Consul General	1910
	Montreal, Que.	Nobel, O. K.	Vice-Consul	1911
	Ottawa, Ont.	Meyer, C. C.	Vice-Consul	1893
	Quebec, Que.	Petry, W. N.	Vice-Consul	1911
	St. John, N.B.	Hazen, D. K.	Acting Vice-Consul	1914
	Vancouver, B.C.	Ward, W. A.	Vice-Consul	1909
	Winnipeg, Man.	Thorgeirsson, O. S.	Vice-Consul	1914
Dominican Republic	Montreal, Que.	Bunols, J. E.	Consul General	1914
	Montreal, Que.	Brookfield, J.	Consul	1915
Ecuador	Vancouver, B.C.	MacQuillan, J.	Consul General	1898
France	Calgary, Alta.	deClerval, M.	Consular Agent	1911
	Chatham, N.B.	Snowball, R. A.	Consular Agent	1902
	Halifax, N.S.	Francklyn, G. E.	Consular Agent	1881
	Montreal, Que.	Bonin, C. E.	Consul General	1912
	Montreal, Que.	Raynaud, L.	Consul Chancelier	1913
	Quebec, Que.	de Saint Victor, R.	Consular Agent	1913
	Regina, Sask.	Bourget, A.	Consular Agent	1910
	North Sydney, N.S.	Lacroix, E.	Consular Agent	1909
	St. John, N.B.	Hatheway, F.	Consular Agent	1910
	Toronto, Ont.	Rochereau de la Sabliere, C. E.	Consular Agent	1908
	Vancouver, B.C.	Istel, A.	Consular Agent	1913
	Victoria, B.C.	Francis, A. P. O.	Consular Agent	1910
	Winnipeg, Man.	Andre, L. A. E.	Consular Agent	1907
Greece	Montreal, Que.	Sexton, J. P.	Consul General	1899
Guatemala	Montreal, Que.	Cresse, L. G. A.	Honorary Consul	1913
	Quebec, Que.	Cresse, L. G. A.	Honorary Consul	1913
	St. John, N.B.	Hatheway, W. F.	Consul	1898
	Toronto, Ont.	Morang, G. N.	Consul	1896
	Winnipeg, Man.	Bell, C. N.	Consul	1896
Honduras	Toronto, Ont.	Defries, R. L.	Consul	1913
	Vancouver, B.C.	Maitland, R. R.	Consul	1913
Italy	Chatham, N.B.	Watt, G.	Consular Agent	1886
	Fernie, B.C.	de Castri, C.	Consular Agent	1913
	Fort William, Ont.	Marino, E.	Consular Agent	1912
	Halifax, N.S.	Fisher, Cavalier G.	Consular Agent	1891
	Montreal, Que.	Chilesotti, Chev. G.	Consul	1913
	Montreal, Que.	Moroni, Count G.	Vice-Consul	1913
	St. John, N.B.	McLaughlin, C.	Consular Agent	1886
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Grassi, G.	Consular Agent	1914
	Toronto, Ont.	Smith, Chev. Dr. Harley	Consular Agent	1901
	Winnipeg, Man.	Barattieri di San Pietro, Count G.	Consular Agent	1910
Japan	Ottawa, Ont.	Yada, C.	Consul General	1913
	Vancouver, B.C.	Hori, Y.	Consul	1913
Liberia	Halifax, N.S.	Hechler, Henry	Consul	1903
*Luxemburg.				
Mexico	Halifax, N.S.	DeWolf, J. R.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Montreal, Que.	Blackader, W. B.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Quebec, Que.	Turner, R.	Vice-Consul	1900
	St. John, N.B.	Sturdee, F. E.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Toronto, Ont.	Tamayo, P.	Consul	1912
	Toronto, Ont.	Mitchell, W. A.	Vice-Consul	1901
	Vancouver, B.C.	Lozano, J.	Consul	1913
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, M. P.	Vice-Consul	1914
	Winnipeg, Man.	Heubach, F. W.	Vice-Consul	1909
	Victoria, B.C.	Rickuby, J. B. H.	Vice-Consul	1905

*Represented by Consuls of the Netherlands.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Netherlands	Halifax, N.S.	Black, W. A.	Vice-Consul	1911
	Montreal, Que.	Heward, S. B.	Vice-Consul	1879
	Quebec, Que.	Ross, T. P.	Vice-Consul	1910
	St. John, N.B.	Thomson, P. W.	Consul	1905
	Toronto, Ont.	Nordheimer, A.	Consul General	1902
	Vancouver, B.C.	Van Roggen, M. A.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Winnipeg, Man.	Groeman, Dr. F.F. H.	Vice-Consul	1912
Norway	Calgary, Alta.	Pescod, E. G.	Vice-Consul	1907
	Chatham, N.B.	Neale, F. E.	Vice-Consul	1909
	Chemainus, B.C.	Futcher, F. A.	Vice-Consul	1907
	Dalhousie, N.B.	Haddow, Geo.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Edmonton, Alta.	Thaulow, H.	Vice-Consul	1913
	Fort William, Ont.	Sorensen, C.	Vice-Consul	1914
	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Consul	1906
	Montreal, Que.	Koren, F.	Consul	1911
	Nanaimo, B.C.	Planta, A. E.	Vice-Consul	1907
	North Sydney, N.S.	Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Sorensen, C.	Vice-Consul	1914
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Brandt, J. F.	Vice-Consul	1912
	Quebec, Que.	Gunn, F.	Vice-Consul	1906
	St. John, N.B.	MacRae, K. J.	Vice-Consul	1914
	Sydney, N.S.	Young, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1911
	Toronto, Ont.	Printz, C. J. P.	Vice-Cousul	1908
	Vancouver, B.C.	Stahlschmidt, C. B.	Consul	1907
	Victoria, B.C.	Futcher, F. A.	Vice-Consul	1907
	Winnipeg, Man.	Soot, H. R.	Vice-Consul	1909
Panama	Halifax, N.S.	Black, W. A.	Consul	1910
	Montreal, Que.	Thierry, F.	Consul	1915
	St. John, N.B.	Thomson, P. W.	Consul	1905
	Toronto, Ont.	Thompson, J. Enoch	Consul	1905
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, M. P.	Consul	1906
Paraguay	Hamilton, Ont.	Linton, C. B.	Vice-Consul	1903
	Montreal, Que.	Miles, Henry	Consul	1902
	Ottawa, Ont.	Douglas, C. A.	Vice-Consul	1903
	Quebec, Que.	Tanguay, E. G.	Vice-Consul	1914
	Toronto, Ont.	Yeigh, F.	Vice-Consul	1903
Peru	Vancouver, B.C.	White, H. G.	Consul	1914
Portugal	Bridgewater, N.S.	Davison, Francis	Vice-Consul	1905
	Gaspe Basin, Que.	LeBoutiller, C. S.	Acting Vice-Consul	1895
	Halifax, N.S.	Oxley, F. H.	Consul	1898
	Halifax, N.S.	Oxley, H.	Vice-Consul	1905
	Montreal, Que.	Routh, F. C.	Consul	1911
	North Sydney, N.S.	Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Paspebiac, Que.	Le Quesne, J. C.	Acting Vice-Consul	1898
	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Consul	1908
	Rimouski, Que.	Blair, F. N.	Acting Vice-Consul	1913
	St. John, N.B.	Allison, M. A.	Consul	1903
	Toronto, Ont.	Nicholls, F.	Consul	1906
Russia	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Vice-Consul	1899
	Montreal, Que.	de Likatscheff, S.	Consul General	1914
Spain	Chatham, N.B.	Fraser, G. B.	Consular Agent	1880
	Halifax, N.S.	Jones, W. G.	Vice-Consul	1894
	Montreal, Que.	Cruz, Don Manuel G. y	Consul	1911
	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Acting Vice-Consul	1898
	St. John, N.B.	Wedmore, P. W.	Vice-Consul	1912
	Toronto, Ont.	Thompson, J. Enoch	Consul	1900
Sweden	Calgary, Alta.	Nolan, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1901
	Chatham, N.B.	Murray, Robert	Vice-Consul	1910
	Dawson, Y.T.	Radford, Wm. D.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Halifax, N.S.	Davison, J. McG.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Montreal, Que.	Anderberg, C. G. G.	Consul	1914
	Newcastle, N.B.	Murray, Robert	Vice-Consul	1910
	Nya Stockholm, Sask.	Hofstrand, C. O.	Vice-Consul	1893
	Pictou, N.S.	Davis, J. R.	Vice-Consul	1884
	Quebec, Que.	Duggan, F. M.	Vice-Consul	1910

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Sweden—*Con.*	Richibucto, N.B.	Hutchison, G. A.	Vice-Consul	1911
	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	MacMillan, N. F.	Vice-Consul	1882
	Sydney, N.S.	Angwin, J. G.	Vice-Consul	1906
	St. John, N.B.	Edwards, M. B.	Vice-Consul	1913
	Toronto, Ont.	Kerr, Geo.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Vancouver, B.C.	Winch, R. V.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Victoria, B.C.	Gonnason, A.	Consul	1911
	Winnipeg, Man.	Smith, H. J.	Vice-Consul	1904
Switzerland	Montreal, Que.	Martin, Henri	Consul General	1913
	Toronto, Ont.	Burger, Remy	Consul	1906
	Winnipeg, Man.	Erzinger, J.	Consul	1913
	Vancouver, B.C.	Gintzburger, S.	Consul	1913
United States	Annapolis, N.S.	Owen, J. M.	Consular Agent	1872
	Arnprior, Ont.	Murphy, W. B.	Consular Agent	1909
	Beebe Jct., Que.	Beebe, H. S.	Consular Agent	1909
	Bridgewater, N.S.	Owen, W. H.	Consular Agent	1872
	Cabano, Que.	Hamel, H. C.	Consular Agent	1913
	Calgary, Alta.	Reat, S. C.	Consul	1913
	Calgary, Alta.	Anderson, H. E.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1906
	Campbellton, N.B.	Botkin, T.	Consul	1907
	Campbellton, N.B.	Matheson, F. F.	Vice-Consul	1908
	Cape Canso, N.S.	Hart, A. W.	Consular Agent	1885
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Mays, L. I.	Consul	1914
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Strickland, C. L.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1911
	Cornwall, Ont.	Gibbens, W.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1910
	Cornwall, Ont.	Taggart, G. R.	Consul	1912
	Cumberland, B.C.	Clinton, G. W.	Consular Agent	1899
	Dawson, Y.T.	Cole, Geo. C.	Consul	1907
	Dawson, Y.T.	Faulkner, G. M.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1913
	Digby, N.S.	Stewart, W. B.	Consular Agent	1873
	Edmonton, Alta.	Montgomery, G. S.	Consular Agent	1914
	Edmundston, N.B.	Keeton, L. O.	Consular Agent	1913
	Fernie, B.C.	Bowman, T. D.	Consul	1915
	Fort Erie, Ont.	Messersmith, G. S.	Consul	1914
	Fort Erie, Ont.	Curtiss, J. B.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1909
	Fort William, Ont.	Starrett, H. P.	Consular Agent	1915
	Fredericton, N.B.	Heard, W. W.	Consular Agent	1912
	Galt, Ont.	Ryerson, James	Consular Agent	1899
	Halifax, N.S.	Layton, S. LeRoy	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1914
	Halifax, N.S.	Young, E. E.	Consul General	1913
	Hamilton, Ont.	de Olivares, José	Consul	1915
	Hamilton, Ont.	Butler, R.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1898
	Kenora, Ont.	Moore, R. H.	Consular Agent	1909
	Kingston, Ont.	Johnston, F. S. S.	Consul	1910
	Kingston, Ont.	Folger, H. S.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1908
	Lethbridge, Alta.	Johnston, M. P.	Consular Agent	1913
	Liverpool, N.S.	Mack, J. M.	Consular Agent	1896
	Louisburg, N.S.	LeVatte, H. C. V.	Consular Agent	1898
	Lunenburg, N.S.	Rudolf, D. J.	Consular Agent	1907
	Moncton, N.B.	Forman, C.	Consul	1913
	Moncton, N.B.	Steeves, C. A.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1907
	Montreal, Que.	Bradley, W. H.	Consul General	1907
	Montreal, Que.	Gorman, P.	Vice and Dep. Consul General	1886
	Montreal, Que.	Isaacs, C.	Deputy Consul	1914
	Nanaimo, B.C.	Pashley, J. H.	Consular Agent	1906
	Nelson, B.C.	Riblet, W. S.	Consular Agent	1902
	Newcastle, N.B.	Call, B. N.	Consular Agent	1915
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Goodier, J. H.	Consul	1911
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Somerville, J. G.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1914
	North Bay, Ont.	Wakefield, E. C.	Consular Agent	1906
	Orillia, Ont.	Kirk, M. B.	Consul	1915
	Orillia, Ont.	Webber, B. A. S.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1909
	Ottawa, Ont.	Foster, J. G.	Consul General	1903
	Ottawa, Ont.	Sanford, H. M.	Vice and Dep. Consul General	1898

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
United States—*Con.*	Paspebiac, Que.	Bisson, D.	Consular Agent	1899
	Peterborough, Ont.	Leonard, C. F.	Consular Agent	1910
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Starrett, H. P.	Vice and Dep. Consul	1915
	Port Hawkesbury and Mulgrave, N.S.	Bain, A.	Consular Agent	1886
	Prescott, Ont.	Denison, F. C.	Consul	1915
	Prescott, Ont.	Powell, M. J.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1915
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Cole, Geo. C.	Consul	1915
	Prince Rupert, B. C.	Linnell, I. N.	Cousular Agent	1914
	Quebec, Que.	Willrich, G.	Consul	1909
	Quebec, Que.	Fitzgibbon, J. F.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1913
	Rimouski, Que.	Fowler, J.	Consul	1915
	Rimouski, Que.	Ringuet, M.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1906
	Sarnia, Ont.	Slater, F. C.	Consul	1906
	Sarnia, Ont.	Watson, F. C.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1914
	Saskatoon, Sask.	Symans, A.	Consul	1915
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Shotts, G. W.	Consul	1906
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Dawson, J.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1909
	Sherbrooke, Que.	Daniels, C. N.	Consul	1912
	Sherbrooke, Que.	Borlase, G. E.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1899
	Summerside, P.E.I.	Sinclair, N.	Consular Agent	1907
	Sydney, N.S.	Freeman, C. M.	Consul	1911
	Sydney, N.S.	Rowlings, G. A. R.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1910
	St. John, N.B.	Culver, H. S.	Consul	1910
	St. John, N.B.	Wilkinson, S. L.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1914
	St. Johns, Que.	Donaghy, J.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1890
	St. Stephens, N.B.	Vroom, C. N.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1895
	St. Stephens, N.B.	Balch, H. H.	Consul	1914
	Toronto, Ont.	Dreher, J. D.	Consul	1913
	Toronto, Ont.	Tovell, D. S.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1904
	Trenton, Ont.	Young, S. J.	Consular Agent	1891
	Vancouver, B.C.	Mansfield, R. E.	Consul General	1913
	Vancouver, B.C.	Colvard, J. B.	Dep. Consul General.	1913
	Vancouver, B.C.	Woodward, C. G.	Vice and Dep. Consul General	1911
	Victoria, B.C.	Mosher, R. B.	Consul	1915
	Victoria, B.C.	Newcomb, R. M.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1914
	Victoriaville, Que.	Gray, J. H.	Consular Agent	1913
	White Horse, Yukon.	White, E. J.	Consular Agent	1911
	Windsor, Ont.	Conant, H. A.	Consul	1905
	Windsor, Ont.	Chater, D.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1904
	Winnipeg, Man.	Ryder, F. M.	Consul General	1915
	Winnipeg, Man.	McBride, J. J.	Vice and Dep. Consul-General	1909
	Yarmouth, N.S.	Fleming, A. J.	Consul	1907
	Yarmouth, N.S.	Gray, R. L.	Vice and Dep. Consul.	1915
Uruguay	Halifax, N.S.	Neville, J.	Vice Consul	1913
Venezuela	Montreal, Que.	Ross, P. W. T.	Consul	1915
	Ottawa, Ont.	Terrero, Don L.	Consul General	1913
	Toronto, Ont.	Stuart, Dr. W. T.	Honorary Consul	1911

APPENDIX C.

List of Passports issued from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915.

Abraman, E.
Abramovitch, M., and family.
Adler, E.
Ain, M., and family.
Allan, A. A.
Allan, Hugh.
Allan, Lady.
Allan, Miss M. M.
Allan, Sir H. M.
Allard, Hon. J.
Allardice, H. F.
Anderson, J. W.
Anderson, Miss M. O.
Andrews, W. H.
Arby, M. E. A. A., and wife.
Archbishop of Quebec.
Armour, J.
Aubertin, L. A., and wife.
Auger, J. P. A., and wife.
Auger, Rev. J., and wife.
Axelrod, M. H., and wife.

Baillargeon, E.
Baker, C. E., wife and daughter
Baril, P. R., and wife.
Barlatier, E. A. A.
Ban, J. F.
Bateman, G. C.
Baudin, N.
Bayley, Rev. W. H.
Beauchemin, A.
Bedard, J. C.
Begin, Most Rev. L. N.
Belanger, Mrs. L. J.
Bennett, S. G.
Benson, H. V.
Beny, C., and wife.
Bernstein, M. M.
Bernier, H.
Berthiaume, E., and wife.
Biggar, Mrs. B. C.
Billings, J. H.
Bingham, Rev. R. O.
Birchard, I. J., and wife.
Bishop of McKenzie River Dist.
Bisonette, J.
Blizard, D. C.
Boas, A. B.
Bolton, Miss E.
Bolton, Mrs. A. E.
Boothe, A. E.
Borbely, J.
Botton, N. E.
Boyd, Geo.
Boyd, L. H., K.C.
Boyd, W. T. H.
Bozoky, J.
Bradley, Mrs. Grace.
Braid, W.
Branscombe, O. G.
Brenner, N.
Breyant, Mgr. G.
Brouard, J. de M.
Brown, Dr. W. J.
Brown, Rev. W. T. G., and wife.
Brunet, Rev., J. O. U.
Burnett, G. A. G.
Burnham, Miss M. V.
Butterworth, Miss E. G.
Butterworth, J. G., and wife.
Butterworth, J. G., Junior.
Butterworth, W. R.
Butler, W. W.

Calderone, A.
Cannon, L. A.
Campbell, J. McA.
Campbell, R. H.
Caron, N.
Carson, Col. J. W.
Carson, Lt. J. C. K.
Cattell, Rev. G.
Cattel, L. G., and wife.
Caverhill, Miss J. B. H.
Chadwick, A. J.
Champagne, E.
Chandler, W.
Chauveau, A., and wife.
Cheney, W. G.
Chin Sue Yen.
Chiquette, J. A.
Choquette, L.
Cinq Mars, E. E.
Clark, C. E., and daughter.
Clark, H., and wife.
Clark, R. N.
Clarkson Jones, T. H.
Clay, S.
Cockburn, C. A.
Cockburn, M. J.
Cockshutt, C. G.
Cockshutt, H. W.
Coderre, E.
Cole, E. G.
Coleman, E. C.
Coleman, W. W.
Copland, J. P.
Corbeil, Rev. E.
Cormier, E.
Cormier, Mrs. E.
Cotton, R. L.
Counsell, Mrs. C. E.
Courville, Miss T.
Cowan, C. W., M.D.
Cox, Miss E.
Creighton, W. H.
Crompton, F. C.
Crossman, A. W.
Crowell, H. C.
Cucuy, A., and family.
Cuff, A. E.
Culham, Mrs. J. A.
Culham, Miss M.
Cullen, F. W.
Cusack, J. J., and wife.
Czumal, M.

Dadinakis, G. S.
Dancey, S. N.
David, Madame.
Davis, H. B.
Davis, H. W.
Davis, J. T., and wife.
Davis, R., and wife.
Dawson, G. H.
Dawson, M. A.
Day, Mrs. J. L.
Deacon, Miss S.
de Lamirande, R. W. C.
Dennis, O. H.
Dennis, V. H.
Denton, Miss L.
De Pietro, Mrs. T.
de Salaberry, Mrs. R.
Desjardins, A.
Desjardins, Miss R.
de Vatter, R. A.
Diehl, F.
Dinovitzer, J.
Dockerill, W. R.
Dodson, Mrs.
Doran, M. L.
Douglas, N. A.
Douglas, Mrs. W.
Dowker, V. V.
Drolet, A.
Drum, Mrs. L.
Dubuc, J. E. A.
Duchesnay, Mrs. E.
Duclos, A.
Duffield, H.
Dufresne, O.
Dugas, Madame M. A. G.
Duguay, G.
Dulberg, S.
Dumouchel, J. W.
Dunk, E. R.
Dunlop, Mrs. M.
Durocher, J.
Dupré, Miss M. G.

Earle, O. B.
Easson, R. H.
Ehmann, A.
Elias, Rev. S.
Elliott, H. J.
Ellis, O. F. W.
Emra, F. H.
Engleberg, C., and wife.
Eshoo, E. S.
Estay, Miss E. M.
Evans, Mrs. H. P. O.

Farish, J. B.
Fawns, W. S., and wife.
Fenner, B. J.
Fife, G. S.
Finlayson, J. D., and wife.
Fishilentch, Mrs. Sophia.

LIST OF PASSPORTS issued from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915—*Continued.*

Fishman, H.
Fitch, L., and wife.
Flint, W. G.
Forbes, D. L. H.
Forbes, R. W. G.
Forbes, H. S.
Forbes, Mrs. M. L.
Ford, D.
Foisy, Mrs. F. G.
Foisy, Miss G. I. C.
Foster, F. H.
Fouches, Rev. J. E.
Fowell, E. C.
Fox, E. C.
Fredarashun, C.
Freedman, W.
French, Mrs. L. M.
Frind, H. O.
Fryer, J. H.
Fujieka, T.
Fundas, A.

Gagnon, J., and wife.
Gagnon, Rev. T.
Gallagher, M. F.
Gardner, Miss L.
George, A.
George, Peter.
Gervais, Rev. G. A.
Gilber, M.
Girouard, G.
Goldenberg, P. M.
Good, Miss H. M.
Gordon, H. R.
Gosselin, N.
Goyette, A. E.
Graham, G. G.
Graham, R. P. D.
Grano, F.
Gravel, J. D. E.
Greene, E.
Grenier, G.
Grenier, Rev. J. O.
Guay, L. H.
Gurvitch, Mrs. R.
Guttman, S.

Haines, J. A.
Hamburg, J.
Hamovitch, B.
Harding, H. C.
Harris, Mrs. O. C.
Hartwich, M.
Harvey, A.
Harvey, Hon. H., and wife.
Hastings, G. V.
Hay, Mrs. E. S.
Hay, Miss M.
Hay, W. G.
Herbert, Rev. J. E.
Helbronner, M.
Herdt, L. G.
Hermant, P.
Hewgill, S., wife and daughter.
Higel, Mrs. L.
Hildred, Miss E. E.
Hill, Miss K.
Hisey, Miss M.
Hobson, R.
Hodgetts, Lt. Colonel.
Holmes, Mrs. C.

Hong Shong.
Hubbs, G. M.
Hughes, Miss L. B.
Hunter, J. H.
Hyman, I. E.

Inglehart, E. F.
Inglis, M. S., wife and daughter.
Irving, W. H.

Jack, C. M.
Jackson, E. C.
Jacobs, J. A., and family.
Jacques, Miss B. A.
Jamieson, M. A.
Jarvis, A.
Jeffries, W. O.
Jepheott, Miss K. M.
Johnston, F. M.
Johnston, H. E.
Johnston, J. C.
Johnston, O. C.
Johnston, B. L.
Joliette, Bishop of,

Kamorrgia, H. B.
Kastner, D.
Kearney, J.
Kebedian, C.
Keefer, C. H., and wife.
Keefer, Mrs. T. C.
Kennedy, Mrs. E. J.
Kennedy, T. J., and wife.
Kent, G.
Kernohan, W. J.
King, A. S.
King, Mrs. A. S.
Kirchner, L.
Klotz, O. J.
Kompass, Misses M. and F.
Kompass, P. A., and wife.
Kum Jow Lee Dye, Mrs.

Lachapelle, Rev. E.
Lachapelle, Rev. H.
Lacroix, C.
Lacroix, C. O.
Lafarme, J. J.
Laflamme, Rev. E. C.
Laflamme, J. K., and wife.
Lafrance, Rev. F.
Lalonde, H.
Lamothe, G.
Landes, Mrs. P., and daughter.
Langlois, Mrs. G., and daughter.
Lapum, F. S.
LaRochelle, M. G.
Larue, Rev. J. E.
Latourelle, G.
Lavigne, P.
Lavut, M.
Law, C. F.
Lea, R. S.
Lebbous, J. J.
Lee, W. C., and wife.
Lee Dye Moi, Miss.
Lee Kun, Mrs., and children.
Lee Yook Lum.
Lee Yook Quan.

Lemarche, G.
Lemay, J., and wife.
Leiter, C. W.
Levine, G. J.
Levine, Mrs. H.
Levinoff, J.
Lewis, E.
Lewis, F.
Lightbound, Miss G.
Lindsay, J. A., and wife.
Lindsay, Mrs. G. G. S.
Lindsay, J. B.
Lonn, H., and wife.
Lonn, Mrs. D.
Lortie, Rev. F.
Lubelsky, L.
Lubelsky, S.
Luttiek, F.
Lyons, Rev. H. W., and wife.

MacInnes, Miss A.
MacInnes, Miss M. S.
Maclean, O. H.
Mack, Miss S. F.
Mackerrel, T.
Mackenzie, Rev. M.
Mackenzie, W.
Mahoney, Mrs. E.
Major, Miss C. A.
Malitz, Mrs. B., and children.
Malouf, A. M., and wife.
Maloney, M. E., and wife.
Manion, P. J.
Manning, Miss A. R.
Marchand, J. O.
Marchington, W.
Marks, J. J.
Marsan, W. S.
Marsh, H. H., and wife.
Marshall, E. D.
Marshall, E. R.
Martin, H. M.
May, C. F.
Mesolla, O. J.
Methot, J. A., and wife.
Mewhinter, H. W.
Mickler, C. E.
Miller, T. W.
Mills, C. N.
Mills, E., and family.
Moffat, A. McL., and wife.
Molson, J. W., and wife.
Morand, L.
Moore, H. N.
Moore, T.
Morrice, J. W.
Morris, C.
Morris, S.
Morrison, Rt. Rev. J.
Morrison, T. A., and wife.
Mosley, J. F.
Mountain, Miss E. S.
Murphy, G. P., and wife.
Mussell, C. G.

McAllister, C. T.
McBain, W.
McCausland, K. L.
McCausland, R.
McCrea, T. A.
McDonald, J. G., and wife.

LIST OF PASSPORTS issued from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915—*Concluded.*

McDougall, E.
McElderry, Miss E.
McGowan, J.
McGuffie, L.
McInnes, T. R. E.
McInnes, Mrs.
McKenzie, Rev. H.
McLagan, D. R.
McLaren, Miss A. R.
McLean, W.
McLeish, W., and family.
McLeod, G. K.
McMahen, T. A.
McMillan, T.
McMurray, L. L.
McMurtry, F. A.
McPhail, A.
McPherson, A.
McWhorrie, N. M.
McWhorrie, Mrs. N. M.

Nantel, Mrs. G. A.
Nicoletti, F.
Nonaka, Miss T.
Nordheimer, Miss P. B.
Nordheimer, Miss A. B.

O'Brien, Miss M.
O'Neill, P. H.
Orr, R. B. A.
Orr, L. F., and wife.
Osmiansky, S.
Ostiguay, L. L.
Ott, H.
Outhit, C. W., and wife.

Palley, J. R.
Panneton, J. H.
Pare, J. A. A.
Park, Rev. A. P.
Parker, A., and wife.
Patch, H. H.
Patrick, W. G.
Patton, J., and wife.
Paturel, E. L.
Pedley, J. H.
Pesley, Mrs. E. L.
Phelan, T. N., and wife.
Phillips, Mrs. H. W.
Phillips, W. E.
Phippin, F. H.
Phippin, Mrs. F. H.
Phippin, Miss M.
Piette, Rev. F. X.
Pipes, F.
Pira, S.
Pollock, A.
Pope, Capt. E. W.
Pope, P.
Popovitch, G.
Porteous, W. A.
Potts, W.
Power, W. C.
Pratt, L.
Prime, F. A.
Prudhomme, O. E.
Prudhomme, C. F.
Puma, L.

Quirk, F. T., and wife.
Radeff, C.
Ramsay, Miss L. C.
Ramus, A.
Ratcliff, F. L.
Raymond, M.
Reardon, R. E.
Reeds, W. R., and wife.
Reedy, H. M., and wife.
Reeves, Miss L.
Reilly, J. F.
Reinhardt, Miss A. M.
Riendeau, J.
Robb, J. A.
Robb, Miss J. M.
Robbins, D. C.
Robert, J. E. M.
Robert, Mrs. J.
Roberts, T., wife and son.
Robinson, B. K.
Robinson, W. L.
Rogers, Mrs. S. M.
Rolland, O.
Rosenthal, J.
Ross, Miss G. S.
Ross, Lady.
Ross, P. W. T., and family.
Roy, Rev., J. A.
Ruddick, J. A.
Rumble, T. W.
Rundle, Mrs. S. A.
Rutherford, W., and wife.
Ryan, J. T., and wife.

Saad, A.
Sadlier, Miss G. M.
Sadlier, Miss K. F.
Saevitch, M., and wife.
Salbot, F.
Sanderson, J. A.
Sarkisian, H. K.
Saunders, G. W.
Savaria, Rev. J. T.
Sawa, G.
Schaefer, W. R., and wife.
Schever, E.
Schilling, Mrs. D. and daughter.
Schultz, O.
Schwartz, M.
Scott, W. J.
Segal, J.
Sembratowics, Rev. L. J.
Seybold, E.
Shanahan, E. A.
Sharp, R. G.
Simon, Henry.
Simon, Herman.
Simon, M.
Simpson, J.
Singer, M.
Smith, G. A.
Smith, Miss G. L.
Smith, Miss H. L.
Smith, L. B.
Smith, N. C.
Smith, R. S.
Smith, W. R.
Smith, T. S., and wife.
Sider, F. C.
Snively, Miss M. A.
Solomon, Rev. M., and family.
Springh, Dr. J. A.
Stanfield, J., and wife.
Stanke, W.
Stanley, J. G.
Steinberg, D.
Steinberg, Mrs. H.
Steiner, B.
Steiner, E. A.
Strachan, H. C.
Strauss, J.
Struthers, R. C., and wife.
Stuart, G. M.
Suffa, Rev. A.
Sugiyama, C., and wife.
Surveyor, A., and wife.
Sutherland, L. H. D.

Tafts, J. W.
Talbot, A.
Tate, Mrs. G. C.
Taylor, A., and wife.
Taylor, J. F., and wife.
Taylor, R. L.
Teharkoin, V.
Teall, J. H.
Tetrault, N.
Thomson, D. E.
Todd, J. T.
Topp, B.
Torrance, F.
Trudel, A.
Tupper, Miss S. A.

Unsworth, R. F.

Vaillancourt, E.
Valiquet, P.
VanCamp, F. W. C.
Vanier, G., and family.
Vanier, J. E., and wife.
Vasserman, W.
Vigeon, Misses E. and A.
Vigeon, H.
Villa, A.

Waldron, E. W.
Walkinshaw, S.
Walker, Mrs. C. A.
Walker, H. E.
Wallace, E. B.
Warren, Mrs. T.
Wasily, J.
Weidman, H., and wife.
Weidman, M., and wife.
Weinrauch, B.
Weiss, F., and wife.
Weller, Mrs. H. W.
Whelan, Miss F.
Whitehead, C. A.
Wicksteed, H. K.
Wilcox, W. E.
Williams, Miss M. B.
Wilson, Miss G.
Wilson, Miss M.
Wolfe, G. T.
Wolfson, L.
Woods, J. R.
Wright, A.

Zansmer, S.
Zeilicovici, Maeir.
Zeilicovitz, M., and family.

PASSPORT REQUIREMENTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

NOTE.—British subjects travelling abroad are recommended to furnish themselves with passports, for even in those countries where they are no longer obligatory they are found to be useful as affording a ready means of identification in case of need.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Passengers for the Argentine Republic should carry passports, and are advised to also carry certificates of birth. Persons born in His Majesty's dominions should, if they intend to become resident, even for a short time, obtain from a British Consulate in the Republic a Certificate of Nationality for purposes of identification, and to secure exemption from military service.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Persons entering Hungary from Servia or Roumania must be provided with passports. Although, in other cases, passports are not legally necessary, travellers are advised to carry them. For purposes of residence a passport or other document to prove identity is necessary.

BELGIUM.—It is desirable for travellers to possess passports. For purposes of residence, registration at the Police Office of the district is required, and a passport is accepted as evidence of identity.

BOLIVIA.—See Peru.

BRAZIL.—Passports not actually required, but travellers are advised to carry them for purposes of identification. If intending to become resident they should register their names and addresses at the nearest British Consulate.

BULGARIA.—Travellers should carry passports of recent date. Bulgarian *visa* not required. Residents should provide themselves annually with certificates of registration under the Ottoman Order in Council.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Possession of passports desirable both for personal security and purposes of identification.

Costa Rica.—No regulations in force.

Guatemala.—Alien residents are required to present at the Guatemalan Foreign Office passports *visés* by the Diplomatic or Consular Officer in Guatemala of their native country.

Honduras.—No regulations except in times of disturbance.

Nicaragua.—No regulations in time of peace. To leave the country a local passport has, however, to be obtained from the Ministry of War.

Salvador.—Travellers should carry passports, and should, in addition, obtain passports from the Government of Salvador. (Charge for latter, 25 cents.)

CHILE.—No regulations in force.

China.—Passports are not required at open ports. For travelling into the interior a special passport must be obtained from a British Consul, which is valid for one year. (Cost, 3 dol. 50c. *Mexican.*)

Colombia.—British subjects proceeding to the Republic of Colombia must provide themselves with passports, *visès* by the Colombian Minister or by a Consul of the Republic in Canada. For travelling in the interior it is advisable to obtain special passport from a British Consul (charge, sixty cents). Immigrants without resources must be provided with a passport issued *gratis* by the Colombian Consul at port of departure.

Corea.—Passports are not required within a radius of 100 li (33 miles) from the open ports. Persons travelling in the interior must obtain a passport through the British Consul. (Fee, 3.50 yen, about $1.75.)

Cuba.—Although passports are not legally necessary, travellers are advised to carry them. Persons intending to reside in Cuba for any length of time should have their names registered at the British Consulate-General.

Denmark.—No regulations in force. But passports or similar documents may be required by the police from persons accepting employment in Denmark before furnishing them with an "opholdsbog" (situation book), and also from music hall artistes.

Iceland.—No regulations in force.

St. Thomas.—No regulations in force. A local government passport must, however, be procured when leaving the island, the cost of which varies according to destination.

Dominican Republic.—Passport necessary.

Ecuador.—See Peru.

Egypt.—Passports not required by law, but travellers are advised to carry them. For travelling in other parts of the Ottoman Dominions, see Turkish Empire.

Sudan.—Persons desiring to enter the Sudan, travelling third-class, *unless* they are officials of the government, or are travelling on Government warrants, or are *bona fide* natives of the Sudan, must apply for permits to the Sudan Agent, Cairo, the Sudan Government Railways Agent at Alexandria, the Sudan Government Agent at Suez, the Governor of Halfa, the Governor of the Red Sea Province, or the Inspector at Port Sudan.

Persons proceeding south or west of El Obeid or Bara must obtain a permit from the Governor of Kordofan or his representative at El Obeid or Bara.

All Europeans are recommended to report their arrival, personally or in writing, at any place where an official holding the post of Sub-Mamur, or any superior post, is stationed.

France.—The possession of a passport is advisable, since evidence of identity may at any time be required for permanent residence, or in order to

exercise profession or trade. A declaration, furnishing particulars with respect to the family, nationality, profession, etc., of the person making the declaration, is required in all parts of France, within a few days of arrival. In Paris, it should be made at the "Préfecture de Police" and, in the provinces, at the "Mairie" of the Commune. In default of a passport or a British Birth Certificate (bearing a 1d. stamp) for this purpose, the person should make, before the nearest British Consular Officer, a declaration of British nationality to be taken to the police authorities. For this purpose satisfactory evidence has to be produced. Proof of identity is always required in France at the post office for withdrawing registered letters or even at the "Post Restante." Either a passport, *visèd* at a British Consulate, or a certificate of British nationality from the nearest Consular Officer is usually required for this purpose.

Algeria.—Regulations similar to France, both as regards passports and residence, etc.

French Guiana.—Regulations similar to France, both as regards passports and residence, etc.

Madagascar.—Travellers are advised to carry passports.

Martinique.—
Réunion.—
Saigon.— } Regulations similar to France, both as regards passports and residence, etc.

New Caledonia.—Possession of passport desirable in view of existence of penal establishment.

Tahiti.—No regulations affecting Europeans in force.

Tunis.—Regulations similar to France, both as regards passports and residence, etc.

German Empire.—Military Officers travelling to Germany should be provided with passports; and although in other cases the possession of a passport is not obligatory yet as evidence of identity may at any time be required, travellers are advised to carry them. For residence of more than three weeks a passport is absolutely necessary. Children sent to schools in Germany should carry passports.

Greece.—No regulations in force, except as regards persons entering the country by the land frontier, who are sometimes required to be in possession of passports.

Hayti.—A passport (*visé* by a Haytian Consul) must, on arrival, be shown at the Port Office. It should also be produced and registered at the nearest British Consulate. Persons travelling to Hayti are required to make a declaration before the Communal Police or, at Port-au-Prince, the Minister of the Interior, within three days of their arrival, in order to obtain the required certificate (costing $2). This certificate must be *visè* on moving from one commune to another. On leaving the country a Haytian permit has to be obtained, as to which the British Consul should be consulted.

Italy.—The possession of a passport is not obligatory, but travellers may, at any time be required to give a satisfactory account of themselves, and to establish their identity.

British subjects producing passports at Italian post offices for purposes of personal identification may be required to obtain certified translations of the same from the British Consul.

Eritrea.—Travellers proceeding to Italian Colonies should, unless they carry special letters of recommendation to the authorities, provide themselves with passports, and obtain a *visa* from an Italian Consulate.

Tripoli.—Travellers should be provided with passports bearing the *visa* of an Italian Consular Officer.

JAPAN.—Travellers are advised to carry passports.

LIBERIA.—No regulation in force, but a passport issued by the Liberian Secretary of State is required from residents leaving the country. For this 50 cents is charged.

MEXICO.—No regulations in force.

MONTENEGRO.—No special regulations exist, but a passport properly *visé* is required for travelling through the surrounding Turkish and Austrian territories. Persons travelling in Montenegro otherwise than by the main roads ("routes nationales"), or for purposes of science or exploration, must obtain permission from the Ministry of the Interior through their own Legation or Consulate.

MOROCCO.—It is advisable for travellers to be provided with passports, which are sometimes necessary, *e. g.*, for travelling inland, or for embarking on board the French steamers for Oran. Anyone wishing to travel into the interior should consult His Majesty's Minister at Tangier or the British Consul for the district through which his route lies.

British subjects residing for more than one month in Morocco are required, under the Morocco Order in Council, 1889, to register themselves at the British Consulate.

MUSCAT.—No regulations exist. Travelling in the interior is unsafe without an armed escort.

NETHERLANDS.—The possession of a passport is not strictly necessary, but is recommended for purposes of identification.

Dutch Guiana.—Curaçao and Dependencies.—No regulations in force. Travellers are advised to provide themselves with passports as evidence of nationality.

Netherland East Indies.—Travellers on arrival, must register themselves at the office of the chief local authority. For travelling inland in the islands, or for residence, a passport must also be obtained from the local authorities, respecting which the British Consul should be consulted.

NORWAY.—No regulations in force.

PARAGUAY.—No regulations in force. Neither passports nor certificates of nationality are required from foreigners by the local authorities, It is as well, however, for persons travelling in the interior of the country to be provided with passports.

PERSIA.—A passport bearing the *visa* of a Persian Consular officer must be produced on entering Persia and the passport should be countersigned by the Persian passport officer before leaving the country.

PERU, ECUADOR AND BOLIVIA.—A passport is not actually necessary, but it is desirable to possess one in order to be able to obtain from a British Diplomatic or Consular officer the certificate of nationality required in the event of civil disturbances.

PORTUGAL.—Travellers are advised to provide themselves with passports. For residence in Portugal or Portuguese Colonies, a passport or other proof of nationality is required in order to obtain the necessary permission.

Azores.—The possession of a passport is advisable.

Cape Verde Islands.—Passports are not actually required, except in times of public danger, but they are useful in view of the fact that all foreigners have to personally register themselves at the Mayor's Office as soon as possible after arrival.

Loanda.—Passport necessary.

Madeira.—No regulations in force.

Mozambique.—Travellers should be provided with passports.

ROUMANIA.—Persons travelling to Roumania must be provided with passports bearing the *visa* of a Roumanian Consul. A fresh *visa* must be obtained for each journey. On arrival they should at once obtain the *visa* of the British Legation or of a British Consulate and then within twenty-four hours of arrival, apply to the Roumanian authorities for a permit to reside in the country. For a stay of less than eight days this formality may be dispensed with, and the permit will be stated upon the passport by the police officials at the frontier.

RUSSIA.—Visitors to Russia must be provided with passports bearing the *visa* of a Russian Diplomatic or Consular officer. This *visa* must be within six months of the date of entering Russia. Without such *visa* they will not be allowed to enter the country. To persons of the Jewish faith the *visa* is only granted in special circumstances, as to which the Russian Consular officer should be consulted, and in any case such persons are subject to special regulations in Russia.

The passport will enable the holder to reside in Russia for six months, when it must be exchanged at the Prefecture of Petrograd, or at the Chancery of a provincial Governor, for a Russian "Billet de Séjour," to be renewed annually.

The cost of such a "Billet de Séjour" varies from 7r. 15c. to 1r. 29c. Each "Billet de Séjour", on first issue or renewal, must be delivered to the local police officer for inscription or *visa*. For non-renewal of a "Billet de Séjour" at the time of its expiration a fine is exacted.

On leaving Russia a police certificate must be obtained, which is granted on the first visit of the traveller to Russia at a cost of 75 copecks. On subsequent visits 6r. 50c. is charged. If a "Billet de Séjour" has been obtained it must be returned, when the passport will be handed back to the owner with the necessary authorization to leave.

In the case of persons travelling through Russia, without stopping at any point within the Empire, the *visa* of a Russian Consular officer "to travel through Russia" will be accepted as sufficient both for the purpose of entering and leaving the country, without obligation to obtain the police authorization to leave, necessary in case of a stay in Russia.

Travellers passing through Tashkend or Askabad should place themselves in communication with the Russian officials at those towns.

SERVIA.—Travellers should be provided with passports, which are required by the Hungarian frontier officials.

SIAM.—No special regulations in force, but British subjects are required to register themselves at the British Consulate-General within one month of arrival. For travelling in the interior a passport must be obtained from the Siamese Government. Fee for registration, sixty cents; and for passport, fifty cents.

SPAIN.—It is most advisable for travellers to be provided with passports. The *visa* of a Spanish Consul is not necessary, but will be found useful in travelling in provincial towns and country districts.

In the province of Barcelona, British subjects should, upon arrival, personally show their passports to His Majesty's Consul-General, who will thereupon furnish them with a certificate, which they are required to present, within twenty-four hours after their arrival in Barcelona, at the Office of the Civil Governor (in country towns and villages at the Office of the Mayor), in order that their names, description, etc., may be registered. A fine, and possibly expulsion, may result from non-compliance with this regulation.

Canary Islands.—No regulations in force.

Ceuta.—British subjects desiring to visit Ceuta should apply through the British Vice-Consul at Algeciras for an order from the Commandante-General.

SWEDEN.—No regulations in force.

SWITZERLAND.—A passport is necessary in order to obtain a "Permis de Séjour", which must be taken out, after their arrival, by persons intending to reside in Switzerland. Children sent to schools in Switzerland should carry passports.

TURKISH EMPIRE.—Persons travelling to Turkey must be provided with a passport bearing the *visa* of a Turkish Consular officer. Without such passport they will be refused admission to the country. A fresh *visa* must be obtained for each journey. On leaving Turkey the *visa* of a British Consul should be obtained.

UNITED STATES.—No regulations in force.

Hawaiian Islands.—No regulations in force.

Philippine Islands.—Passports not required.

Porto Rico.—Travellers are advised to carry passports.

URUGUAY.—No regulations affecting Europeans in force. Travellers are, however, advised to have passports as evidence of nationality, in case of need.

VENEZUELA.—Travellers are advised to carry passports.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
APRIL, 1915.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING PASSPORTS.

1. Applications for passports should be made on the approved form, which can be obtained from the Department of External Affairs.

In the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate passport, a special form to be filled in by the child's parent or guardian will be supplied.

The completed form should be enclosed in a cover addressed to "*The Assistant Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa*", accompanied by duplicate unmounted photographs, of convenient size (carte de visite), one of which will be attached to the passport and the other retained in the Department. One of these photographs must be certified on the back by the recommender as being a genuine photograph of the applicant.

The wife and children under 16 years of age of an applicant may be included in his passport; photographs of the wife must be supplied when she is to be so included.

2. The charge for a passport is two dollars. The fee payable must accompany the application. Postage stamps will not be received as payment.

3. Passports are granted:—

(1.) To natural-born British subjects;

(2.) To the wives and widows of such persons; and

(3) To persons naturalized in the Dominion of Canada, in the United Kindgom, in other British Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. Passports are granted:—

(1.) In the case of natural-born British subjects, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the authorized form, verified by a Declaration made by the Manager of any Bank (or Branch thereof) established in the Dominion of Canada, or by any *Mayor, Police Magistrate, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-Law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary Public*, resident in Canada. The applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required.

(2.) In the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian, in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Department of External Affairs.

(3.) In the case of naturalized British subjects, upon production of the usual Declaration together with the Certificate of Naturalization of the applicant. The certificate of Naturalization will be returned with the passport to the person who has communicated with the Department in the applicant's behalf for delivery to the latter. The application for the passport must be accompanied by a statutory declaration stating that the proposed visit abroad is of a temporary character, giving its probable duration, and indicating the applicant's intention to return to reside permanently in Canada. Naturalized British subjects will be described as such in their passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

5. Passports are not available beyond two years from the date of issue. They may be renewed for four further periods of two years each, after which fresh passports must be obtained. The fee for each renewal is one dollar.

6. A passport cannot be issued by the Department of External Affairs on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the Dominion of Canada by post.

NOTE.—Naturalized British subjects should bear in mind that their naturalization has no effect within the limits of the Foreign State to which they originally belonged, unless they have ceased to be subjects of that state, in the manner prescribed by the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty or convention to that effect.

OTTAWA, 31st August, 1915.

APPENDIX D.

List of the Officers, Clerks and servants of the Department of External Affairs with the date of the First Appointment, and Rank in each case.

Name	Title.	Division.	Date of First Appointment.
Pope, Sir Joseph K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O.	Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs		Dec. 3, 1878
Walker, W. H., I.S.O., B.A.	Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.	1–A.	July 1, 1887
Christie, Loring C., B.A., LL.B.	Legal Adviser	1–A.	Apr. 15, 1913
Borden, H. C.	Private Secretary to the Minister	1–B.	Oct. 14, 1914
Baker, F. M.	Accountant	1–B.	Feb. 7, 1891
Leblanc, J. A.	Translator	2–B.	July 18, 1910
Palmer, Miss E. E.	Clerk	3–A.	Dec. 12, 1903
Connolly, J. J.	Clerk	3–A.	Nov. 8, 1909
Rankins, Miss Grace	Clerk	3–A.	Jan. 1, 1910
McCloskey, Miss Agnes	Clerk	3–A.	April 1, 1910
Seymour, Miss J.	Clerk	3–B.	Dec. 7, 1912
Cooper, A. L.	Clerk	3–B.	July 1, 1913
Green, A. E.	Clerk	3–B.	April 1, 1914
White, William	Clerk	3–B.	Oct. 6, 1909
Moule, G. H.	Clerk	3–B.	April 1, 1915
Jessup, J. A.	Messenger		Sept. 1, 1908
Champagne, G.	Messenger		April 21, 1911

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1915

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHÉ,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
1916

[No. 34—1916]

To His Royal Highness Field Marshal Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., &c., &c., &c., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

SIR,

I have the honour to lay before Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, made by them in pursuance of the provisions of section 19 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient servant,

CHAS. J. DOHERTY,

Minister of Justice.

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REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1915.

To the Honourable
CHARLES J. DOHERTY, K.C.,
Minister of Justice.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith reports and statistics in connection with the administration of the penitentiaries of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915.

I regret that the inspectors are unable to make a joint report owing to the fact that Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes is absent in command of the 21st Battalion, now in Flanders. Since the outbreak of the war a number of penitentiary officials have enlisted for overseas military service, and two, namely Private Leonard Williams, guard of Saskatchewan penitentiary, and Captain J. L. Higginson, steward of Alberta penitentiary, have been killed in action.

POPULATION.

The average daily population during the year was 1,989, as compared with 1,946 during the previous year, and 1,359 ten years ago.

There were in custody at the close of the fiscal year, 2,064 convicts, of whom 31 are females. During the year, 495 were released on parole, 293 by expiry of sentence, and 6 by pardon. The number received during the year was 927.

Of the 2,064 convicts in custody at the end of the year, 329, or 16 per cent, had served one or more previous terms in Canadian penitentiaries. The comparatively small number of "repeaters" is a satisfactory indication that the method of treatment in our penitentiaries has the effect intended by the sentence.

INDUSTRIES.

The continued lack of suitable prison industries has prevented even better results, as it is essential that convicts should be trained in habits of industry if they are to succeed after release.

The farming industry is and has always constituted an important factor. Since the organization of Canadian penitentiaries, half a century ago, each institution has operated a farm for the employment of the inmates, in so far as has been practicable. In view of the class of inmates (who are restricted to those who have committed

major crimes involving sentences from two years to life) it is obvious that there are a large number who cannot with safety be placed at work outside the walls. The farming season is limited by climatic conditions, and farming for these reasons is merely auxiliary to the regular prison industries. During the year under review the penitentiaries cultivated 1,500 acres of farm lands, on which 33,792 days of convict labour was employed. The aggregate value of farm products was $55,998, and the net profit $4,989. I would respectfully suggest that, hereafter, the selection of farm instructors be restricted to applicants who possess qualifying certificates from some recognized school or college of agriculture. With modern methods of agriculture, more satisfactory results could be obtained. It is gratifying to note that Provincial Governments and municipalities are following the example of our penitentiaries and are now establishing prison farms.

For many years the penitentiary officials have repeatedly called attention to the insufficiency of suitable prison labour, and have recommended that the State utilize the labour of its wards in supplying, so far as possible, its own requirements. The utilization of prison labour for State use has been the practice in England for many years, and since the outbreak of the present war it has been the most important factor in prison industry. The report of the Commissioners of Prisons for England and Wales for the year ended March 31, 1915, states that in 240 days of war the issue of war stores to other departments totalled 1,578,868 articles, being a daily average output of 6,578 articles. During that period the number of inmates employed on war stores averaged 5,166 daily. The cost of materials, tools, etc., was over one million dollars, and the value of prison labour nearly three-quarters of a million dollars.

Lest it should be urged that conditions as regards prison labour are different in England from those prevailing on this side of the Atlantic, it may be stated that the latest report of the Board of Prison Commissioners for the state of New York shows that the manufacturing industries of three state prisons, during the past year, turned out manufactured goods for state use to the value of $856,000, on which the value of prison labour was $133,000.

So far as Canadian penitentiaries are concerned, the lack of suitable prison industries has been and still is the greatest handicap to successful management.

FINANCIAL.

Expenditure, 1914-15.

—	Gross Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	191,912 10	15,433 72	176,478 38
St. Vincent de Paul	164,655 63	5,180 07	159,475 56
Dorchester	95,875 86	6,749 27	89,126 59
Manitoba	80,427 79	8,042 23	72,385 56
British Columbia	131,286 70	3,625 54	127,661 16
Alberta	100,508 03	4,692 96	95,815 07
Saskatchewan	91,542 23	3,314 14	88,228 09
Totals	856,208 34	47,037 93	809,170 41

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET OUTLAY.

—	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	139,194 64	156,613 28	176,478 38
St. Vincent de Paul	153,020 73	147,020 84	159,475 56
Dorchester	87,557 37	88,966 45	89,126 59
Manitoba	69,502 04	73,180 99	72,385 56
British Columbia	108,785 23	121,232 44	127,661 16
Alberta	80,627 44	90,780 60	95,815 07
Saskatchewan	56,418 72	96,142 75	88,228 09
Totals	695,106 17	783,937 35	809,170 41
Average daily population	1911	1946	1989

COMPARATIVE COST PER CAPITA.

—	Kingston.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.
Staff	200 95	206·03	251·11	289·09	187·95	310·33	340 93
Maintenance of convicts	66·42	70·77	72·91	67·23	64·34	72·27	86·15
Discharge expenses	6·44	4·13	6·94	14·98	9·48	20·60	11·57
Working expenses	47·36	63·67	47·20	59·69	31·69	32·67	75·63
Industries	30·10	17·30	19·07	23 71	7·97	23·53	86·71
Lands, buildings and equipment	18·14	40·08	38·61	38·03	69 09	117·61	128·05
Miscellaneous	2·65	1·21	1·18	6·96	1·08	6·93	1·09
Revenue per caput	29·12	12·42	30·00	49·65	10·21	26·81	26·51
Cost per caput	342·93	390·77	407·02	450·06	361·38	557·10	703·62

ACTUAL COST.

Supplies on hand April 1, 1914	$146,650 00	
Gross expenditure, 1914-15	856,208 00	
		$1,002,858 00
Deduct.		
Supplies on hand March 31, 1915	$151,304 00	
Estimated value of labour on production of capital and revenue	75,000 00	
		226,304 00
Net cost		$776,554 00
Cost per caput		390 42
Cost per caput per diem		1 07

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

—	1913.	1914.	1915.
Gross expenditure	761,389 00	839,409 00	856,208 00
Net expenditure	695,105 00	783,937 00	809,170 00
Actual cost	741,459 00	752,630 00	776,554 00
Cost per caput	388 00	391 88	390 42
Cost per caput per diem	1 06	1 07	1 07
Average daily population	1911	1946	1989

THE OBJECT OF IMPRISONMENT.

Many of those interested in prison management have but a vague idea of the object for which prisons are maintained. In the administration of justice it is apparent that prisons are intended to be a continuation of the courts for the purpose of carrying out the sentences imposed for the protection of society and, incidentally, to afford facilities for the reclamation of the lawbreaker so that he may become a law-abiding citizen. If from any motive, whether selfish, mercenary, or from conscientious conviction, he become law-abiding, the object of imprisonment has been attained. During his incarceration the state provides the religious ordinances to which he would have access if he were free, but his moral or spiritual regeneration is a matter as to which neither the State nor its officials, as such, have any responsibility. A man's conscience, whether he be prisoner or free, cannot be controlled by the State. Some of our advisers insist that prison officials should assume responsibility for the creation and development of a conscience in every prisoner. They seem to think a prisoner's conscience is something tangible that can be gently massaged with special privileges and immunities, lubricated with tobacco juice and inflated with the gaseous advice and platitudes of officials who were not primarily selected on account of their qualifications as evangelists. A conscience thus developed will be of little service to the man after he has passed the gate of the prison and faced the stern realities of life. He will find that his employers do not furnish the materials to keep up the development. Men with artificially developed character are the material of which recidivists are made. Self-constituted reformers flippantly repeat the irrelevant and meaningless statement that "prisoners should be treated as men and not as beasts," and immediately insist that they be treated as children and not as men. Convicts in our penitentiaries are treated as men, but puerile and kindergarten methods are avoided as dangerous to society and a caricature of penal administration. Some of our critics have boldly asserted that our Canadian penitentiaries are "schools of crime." The assertion, whether made in ignorance or malice, is easily refuted by facts and figures that cannot be controverted. Penologists, whether such by experience or inspiration, will agree that recidivism is the best gauge of the criminality of any country. Of the 2,064 convicts in our custody on the first of April last, but 16 per cent were ever before in any Canadian penitentiary. "A school of crime" that produces 84 per cent of failures can hardly be

designated a school. When we consider that the penitentiary population represents only those convicted of serious crimes, and that it represents not one but a group of penitentiaries, the results will compare favourably with those of any other country where similar conditions prevail.

At the recent meeting of the American Prison Association, the president in his opening address referred to the criminal statistics of one of the older states where the "moral suasion" methods, which we are urged to adopt in Canada, have been in practice for more than a decade and where the prison system is in the hands of able and conscientious officials. He stated that of those under sentence for crimes in that state, 57·6 per cent were "repeaters" with an average of more than seven convictions. If we adopt the suggested system, we will no doubt obtain like results.

The president of the association, who has been for many years in charge of penal and reformatory institutions, in referring to the "declaration" upon which the association was founded forty-five years ago states:—

> "The declaration begins by stating that 'The supreme aim of prison discipline is the reformation of prisoners.' Note the conjunction of the words 'discipline' and 'reformation.' The word discipline is used, not in a punitive sense but in its broadest interpretation, and this means discipline of body, of mind, and of will. This discipline must be exercised in a way and under conditions that will induce reformation. Reformation means to make better. What does the prisoner need to make him better? Just what you and I need. To begin with, he needs the wholesome discipline of work, hard work, or at least the sort of work at which he can work hard every day. He needs fresh air, light, wholesome food. He needs the influence of example of men whose ideals are higher than his own. He needs to learn that the way of the transgressor is hard. He needs to learn the wisdom of self-control; to recognize that for the violation of law there is a certain undesirable consequence which we call penalty. Penalty is punishment, and because of this we cannot dissociate the idea of punishment from any institution or condition in which one remains or is made to conform against one's will. Therefore it is the will that must be reformed until it shall reach the point where one wills to do what is right. To this end all that I have mentioned as to the needs of the prisoner must be made to contribute. We need to emphasize this at a time when the public mind is being disturbed by political demagogues and amateur reformers, the one foisting upon the prisons inexperienced and untrained officials, the other impractical ideas."

Those who assume to solve the criminal problem by observing one angle only would obtain more accurate results if they were to study the other angles. Let them interview the thousands of innocent victims who are obliged to suffer the "hell of poverty" for life as a result of the fraudulent actions of men entrusted with their savings, invested in good faith in certain chartered banks and industries. Let them ask those sufferers whether in their opinion the "gentlemanly" convicts who are serving a few years for the offence are likely to become greater criminals if obliged

to work at manual labour, or if they are likely to be degraded if required to comply with the sanitary regulation regarding hair cutting that is necessary in an institution of mixed population.

Let them visit the scores of families who have seen their homes, representing the toil of a lifetime, go up in smoke to gratify the whim of miscreants now serving a few years of incarceration for the offence. Let them ascertain whether, in the opinion of the homeless families, these convicts are likely to have their future redemption endangered if they be obliged to eat out of serving dishes such as their victims are obliged to use, and such as huntsmen, lumbermen, and pioneers use by preference.

Let them interview the fathers and the mothers whose little children have been outraged, diseased and dishonoured for life by animals in human form. Let them inquire whether in the opinion of the sufferers the authors of the outrages are likely to have their supersensitive feelings lacerated if they be obliged to walk to and from their work in compact military formation, by which alone they can be kept under proper control and surveillance by the limited number of officers in charge.

Having viewed the problem from the angle of the victims, let them view it from that of the judiciary. Let them inquire of the judges whether in imposing the sentence they meant what they said and intended that society should be protected by a term of hard labour that would teach the offenders that "the way of the transgressor is hard;" or whether it was intended that the terms of the sentence should be ignored and the offenders coddled, pampered, bribed with special privileges and immunities, entertained and amused, to meet the views of irresponsible enthusiasts.

The penological genius who can solve the problem from merely one given angle has the same contempt for Euclid that he has for elementary penological principles.

When a passenger steamer has been torpedoed by a submarine, public sympathy is centred on the victims, but a coterie of criminal pacifists in this country, if consistent, would have it directed to the physical comfort and the "mental and moral uplift" of the crew of the submarine.

To eliminate an evil it is necessary to eliminate the causes. The causes of criminality lie outside the prison. The prison merely deals with the results. The removal of the causes would seem to provide a sufficient outlet for the energies of those who desire to aid in the suppression of crime. For example, there has been during the past few years a rapidly increasing ratio of criminals who assert that the crimes were committed under the influence of the drug habit. At one of our institutions a very large proportion of those admitted are confessedly "dope victims." A dangerous characteristic of the habit is that the man appears to be unconscious of the crime, and during his sentence will persistently assert his absolute ignorance of the act and, therefore, his innocence. To convince a man that he is serving the just penalty of his act while he really believes himself innocent presents great difficulties. Attention is called to this cause of crime because it is only within recent years that it has assumed dangerous proportions in our prisons and among the classes of the community from which our prisons are recruited. Society will be greatly benefited by anything that can be done to remove the evil before it shall have become a national menace.

DUTY OF PRISON OFFICIALS.

It is the duty of prison officials to remember that clemency in criminal cases is vested in the Crown and that they have no right to vary, distort, or render farcical the sentence as imposed by the court at the behest of irresponsible and impractical theorists. In the performance of their duties, they should carefully guard against being influenced either by the naturally vindictive feelings of the suffering victims of crime, or by the wily whimperings of those who are enduring the penalty.

In an effort to change a lawbreaker into a self-respecting and law-abiding citizen, prison officials have three fundamental duties to perform:—

(1) To use every endeavour to convince the criminal that the law is not his enemy but his protector—that his imprisonment is but the natural result of his crime and that his position is due to his own voluntary act and not to any vindictive persecution by the law, as represented by the police, the judges, or the prison officials. There are always those too ignorant or too vicious to listen to reason, but a large proportion of the prison population is amenable to influence of this kind, if used in a kindly and tactful spirit. To convince him that all that is necessary to avoid unpleasant consequences is to avoid their cause, is more helpful in creating a spirit of manhood than maudlin expressions of sympathy and efforts to defeat the object of his sentence by bribing him to good behaviour with privileges and favours.

(2) It has been said that all men are largely creatures of habit. To correct wrong habits, and to create correct ones that are lacking, is an important duty of those in charge of criminals. Contempt for authority, parental or civil, has in most cases been followed by contempt for the rights of others generally, and the consequent crimes that result from such an attitude. To correct this, it is essential that the convict be taught rigid and just discipline—not as a punishment, but to habituate him to implicit and unhesitating obedience to legally constituted authority. The habit when acquired will afford safety to himself and others after his release and create a feeling of self-respect at the same time that it fosters a respect for law and order. A man with criminal instincts who is turned loose upon society before he has acquired habits of obedience to authority is as dangerous as a motor car without steering gear.

The enforcement of discipline is an essential in the foundation of character too frequently neglected by prison officials.

(3) The habit of industry is another essential. Like other habits it must be acquired, as it is not a natural habit with those convicts whose indolence and idleness have led to a criminal career. Hard work and plenty of it tends to keep the mind absorbed during working hours and also tends to sound and healthful sleep during the night. Both these results are beneficial to the man who is in trouble. Our officers do the best they can with the restricted labour available, but are obliged to utilize labour at stonebreaking and other industries that are neither desirable nor profitable. For the insufficiency of suitable and productive employment, the officers are in no way responsible.

If the convict be released with the conviction that his imprisonment was the natural result of his own acts—with the habit of obedience to and respect for legally constituted authority firmly implanted and the habit of industry thoroughly acquired, he has a good chance of regaining his self-respect and his citizenship. He will be a man and not merely a spoiled and pampered child.

Respectfully submitted,

DOUGLAS STEWART,

Inspector.

APPENDIX A.—DOMINION PAROLE OFFICER'S REPORT.

To the Hon. Charles J. Doherty, K.C., D.C.L., LL.D.,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you the annual report on the parole system for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915.

Itinerary.—During the past fiscal year I have visited the seven penitentiaries and interviewed 1,481 prisoners. I have also visited twenty-two reformatories, jails, and institutions for the delinquent during the year; and from the parole office I have reported on 872 cases, locating friends and providing employment for the major portion of them; also reporting on the antecedents and criminal records of the prisoners applying for parole.

Statistics since the inception of the Act, sixteen years ago.—It is satisfactory to know that the parole system is working out so effectively in the reclamation and rehabilitation of many anti-social units who, by their criminal or delinquent act have separated themselves from the law-abiding, and that every restoration made is a citizen gained. The entire number released on parole since the inception of the Act sixteen years ago, according to the figures supplied by the chief commissioner of police, is 7,776. The total delinquency for the sixteen years is 489, or 6·3 per cent. A total of 6,412 men have completed their probation on parole and occupy positions in good citizenship to-day, and 875 prisoners are now reporting and have in prospect the completion of their probation on parole. The total delinquency for non-compliance with conditions of license is 265 or 3·4 per cent, and for subsequent conviction is 224 or 2·9 per cent, making a total delinquency of 6·3 per cent.

It is gratifying indeed to many who are interested in this movement and who have assisted in the placing of paroled prisoners or have given their supervision to those entrusted with a conditional liberty, that so many have demonstrated their ability to hold true to their integrity and honour.

United States Statistics.—During the year I have made a careful inquiry into the working of the parole system in the United States and in other countries and beg to submit statistics furnished from the results in the various states of the Union.

As far as I can ascertain the adoption of the parole system in the United States began in Massachusetts in the year 1884. Since then this system has been inaugurated in no less than thirty-four states of the Union. From all the statistics available, the total number of those released on parole is 38,593. The total number of delinquencies is 6,721 or 17·4, showing that about 83 per cent of all releases have made good.

It is also estimated that the parole system in the United States has saved the country more than ten million dollars, and by a conservative estimate the earnings of the prisoners while on parole amounted to over thirty million dollars. The parole system when once adopted has never been repealed in any country.

Supervision.—Several systems of parole supervision are in vogue. The usual practice in the United States has been to attach one or two parole officers to each penal institution. New York has supplemented this by placing the men on parole with the prison aid associations, a voluntary organization. France has a similar method of

turning men over to guardian institutions which receive ten cents a day for each case conditionally released for the time of their probation, unless that allowance would exceed one hundred francs. In the year of 1912 the state of Minnesota adopted the voluntary co-operation system. About two hundred responsible citizens were selected to act as advisors or first friend to men on parole; so far as possible a man of the same religion and nationality was assigned to each prisoner, and the plan has met with some success. Many of the states require a first friend for each paroled prisoner, but this system has demonstrated a hardship where prisoners had no friends and were unable to find one. The state of Pennsylvania in 1913 specified that in such cases the board should provide a first friend for like cases, and the state of Michigan in the same year passed an amendment that any sheriff, deputy sheriff, chief of police or truant officer shall upon the request of the parole board act as first friend and advisor for prisoners released on parole. In Idaho sheriffs act as parole officers for prisoners released from their respective counties.

The Canadian system is under good organization in the oversight of the paroled prisoners as they are responsible to report to the chiefs of police or sheriffs of the communities wherein located and in many cases the parole officer arranges a first friend and employment for those released on parole, whose cases require special consideration.

Statistics of the Fiscal Year.—The tabulated statements from all the penitentiaries, reformatories, prisons, and jails of the Dominion are as follows:—

Paroles granted—	
Kingston	136
St. Vincent de Paul	89
Dorchester	67
Manitoba	36
Saskatchewan	24
Alberta	68
British Columbia	75
Penitentiaries, total	495
Prisons, jails and reformatories	702
Grand total	1,197

There is a divergency of ten in the total number released on parole from the penitenitaries as compared with the figures issued from the Chief Commissioner of Police office. This is accounted for in the fact that some paroles were issued where the men refused to accept. Also in a few cases paroles were issued on condition that the prisoner left the country and were counted as deportations, having complied with these conditions.

The total number of delinquencies for the past fiscal year is 77 or 6·4 per cent.

Review Criminalistics Historical.—One cannot review the history of prisons and the treatment of criminals without admitting that there has been a vast improvement in the care of the criminally delinquent, especially during the last decade or the past fifty years.

As one reads the history of prisons and prisoners in Greece, Rome, Australia, France and England, it would seem as if these institutions were the expressions, some two centuries ago, of the most barbarous instincts humanity could produce by a half civilized people. The story of the marortine of Rome, the spielberg in Australia, the plombs in Venice, the bastile of Paris, the tower of London, the mines of Siberia, and the dark, dank dungeons of the inquisitions, are all the story of cruelty, pain, and barbarism. There could have been, with all appropriateness, written over the doorways of these historic prisons the inscription which Dante put over the lower region doorway: "All hope abandon ye who enter here." Only one idea seemed to have dominated those who controlled the delinquents in these prisons, viz., to make the lot

of those who chanced to be so unfortunate as to find themselves in durance vile, as miserable and wretched as it was possible for the age of cruelty to accomplish in the lives of erring mortals. The whole penological and criminological idea in those days was to emphasize the heinousness of crime by a studied torture of the criminal.

Gradually it has dawned upon the consciousness of those in authority that the prisoner is something more than a mere criminal, that he is a human being and subject in one way or another to influences which work out for the reformation of a fallen humanity. The whole system of our prisons, especially in the last decade or two, has changed in the treatment of prisoners, and there is still room for advance and development. During late years splendid work is being undertaken in the correction of vicious habits and the teaching of useful trades so that men are better qualified to earn an honest living than when they were first brought in contact with our institutions.

Plato, in his "Ideal Republic," mentioned, among many trite sayings, that "The best thing for the state to do is to reform its criminals," but the world was too cruel for centuries after Plato to pay much attention to his doctrine and, strange as it may seem, the idea of true prison reform had to wait until the eighteenth century before the authorities really considered the prison question to be of any merit. Prison reformers of to-day and those interested in criminological questions will ever feel under lasting obligations to Clement XI for establishing his juvenile prison of St. Michael's for boys and young men; and our penological students, as well as the famous Howard of England, read and ponder over the inscription on the doorway of this old prison, "It is of little use to restrain criminals by punishment unless you reform them by education." It was in this same century that Count Villain VIII in his convict prison in Ghent worked out many prison reforms and every civilized nation is slowly and plodingly working out his advance movements in our modern penology. To him must be given the credit of laying down some concrete principles, namely: "Reformation is a primary end to be kept in view." "Hope is a great regenerative force," "Industry is a vital force for the regeneration of the criminals," "Abbreviation of sentence and participation in earnings is an incentive to diligence and obedience," "The new birth to respect law," and "The qualifying of the prisoner for honest support after liberation." While some two hundred years have elapsed since these fundamental principles of the Ghent institution were enunciated, yet to-day they are being worked out gradually on the same lines and ideals, bearing effective and tangible results. There is but little new thought or action in modern penological science after all, for when one looks back on the history of the prisons of the ancient world we readily find: on one side a record of cruelty which may originate with the old Hindoo idea that "Punishment is the inspiration of terror, as it terrifies the guilty," and on the other side, the labour and inspiration of Clement and Count Villain, Elizabeth Fry, John Howard and the host of prison reformers of our day who are trying to do effective work in the reconstruction of prisoners' lives. Our christian civilization moves on apace and, if there is anything that is true in the heart of it, if there is hope of moral regeneration, why not make it a practical working principle to help the world solve one of the most darksome problems presented by criminalistics to the human race?

Whatever tends to lessen crime is beneficial to the entire community. Hence the state under whose authority its good citizens live and have a right to look to for protection, may well devote some time and thinking, and some money if necessary, to the prevention of crime as well as to the punishment of criminals. I have no sympathy with the morbid sentimentality of many who magnify the criminal into a national hero, and send him romping over the fields to chase butterflies, or those who would convert our penitentiaries into summer resorts and provide entertainments of a frivolous nature to interest delinquent and criminal men, nor do I believe that the

fatted calf should be killed for the prodigal (who we are told wasted his substance in riotous living) at the expense of the son who remained at home to look after his father's best interests; but, while our country provides just and equitable laws for the protection of the law-abiding, should we not expect that the delinquent and erring classes who have stepped over the bounds that divide the legal from the illegal, should receive a treatment which would produce the very best results in the after-life of the prisoner?

The parole system is not founded on sentiment but on safety, and is an aid or factor in producing moral health in the life of the delinquent and criminal classes of the Dominion and the results demonstrate that thus far only a little over six per cent of the entire number released on their honour have been returned to prison, and not over three per cent of the entire number have committed crime and been returned on subsequent convictions after their release.

I am satisfied that, as a rule, the worst and most dangerous criminals are not found among the life prisoners. Take for instance the professional burglar (we have a number of them to-day in our institutions). He is generally turned out of prison with no other motive than to commit other burglaries. He enters your home and your life is nothing nor that of your wife or children, if it stands in the way of his apprehension for crime or his escape from the authorities. He is sent to the prisons, chosing a life sentence on the installment plan, and is given a chance to rob and plunder at his option every few years. I would not compare him to the unfortunate man who, through passion or under the influence of drink, has stricken down his fellow man and has subsequently spent long years of remorse and penitence over his rash and, generally, unpremeditated act. There are life men in our penitentiaries who could be safely trusted after they had spent ten or fifteen years in prison, for having learned the lesson, they have a horror of crime instilled into them, as much so as the very best people in any community.

True prison and criminological questions involve propositions in the political, social and mental sciences, and these propositions are found in all prison problems. When these solutions have been solved and a general basis of operation reached, the matter of the administration of prisons, and those who are restrained in them, will have better thought concerning the reformation of prisoners, their punishments, discipline, profit, loss or labour. Leading penologists now admit the scientific basis of operation from the objective and subjective principles. From these motive forces the following outline is given:—

1. *Objective.*
   - (1) Value of object, extent of danger or injury.
   - (2) Remoteness or proximity of danger.
   - (3) Specific relation of object to victim.
   - (4) Numbers.
   - (5) Openness or secrecy.
   - (6) Special contrivances.
   - (7) Atrocity, cruelty, helplessness of victim.

2. *Subjective.*
   - (1) Motive (gain, malice, fear, distress, altruistic motive).
   - (2) Abnormal state of mind.
   - (3) Vagueness of intensity of purpose.
   - (4) Temptation or provocation.
   - (5) Repentance and reparation.
   - (6) Habit.
   - (7) Profession.

1. Political offences.
2. Statute violations.
3. Administrative crimes.
4. Police offences.
5. Crimes against morality.
6. Common or ordinary crimes.

But prison reform to be effective must start back further than the prisons. It must educate the law makers. It must awaken the judiciary of our Dominion, who are responsible for the great divergency of sentence, especially found in the various penitentiaries. It must wipe out the pernicious fee systems in the operation of the law which gives a constable so many dollars for arresting a fellow citizen and the magistrate or justice of the peace so many dollars for convicting him; for are not many of our police courts supported principally by fines imposed on those who, generally, are unable to pay them and when they are paid by the unfortunate law breaker it is taken from the money which should go to feed and clothe the wife and children who have the unfortunate lot to be related to the drunkard or petty thief? There is altogether too much traffic in fallen humanity, and I really believe the fee and fine system to be a blot on our civilization and but little deterrent to crime. The day cannot be far distant when every official having to do with the administration of justice will be placed on a salary basis and their financial rewards for the protection of the rights of the innocent will be as great as the rewards for convicting the guilty. When this is accomplished the spectacle of constables and other officials of the law engaged in their work like pawnbrokers or peanut vendors in a scramble for business which involves the sacred rights and liberties of their fellow-men, will be a thing of the past. It is time our judges were awakened to a more intelligent discrimination between the first offender of a petty crime who may be reformed and the professional criminal who seldom makes a turn in life. The probability of reform rather than the nature of the offence, should govern the sentence. A balky vicious, kicking horse may reform, but we know he seldom does. A midnight house-burglar or safe-blower may reform after the second or third term of imprisonment, but he seldom does except in the theories of optimistic philanthropists. A life sentence is the only intelligent treatment for this class of offenders, while a first offender, who might profit and reform better on the probation system than with any term of imprisonment, is given as long and sometimes a longer sentence.

All great reform movements are both evolutionary and revolutionary. As theories they revolve, as facts they revolutionize. Prison reform was at first a theory, now it is a fact. Theory has only been realized in so far that it enables truth to grow out of experiment, and revolution is the outcome of truth. There are many fads proposed and advocated in connection with prison reform and much that seems reasonable in theory when tried out does not prove helpful in efforts to rehabilitate the criminal. It is a good thing to make slow and sure progress in connection with these questions and the treatment of delinquents.

In spite of all reform efforts and movements for the reconstruction and uplift of our criminal classes, they still continue to increase. Are not these conditions somewhat due to the fact that nearly all efforts are made to punish the criminals and so little is being done to prevent the boy or girl from becoming a criminal?

While it is impossible for the government to imprison men to reform them yet we must admit that the great purpose of imprisonment is reformation and restoration to society. Prison reform leads the public to study the cause as well as the remedy for every moral disease in the community and it is freely admitted that drunkenness is one of the most prolific causes of crime in the Dominion. The public should then be educated to understand the evil of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and their responsibility for its existence. It exists in Canada simply because society tolerates it. It

is an acknowledged industry of crime and a producer of sorrow in human lives. The saloon with its nature and work, in its blossoms and fruit, is so thoroughly bad that the wonder is how it can exist and thrive in any intelligent community; more wonderful, how it can be sustained by any professedly christian people. The odious character and guiltiness of the liquor business appears in its effects which are too numerous to count, too widespread to survey, too appalling to describe. Any attempt at enumeration or description must be feeble on my part in comparison with the magnitude and volume of crime in the Dominion for which it is responsible; and yet a government of the people and for the people, puts the stamp of legality upon a traffic so evidently contrary to all that is beneficial to the highest interests of society and the general welfare of our country. Prison reform will never realize the goal of its ideals until public sentiment has been educated to see and to feel the injurious character of this great hot-bed crime producer in the Dominion. We hear of one or two provinces in the west which are undertaking to deal with the drink problem in the only practical way (its extermination) in advanced legislation on this vital matter. More power behind the movement.

Discharged and Paroled Prisoners.—The problem of the discharged or paroled prisoner is still one of complex character. He is a man of such uncertain status, both in his relationship to the state and his relationship to society at large, that we often find it difficult to place him in a helpful environment, or really know what is best to do with him.

It is not even certain that he is a criminal. There never has as yet been given to the world a satisfactory definition of the word "crime" or "criminal" upon which penologists and criminologists the world over could agree. The word "criminal" is held in some countries to mean a man who has been convicted of a criminal offence and in other countries it is only used in connection with those who have chosen deliberately to follow crime as a profession.

The first offender has no criminal associations except such as he may make in prison, while the old crook knows nobody else but the criminals and the police. The discharged prisoner who has been committed for his first offence, who has come from a good position and held a good status in society has generally a new group of acquaintances and friends to make, while the old crook who has served four or five sentences, has, on the contrary, a large circle of the criminal class to shake before he can have the possibility of a chance to reconstruct his life. The former has perhaps a profession or a trade to help him make good if he can only once get a foothold in society again. The latter has never, or seldom, earned an honest living outside of a prison, and as long as he has lived he has never planned to live by honest toil. The former comes out of prison crushed and humiliated by his trouble, ashamed to meet his old associates and desirous of concealing his shame, feeling that every one is pointing the finger of scorn at him which makes him almost hopeless about his future. The latter has been hardened by the successive terms of imprisonment and considers the finger of scorn a mere figure of speech. He is so imbued with his own ideas of right and wrong that he is rather proud of his prison life than otherwise. Having never earned his living or tasted of the sweets of labour he has an idea that the world owes it to him in some way or other, and that he ought to be paid on a salary basis from one thousand upwards for not picking pockets or be retired on a pension for ceasing to burglarize. He regards himself as somewhat of a figure and sometimes a hero, and his first idea after his discharge from prison, if he wishes to reform, is to write some article for the yellow press who would rather publish a slanderous and libellous statement against prison administration than the truth anytime, or lecture on prison reform and hold himself up as a terrible example to the "movies" who reflect his prison garb on the canvas as a wonderful "reformed crook." The former is a difficult case to deal with because of his supersensitiveness, and the latter is also difficult because he has been

hardened beyond all sensitiveness, and the softening touch that might save him must often necessarily be dealt with a set fist before he can be brought to realize that the hand of a new life is upon him or that the rewards of a new life are within his reach. The discharged or paroled old crook who tries to reform is at once placed in a pathetic attitude toward society. Never having much to do with the ordinary forces of organized life in their ideals of respectability and moral principles he finds things far beyond his comprehension. With the reformed old criminal there is also a terrible restlessness of life. It comes from the reaction of a long course of confinement in prisons, and he generally feels that another place is better for him than where he now is, and he has an entire inability to realize that wherever he goes he cannot get away from the self, from his own self that has thrown him oft in prison and made his life so conspicuously a failure. It is also a problem to deal with the first offender who has been found out, humiliated and has endured his imprisonment with bitterness and shame, and who is released and feels himself an outcast tenfold more than he really is; as well as the recidivist criminal to whose mind the heroism of the life has heretofore consisted in criminal exploits and who, though professing reform, still speaks of his long imprisonments with a sort of a foolish pride as entitling to some distinction and whose experience has taught him to regard labour rather as a loathing thing, having never tasted of the blessings which accrue from a life of honest toil. Many are the complex cases to deal with and the only safe way is through personal study of each individual case from an application of methods adapted to reach individual cases.

Respectfully submitted,

W. P. ARCHIBALD,

Dominion Parole Officer.

APPENDIX B.—WARDENS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, ONT., April 1, 1915.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this institution for the fiscal year ended March 31, last.

The following table shows the movement of convicts for the year:—

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
In custody, March 31, 1914				501	10	511
Received since:—						
From common jails	248	4	252			
" other penitentiaries	1	17	18			
" forfeiture of parole	6		6			
recapture	1		1	256	21	277
				757	31	788
Discharged since:—						
By expiration of sentence	54	2	56			
" pardon	1		1			
" deportation	28		28			
" parole	132	4	136			
" escape (recaught)	1		1			
" removal to reformatory	1		1			
" death	3		3			
" transfer to other penitentiaries	3		3	223	6	229
In custody, March 31, 1915				534	25	559

From the foregoing it will be seen that there has been a total increase in the population of 48, as compared with the previous year, made up of 33 males and 15 females. The unusual increase in the female population is due to the removal of the inmates of the female ward at the Alberta penitentiary to this institution and the fact that all the women throughout the Dominion, with the exception of those from the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, who are sentenced to penitentiary terms are now sent here.

It is a matter for congratulation that in view of the general depression that has set in the increase in the male population was not greater.

The fact that with an average population of 530 there were but three deaths speaks well for the health of the inmates and the sanitary conditions of the institution.

We had one, so far as the penitentiary was concerned, successful escape, resulting, I regret to say, in such injury to two of the officers as to incapacitate them for further duty. The prisoner was subsequently recaptured and tried for his offence.

During the year the building operations were mainly centered in the extension of the boundary wall a considerable portion of which was completed and I hope to see it finished this season. The progress made and the nature of the work reflect credit on the officers and men engaged.

This wall is part of a plan for providing better accommodation for the engineers' plant whereby conditions in that department will be greatly improved. The present location of the boilers, particularly, is inconvenient, difficult to properly supervise and generally undesirable. Better and more convenient facilities for storing coal, and enlargement of the yard will be other desirable results of the change.

I am of opinion that the reconstruction of the north wing should be commenced as soon as possible. The demolition of the present interior to make room for the cells would give employment to a considerable number of men during the winter months and I think most of the reconstruction might be carried on by the mason gang at the season of the year when it is too cold for outside work.

At present the cell blocks are full and we are compelled to assign sleeping quarters to some of the regular prison population in the prison of isolation. This is inconvenient and undesirable for many reasons. It is only a matter of time until the extra accommodation will be absolutely necessary and in the meantime it would be a great convenience to have other cells to which to transfer men when it might be necessary to do so for any reason.

Your suggestion that the building contain three instead of four tiers of cells, as the other wings have, and over them library and school room be provided is, I think, an excellent one and should receive serious consideration when the final plans are under discussion.

Many of the farm buildings and walls are very much in need of pointing and other repairs and much of the fencing is in anything but a satisfactory condition. This very necessary work will be gone on with as opportunity offers.

During the summer the barriers of the outer windows of the cell blocks were given a coat of white paint and other minor repairs made that tend to give the place a brighter and better kept appearance.

On the whole the farm has had a successful season. The crop of grain was hardly up to the average; the root crop, however, was good and with the exception of potatoes, we have enough vegetables to supply all our wants. The piggery continues to give good returns. We will not only have all the pork we need for our own consumption but in addition will have a considerable quantity for sale.

The question of providing other and more desirable employment for the large number of men we are from necessity compelled to keep breaking stone has been so thoroughly discussed and it is so generally admitted that something should be done that it would be superfluous to say anything further at this time more than to reiterate that the sooner some solution can be found the better it will be for the men both while confined here and on their liberation and for the discipline of the institution.

The tinware in which the men's food was formerly served was replaced some months ago by white enamel ware, perhaps the best indication that the men appreciate the change is evidenced by the fact of the care they take of the dishes. They certainly have a more cleanly and appetizing appearance.

I am pleased to report that on the whole the conduct of the men has been good and the discipline maintained.

In conclusion I desire to express to you my appreciation of and sincere thanks for the valuable advice and courteous treatment extended to me by yourselves and to the staff my appreciation of their hearty co-operation and loyal support since taking charge on August 1 last.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. R. CREIGHTON,
Warden.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

April 1, 1915.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report together with crime statistics and other reports in connection with this penitentiary for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915.

Remaining convicts at midnight, March 31, 1914	401	
Received during the year from common jails	198	
" " forfeiture of license	5	
" " licenses revoked	4	
		608
Discharged by expiration of sentence	52	
" parole	89	
" deportation	6	
" pardon	1	
" death	9	
" transfer to Kingston	3	
" Court Order	1	
		161
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1915		447

The conduct of the convicts has been very good and no serious breach of discipline has occurred. One convict escaped from a barn where he was working and situated at about a mile from the prison and near the quarry, but was recaptured about two hours later in the bush near Terrebonne.

I am sorry to say that we have had a certain number of cases of typhoid fever, which was caused, I believe, by the water which we are supplied from the Rivière des Prairies. In September last, I informed the department that the Rivière des Prairies water was contaminated by all the sewerages of the north part of Montreal and Ahuntsic which drain into the said Rivière des Prairies a few miles above St. Vincent de Paul, and I suggested that an artesian well be drilled inside the walls of this penitentiary, so as to have potable water for the use of this institution. The well has been granted by the department and drilled with a certain amount of success, and will furnish the institution with about 30,000 gallons per day. This is quite sufficient to supply the prison for drinking purposes and kitchen use.

Concrete Culvert.—During the summer of 1913 a concrete culvert has been made and during this year about 4,000 loads of refuse stones and earth were carried in the creek around the culvert so to extend the embankment.

New Catholic Chapel.—As soon as the spring weather allowed, work was started on the foundation of the new Catholic chapel between the south and east wings. The foundations were put in for a building of 160 feet long by 46 feet in width, and the wall were carried up seven feet above grade by the time the cold weather set in, and prevented further operations. The walls were then covered and made safe for the winter.

Temporary Catholic Chapel.—I might mention in this instance the removing of a portion of wall separating the room once used for temporary cells during the rebuilding of the north wing, from the dome (so called) which was formerly used for shaving and cutting the hair of the outside gangs. This gave us 25 feet more length for the chapel, or a total exclusive of the altar, of about eighty feet, thus allowing ample space for all requirements.

Boundary Wall.—The work of extending the boundary wall a distance of 64 feet beyond the old site, so as to inclose the front of the prison was started on the north-west corner, and carried to a point within 40 feet of the main entrance, a total distance of about 400 feet, the space between the wall and the building being closed with a substantial barricade of wood. In addition there has been quite a few alterations made that tend greatly to the safety of the prison and the convenience of the officers.

Farm Drain.—The stone drain which was commenced last year, has been continued and 725 feet has been made. It has been covered and levelled with 1,500 loads of refuse stones and earth. This drain connects with the creek on the penitentiary reserve.

New Hospital.—Plumbing, steamfitting, new locking system and a complete heater system has been installed, also a new range for the kitchen. We took possession of same the 12th November last.

General Repairs.—The room formerly used as a kitchen in the early days, was divided longitudinally by the erection of a brick wall through the centre, and one of those spaces subdivided into four smaller rooms, to be used for the following, viz.: reception room for newcomers, where they will be stripped and searched, bathroom and convicts' clothing for dressing the men in place of having to send them across the yard to the change-room for that purpose, room to keep the clothing of short term prisoners, and court room where the men will be tried for any offence against discipline. All the radiators in the south, east and west wings were taken away and replaced by steam coils and has in every respect proved to be much more economical in the consumption of coal and at the same time given a greater percentage of heat in the wings.

Keeper's Hall.—The old keeper's hall has been enlarged by taking out the bottom portion of the wall separating it from the corridor leading to the old kitchen and the removal of a couple of partition walls. The space thus gained and the old hall, have been floored over with reinforced concrete, and is a much-needed addition to our comfort. When the ceiling and wall are put in shape we will have a keeper's hall to be proud of at any rate, and one we will not feel ashamed to have visitors look at.

New Proposed Kitchen.—Our kitchen is now our sore spot, and it is the intention to commence the erection of a building to contain the kitchen and bakery on the ground floor, the school and library in the second story. The site is between the south and west wings, and it is expected to have the kitchen portion ready for the steward this fall, if nothing to prevent intervenes. This will be probably the greatest improvement that has been made at this prison since improvements were first thought of, for if we need anything badly we need a kitchen worse.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks to yourselves for the uniform courtesy and assistance which you have so freely extended to me in the administration of the affairs of this institution, and also thanks to the general staff for the respect and devotedness which they all have accorded me in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted.

G. S. MALEPART,
Warden.

DORCHESTER.

April 29, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with crime statistics and detailed reports from the various departments of the Dorchester penitentiary, for the year ending March 31, 1915.

Work on the sewage tanks and filter beds began early in July and continued until finished, and are at present giving entire satisfaction.

The sewage tank for the Government tenements was also finished, and the laying of the pipe line, with the necessary connections is in progress and will be completed during the coming summer.

Farming operations were carried on energetically and with very satisfactory results.

The discipline has been good and the officers faithful in the discharge of their duties. In conclusion I desire to express my sincere thanks to yourselves for the courtesy and assistance extended me, also my thanks to the staff generally for the respect and devotedness accorded me in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. PIPES,
Warden.

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, March 31, 1915.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Manitoba penitentiary for the fiscal year just ended, together with the crime statistics and other reports in connection with the institution.

The movement of convicts for the year has been as follows:—

Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1914	172	
Received since:—		
From common jails	86	
Recaptured (escape from Selkirk)	1	
		259
Discharges:—		
By expiration of sentence	41	
" parole	36	
" transfer to Kingston	3	
" deportation	9	
" escape from Selkirk	1	
" death	2	
		92
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1915 (including one at Selkirk)		167

The daily average during the year was 162.

I regret to say that a serious accident occurred last May, in which two convicts lost their lives, full reports of which were forwarded to you at the time.

Our teams have been busy during the past fall and winter, on the Winnipeg road, over two and one-half miles being completed this season, which leaves about four miles yet to do to connect with the Oak Point road.

Our boundary wall is now completed, with the exception of the Main Gate House. However, we expect to get the iron barriers on shortly and can then remove the temporary stockade.

The prison has been completely wired, as has also the warden's and deputy warden's houses.

Considerable stone is now ready for the new east wing.

The hill on the northeast end of the reserve has been completed to the satisfaction of the municipal council.

Owing to the dry season last year, the farm returns were very poor. It is the intention to increase the farm acreage by the breaking of considerable new land

The well in the prison basement has been deepened and a new well drilled in the prison yard, which should ensure a sufficient supply of water for all the requirements of the prison.

The present hospital building roof requires to be re-shingled and the heating plant therein should also be thoroughly overhauled during the coming summer.

In closing, I am pleased to be able to state that the discipline in the institution has been good and I thank the officers for their loyal support in this connection, and also for their careful attention in the performance of the various duties assigned them.

I also take this occasion of extending my grateful thanks to you and to the department for the numerous courtesies received during the year just closed.

Respectfully submitted,

W. R. GRAHAME,
Deputy Warden in Charge.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster, B.C., May 1, 1915.

Sirs,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31, 1915, together with the usual financial and statistical statements.

I have, for the first time, the pleasure of reporting a substantial decrease in prison population, the number in confinement at the close of the year being 349, whereas we had 376 when the year opened.

Two prisoners died during the year, both from heart disease. One was in very poor health when admitted, and was speedily placed in hospital; the other collapsed when returning from work. As he had not complained of illness the coroner directed a post mortem examination to establish the cause of death.

There were no escapes or attempts to escape during the year.

The condition of the prison as to discipline has been fairly satisfactory. The number of convicts punished was 20·5 per cent of the total number in confinement during the year.

Five acres have been added to our farm area during the year, a piece of fairly good land on the outskirts of the reserve having been cleared, drained and fenced, ready for cultivation during the coming summer.

The non-receipt of parts of the locking machinery, ordered some time ago, will delay the completion of the new cell wing; but we hope to be able to move into it, within a few weeks, the convicts now in the temporary cell block.

Good progress has been made on the construction of the concrete sewer along the course of the "Glen" stream. This work has given constant employment to a large number of the short term men who are allowed to work outside the walled prison yard, and consequently the work of improving the appearance of the approach to the prison building has not made much progress, since my last report.

The officers have, as a rule, been faithful and diligent in the discharge of their duties, and the work of the prison has been carried on with the minimum of friction during the year.

The Salvation Army band of Vancouver kindly gave an open-air concert during the year, which the inmates enjoyed very much. The behaviour of the prisoners on the occasion was admirable, and I have reason to believe that the moral effect was good.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BROWN,
Warden.

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, ALTA., April 1, 1915.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this penitentiary for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915, together with reports from the various departments, including the chaplains, school instructor, farm instructor, surgeon and the crime statistics.

From the crime statistics will be seen that the convict population decreased by twenty-eight during the year. The convicts were all employed advantageously during the year, and for the most part in the open air.

Very good progress was made in the construction of new buildings. The new east wing has been completed and the convicts are all now housed therein. The interior of the old temporary cell block has been removed and is being reconstructed, the downstairs of which will be used for the laundry, change room and baths. The upstairs will be used for the tailor and shoe shops.

The new workshops, the foundations of which had been put in the previous year, are almost completed and, when finished, the carpenter shop, machine shop, blacksmith shop, tinsmiths and painters will be housed therein and the small temporary buildings in which these departments were operating will be taken down and the yard leveled up for the parade ground.

The new chapel over the central hall has been plastered and a cement floor laid and it is now ready for the furnishings. The central hall has all been plastered, the galleries are being built and we are now about ready to lay the flooring therein. The kitchen has been removed from the old temporary cell block to the basement underneath the central hall and is very comfortably situated.

The yard, or enclosures surrounding the buildings has been very materially enlarged which necessitated the building of some 1,500 feet of new fence, and a new watch tower for the front entrance gate. Fifteen hundred feet of new 20 pound steel rails were laid from the yard to the mine. Fly screens were put on the hospital windows and many other improvements of a like nature were made.

I regret very much to have to report two deaths during the year, and two accidents of a minor nature. There were two escapes during the year, both being recaptured within a very short distance of the prison. There were four other attempts at escape, three of which consisted of sawing the bars of their cells or digging holes in the cell walls; and one attempt to scale the fence.

No insanity developed during the year. There was one case of a convict malingering insanity in which he failed. I very much regret to report one attempted suicide. A convict jumped from the third landing in the main building but lit on his feet on the concrete pavement below. His feet are permanently injured. He is a life convict. There were fifteen convicts deported as well as sixty-eight paroles issued from here during the year.

The new intramural telephone system which will connect all departments of the prison is now about completed and is a great improvement to the prison.

There being no stable or garage at the Warden's residence, a new garage was built during the year which greatly adds to the appearance of the property.

The products of the farm, considering the small area under cultivation, were satisfactory in view of the very wet season, which drowned out and ruined about two acres of potato crop. We had also one or two very heavy hail storms which did considerable damage to the vegetables. Two thousand feet of drain have been put in which will drain the low places injured by the heavy fall of rain last season. The concrete tile used in this drain were made in the institution.

About fifteen acres of additional ground was broken during the year and will be cropped during the coming season. An additional team has been bought and it is my intention to commence at an early date breaking all the land on the reserve north of the Canadian Northern Railway tracks. When this is completed it will add fifty or sixty acres to our crop area.

As set forth in the Surgeon's report, the general health of the convicts during the year has been good. The offences and violations of the prison regulations, as usual, are confined for the most part to about twenty-five or thirty per cent of the population.

It is with deep regret that I refer to the death of Guard Dove who died from the effects of a heavy cold which turned into pulmonary tuberculosis. Guard Dove was a splendid disciplinary officer and was held in the highest esteem by the whole staff.

The discipline of the officers, generally speaking, has been exemplary. There were a number of changes made in the official staff during the year. In conclusion I beg to express my deepest gratitude to the inspectors for the many courtesies and kind assistance to me during the year.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. PONSFORD,
Warden.

SASKATCHEWAN.

PRINCE ALBERT, March 31, 1915.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit the annual report together with crime statistics and other reports in connection with this penitentiary, for the year ending March 31, 1915:—

Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1914	108	
Received since:—		
From common jails	72	
Forfeiture of license	3	
		183
Discharged since:—		
By expiration of sentence	21	
" parole	24	
" deportation	3	
Transferred to Kingston	1	
By death	2	
		51
Remaining in custody March 31, 1915		132

This includes two convicts in the Provincial hospital for the insane.

Our population is increasing. On March 31st, 1914, we had an increase of thirteen men over the previous year, and this year, we show an increase of twenty-four, over 1914.

During the past year we completed the extension to the present cell wing, and now have sixty-four new cells ready to use. We did not build any cells on the third landing as I think we have enough cell room, until our permanent cell block is completed.

Some 750 piles were driven during last summer, and cement foundations were put in for the new cell wing.

We built a new stable during the year, 100 feet by 38 feet, which will hold 33 horses, with a loft in which we can store away some fifty tons of hay.

On the farm, we built some two and a half miles of wire fence and expect to finish the fence around the reserve this summer.

We also built a new root cellar, 60 feet by 30 feet, by 12 feet high.

We had 227 acres under crop last summer, and have about 90 acres of new land broken. This will give 317 acres to put in crop this spring.

During the winter we hauled enough sand and gravel from our pits across the river, for all building purposes during the coming summer, and we also cut and hauled some three thousand fence posts from our bush reserve, eight miles up the river.

We stopped making brick in the month of August, as our brick making instructor was one of the officers who enlisted for active service from this penitentiary. We turned out some 400,000 bricks of good quality. We sawed up enough wood, which was cut on the farm, during the winter, to run our brick yard this summer.

One convict escaped during the year, but I captured him the next day, after covering some two hundred miles in my motor car.

I wish to thank the officers for the support they have given me; they have diligently and faithfully performed the duties assigned them.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. MACLEOD,

Warden.

APPENDIX C.—SURGEONS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

Sir,—In accordance with the law in connection with the administration of the Dominion penitentiaries, I beg to submit my annual report of the medical department of the Kingston penitentiary for the year ending March 31, 1915.

The sanitary condition of the prison has been up to the usual standard of efficiency, and there was no disease due to unsanitary surroundings. Special pains are exercised to have all measures carried out in this regard, more being accomplished by absolute cleanliness than by other measures. There can be no denial of the fact that cleanliness prevails everywhere, but when and where it is necessary, disinfectant fluid is utilized as a supplement to the work daily carried on in this particular branch. Every effort has been employed for the carrying out of these important measures. There has been no complaint on these matters, which is the best evidence of efficiency.

The dormitories, workshops, and all other departments have been well ventilated and heated, and absolute comfort so far as it is possible to maintain it, generally prevails.

The water used for drinking purposes was examined several times by me during the year, and pronounced good potable water. In no instance was there any evidence of any organic matter present which would be likely to contaminate it. The result of my examination was supported and confirmed by an analysis made of the water by the provincial laboratory.

The food in the general prison has been up to the usual standard as to quality; it is certainly abundantly supplied, cooked with every care, and served in agate vessels which are kept clean and sanitary, and which from their bright appearance, one might say, whet the apetite for the food they contain. The food problem is a large one, as indeed it is in all institutions, but the institution to which this report refers, appears to have mastered this important branch of prison management to the satisfaction of all.

At the close of the year there were 559 prisoners in the penitentiary. There was the usual amount of sickness amongst them during the year, but I am glad to be able to say, that there were no infectious diseases. There were only three deaths during the twelve months including the fiscal year, and these were due to absolutely incurable diseases from which the prisoners had suffered for many months; two had a stroke of paralysis, the third suffered from Bright's disease of the kidneys and valvular disease of the heart. There was only one accident during the year. A prisoner broke his arm by falling, but he is now as well as ever, and is most grateful for the attention given him in the hospital. Several minor operations were performed on prisoners. There has been no genuine case of tuberculosis of the lungs to record; indeed I must say that we have been most fortunate in that regard. As usual, however, a few suffered from enlarged glands of the neck, which might be classed under the catagory of glandular tuberculosis. This did not prevent them from attending to their daily work whilst receiving appropriate dispensary treatment.

The sewage works have been operated with much care, and are kept clean and sanitary. The sewage disposal plant appears to perform the work expected of it.

There were 137 cases of officers on the sick list during the year, all of whom required constant care and attention till well and able to resume duty. One officer had a serious operation performed on him, and he is now as well as ever. Many of the officers suffered from serious illness, and were prevented from returning to duty for long periods, during which time they were constantly under my attention, till they were restored to their former health and able to return to duty.

In connection with the hospital management, I may say that the number of dispensary patients for whom I prescribed and gave advice, and who were attended to by the hospital overseers, was 2,768; the number of patients treated in the hospital was 379; the number of days in the hospital was 1,568; prescriptions prepared by hospital overseers were 580 for officers; 467 for insane patients; 193 for inmates of prison of isolation; 314 for female prisoners, and 2,768 for dispensary purposes on standard prescriptions of the surgeon. Besides the preparation for and dispensing of, special prescriptions, and the constant daily wholesale compounding of medicines for dispensary purposes, the general administrative details, which are always abundant and urgent in hospital management, were not neglected by the overseers who have been faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Female ward.—The females as a rule keep very healthy. They suffer more from nervous disturbances than the male prisoners. There was no serious disease during the past year, though mostly all of them passed through a very trying siege of the "grippe."

Insane ward.—This ward is kept, as usual, quite clean and sanitary. The general movements, transfers, and admissions, may be noted in another portion of the annual report.

Prison of Isolation.—This necessary portion of the prison has been kept in good order by those in charge. No special sickness occurred here during the year.

The usual statistical reports of the hospital overseers are appended.

DANIEL PHELAN, M.D.,
Surgeon.

RETURN of Convicts now in Insane Ward.

	Male.	
Remained under treatment, March 31, 1914	46	
Since admitted—		
Kingston	15	
St. Vincent de Paul	2	
Manitoba	1	
Total number under treatment for above period		64
Discharged—		
Transferred to Provincial Asylum	8	
Died	1	
Discharged from prison	1	
Deported	1	
		11
Remained under treatment, March 31, 1915		53

H. W. WILSON,
Hospital Nurse.

STATEMENT of Expenditures for Drugs and Medicines.

Stock on hand, March 31, 1914	$462 41	
Drugs and medicines purchased during twelve months	464 57	
		$926 98
Stock on hand, March 31, 1915	$587 43	
Received for medicine to officers	104 75	
		692 18
Net expenditure for drugs		$234 80

Per capita cost—45 cents.

H. W. WILSON,
Hospital Nurse.

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RETURN of Sick treated in Hospital April 1, 1914 to March 31, 1915.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess	1	9		10	
Bronchitis	1	17		18	
Colic		13		13	
Constipation		10		10	
Contusion		7		7	
Debility	1	52		53	
Indigestion		7		7	
Influenza		122		120	2
Lumbago	1	9		10	
Neuralgia		5		5	
Rheumatism		23		21	2
Tonsilitis		8		8	
Vaccination	1	7		8	
Other diseases	5	79	2	80	2
Totals	10	368	2	370	6

H. W. WILSON,
Hospital Nurse.

CASES treated in Dispensary.

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Abrasion	16	Hordeolum	10
Abscess	18	Indigestion	38
Acidity	59	Influenza	231
Acne	61	Insomnia	60
Anorexia	74	Lues	2
Asthma	14	Lumbago	100
Aphthae	3	Migraine	19
Blephoritis	11	Myalgia	105
Bronchitis	171	Nervousness	28
Cardialgia	59	Neuralgia	30
Cephalagia	26	Ophthalmia	37
Chafing	20	Otitis	21
Chill	25	Palpitation	32
Cold	259	Pleurodynia	36
Colic	58	Prolapsed testicle	8
Conjunctivitis	17	Pruritis	50
Constipation	138	Quinsy	20
Contusion	3	Rash	20
Coryza	53	Retention	12
Debility	39	Rheumatism	66
Diarrhoea	61	Rhinitis	66
Dyspepsia	69	Scleritis	28
Eczema	40	Sycosis	10
Emissions	3	Spermaorhea	7
Enlarged glands	10	Sprain	2
Erythema	4	Stomatitis	12
Flatulency	71	Tonsilitis	40
Furuncle	16	Teeth extracted	182
Hæmorrhoids	28	Urethritis	23
Hæmoptysis	10	Vaccinia	35
Herpes	33	Varicocele	10
Hernia	16	Wax in ear	58

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

St. Vincent de Paul, March 31, 1915.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915.

The sanitary state of this penitentiary would have been satisfactory, if it had not been for the serious epidemic of typhoid fever which made five victims.

Four employees have also been attacked by this illness but there was no death amongst them.

On 12th November, 1914, I opened the new hospital. The number of patients treated at the hospital has been 213 and the number of consultations 9,220. Nine (9) died; Allen, James, Dansereau, Arthur, Bergéron, Emile, Contant, Hector, Thomas, William B. All died from typhoid fever. L'Hereux, Joseph, pulmonary tuberculosis, Trepanier, Hormidas, cardialga, Rogers, Charles H., from an accident; Holden, James, sudden death caused by syncope of the heart.

In concluding, I beg to congratulate the hospital assistant Mr. D. O'Shea for the zeal and devotedness he has shown in the course of the epidemic.

Respectfully submitted,

DR. J. A. POMINVILLE,
Surgeon.

Statement of Expenditure in the Hospital Department.

Stock on hand, March 31, 1914	$210 93	
Drugs purchased during twelve months	425 68	
		$636 61
Stock on hand, March 31, 1915	$257 27	
Drugs sold to officers	62 54	
		319 81
Drugs issued to convicts during the year		$316 80

Cost per capita, 76 cents.

D. O'SHEA,
Hospital Nurse.

Cases treated in Hospital.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess	1	4	5		5	
Amygdalite		11	11		11	
Admite	1	2	3		3	
Asthma cardiaque		1	1	1		
Bronchite		4	4		4	
Débilité	1	5	6		6	
Epilepsie		1	1			1
Fièvre		7	7		7	
" typhoïde		47	47	5	42	
Gastrite	1	37	38		33	5
Gangraine		1	1			1
Syncope du coeur		1	1	1		
Tuberculose		3	3	1	1	1
Tetanos		1	1	1		
Syphilias		1	1			1
Other diseases		83	83		83	
Total	4	209	213	9	195	9

RETURN of Cases treated at Dispensary.

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Abscess	50	Hernia	20
Acidity	40	Heart trouble	4
Adenite	10	Hæmorrhoids	20
Anemic	120	Head ache	100
Brochitis	40	Hyponcondriaque	500
Conjunctivitis	100	Incontinance	4
Catarrh nasal	100	Influenza	40
Colic	150	Insomnia	80
Contusion	80	Ingrowing toe nails	4
Cough	250	Indigestion	50
Constipation	250	Lumbago	75
Cramps	250	Pollution nocturne	100
Cutaneous eruptions	150	Rheumatism	50
Diarrhoea	450	Sore throat	100
Dyspepsia	100	Stricture	10
Epilepsy	2	Syphilis	30
Eczema	50	Sore feet	150
Furuncle	30	Teeth extracted	155
Gonorrhoea	50		

DR. J. A. POMINVILLE.

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, N.B. April 26, 1915.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended March 31, 1915.

During the past twelve months the general health of the convicts has been excellent, with the exception of the last month, when large numbers were ill with influenza, none fatally so. Three deaths occurred in the hospital and one in the prison proper during the year. There has been some cases of insanity of mild type.

The very necessary sewerage system now being installed in the officers' quarters on the reserve will be a very great sanitary improvement to their homes.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. TEED,

Surgeon.

CASES treated in the Hospital.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Rheumatism	1	6	7	7	.....	.....
Tonsilitis	1	4	5	5	.....	.....
Dementia	1	6	7	5	.....	2
Other disease	5	23	28	19	3	6
Total	8	39	47	36	3	8

STATEMENT of Expenditure for Drugs and Medicines.

Stock on hand March 31, 1914		$ 620 68
Drugs and sundries purchased during 12 months		247 12
		$ 867 80
Drugs on hand March 31, 1915	$ 487 67	
Received for medicines supplied officers	83 55	
Drugs to farm department	1 02	
		572 24
Net expenditure for drugs		$ 295 56

Per capita cost, $1.31.

G. B. PAPINEAU,

Hospital Nurse.

Cases Treated at the Dispensary.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Abscess	....	8	8	.....	Indigestion	...	37	37	....	....
Acidity	....	64	64	.....	Influenza	....	21	21	....	....
Boils	....	27	26	1	Insomnia	....	18	18	....	....
Bronchitis	....	8	8	.....	Ingrowing toe nails	....	6	6	....	....
Burns	....	5	5	.....	Lumbago	1	31	32	....	....
Cardialgia	....	14	14	....	Lame wrist	....	8	8	...	....
Catarrh nasal	...	34	34	.....	" shoulder	....	7	7	....	....
Chills	....	13	12	1	Nervousness	1	12	13	....	....
Colds	....	85	79	6	Neuralgia	1	42	43	....	....
Constipation	....	110	110	.....	Myalgia	.. .	7	7	....	....
Coryza	....	24	24	....	Otitis	....	12	12	....	....
Contusions	1	29	30	... .	Retention	....	8	8	...	....
Coughs	1	95	96	.....	Rheumatism	2	57	59	...	....
Cutaneous eruptions	....	17	17	...	Sore throat	1	45	43	...	3
Diarrhoea	...	63	63	.....	Spermatorrhœa	. ..	5	6	....	....
Dysentery	....	5	5	....	Sprains	....	8	7	...	1
Cystitis	...	14	14	.....	Strictures	....	5	4	....	1
Cramps	1	57	56	2	Toothache	....	80	80	...	.. .
Enlarged glands	....	5	4	1	Teeth extracted.	....	96	96	....	....
Eczema	...	15	15	.. ..	Tonsilitis	....	35	35	....	....
Conjuctivitis	....	25	25	...	Varicocele	...	5	5	...	....
Headache	...	71	71	.....	Wounds	2	15	17	....	. .
Hæmorrhoids	...	13	13	... .	Wax in ears	.. .	20	20	....	....
Hoarseness	....	22	22	.... .	Biliousness	....	14	14	....	....
Gonorrhoea	...	5	5	.....	Other diseases	2	71	68	1	4

MANITOBA.

April 13, 1915.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1915.

During the year there have been few cases of a serious nature; the greater number of consultations being for minor ailments. On the whole the health of the convicts has been good.

I regret to report two accidental deaths on May 18, 1914, caused by a fall while working on a building, excepting these there have been no deaths or serious accidents.

The health of the officers for the year has been good.

The statements showing the number of cases treated in Hospital and at Dispensary are appended.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. McGUIRE,
Surgeon.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for Drugs and Medicine.

Stock on hand, April 1, 1914		$339 97
Drugs and sundries purchased		106 87
		$446 84
Drugs on hand, March 31, 1915		332 85
		$113 99
Drugs sold to officers	$32 49	
" " farm	2 24	
		34 73
Net expenditure for year		$79 26

Cost per capita, 35 cents.

Certified correct: J. H. DAIGNAULT,
Hospital Nurse.

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Boils		6	6			
Bruises		5	5			
Cold	2	11	13			
Indigestion		17	16		1	
Sundry ailments	3	33	30	2	4	
Tonsilitis		5	5			
Totals	5	77	75	2	5	

J. H. DAIGNAULT,
Hospital Nurse.

CASES TREATED IN DISPENSARY.

Diseases	No.	Diseases.	No.
Acidity of urine	6	Hordeolum	6
Anorexia	5	Indigestion	198
Boils	23	Insomnia	6
Bruises	28	Irritable bladder	12
Burns	10	Lame back	67
Chafing	5	Neuralgia	6
Colds	238	Neurasthenia	5
Conjunctivitis	23	Ophthalmia	70
Constipation	457	Otorrhœa	25
Corneal ulcer	6	Pains (various)	70
Cramps	7	Piles	7
Debility	13	Rashes	20
Defective vision	22	Rheumatism	32
Dermetitis	6	Sores (various)	92
Diarrhœa	52	Strain	13
Earache	10	Teeth extracted	31
Eczema	9	Toothache	69
Enlarged glands	17	Tonsilitis	38
Epistaxis	5	Tubercular glands	46
Headache	53	Ulcers	8
Heartburn	10	Vaccinations	12
Heart disease	11	Wounds	5
Hernia	6	Sundry ailments	88
Herpes	9		

J. A. McGUIRE,
Surgeon.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster, 20th April, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith tables showing the work done in this department during the year ended 31st of March, 1915.

There is nothing in connection with any of these cases that calls for special remark.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. DeWOLF SMITH,
Surgeon.

EXPENDITURE FOR DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Value of drugs on hand, March 31, 1914	$354 12	
" " purchased 1914-15	395 65	
		$749 77
Received for medicines supplied officers	$ 37 35	
Value of drugs on hand, March 31, 1915	330 41	
		367 76
Net cost of drugs		$382 01

Cost per capita, $1.08.

H. F. NORMAN,
Hospital Nurse.

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Cold	1	9	10	10	..	
Sundry diseases	6	31	37	29	2	6
	7	40	47	39	2	6

DISPENSARY CASES.

Diseases	No.	Diseases.	No.
Abscess	5	Hæmorrhoids	24
Acne	8	Headache	26
Biliousness	59	Indigestion	91
Bronchitis	14	Insomnia	8
Bruises (various)	28	Neuralgia	13
Colds	102	Otorrhœa	7
Conjunctivitis	14	Pains (various)	118
Constipation	63	Pharyngitis	29
Coryza	22	Rheumatism	49
Cough	55	Sores (various)	45
Cramps	35	Splinters in fingers	23
Crushed finger	6	Sprains (various)	5
Cuts (various)	125	Strains	10
Dandruff	16	Toothache	52
Diarrhœa	80	Teeth extracted	57
Earache	16	Ulcers	21
Eczema Scoti	8	Wax in ears	28
Enlarged glands	5	Weak eyes	26
Furuncle	16	Sundry diseases	72
Gum boils	5		

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, April 1, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report as surgeon of the Alberta penitentiary for the year ending March 31, 1915.

The health of the convicts has been good, there having been few cases of serious sickness and no contagious diseases. There have been two rather severe accidents to the eyes; one from a piece of steel entering and penetrating to the posterior part of the eye. The sight of this eye is permanently lost; the other injured by getting putty lime in the eye, setting up a conjunctivitis and keratitis. The sight is as yet impaired but a recovery is probable.

Another convict received injuries to both feet by jumping from a third range to the cement floor. The tarsal and metatarsal joints were dislocated and the tarsal bones fractured. The disfigurement will be permanent.

There were only four other minor injuries—one from the use of adze and the others sprains of ankles.

I regret to have to report two deaths during the year,—one from tuberculosis, which took place some time after his parole came, but his home being away north and poor prospects of him being able to reach there, we kept him in the prison, his case being hopeless. The other death was from Bright's disease or tuberculous kidney.

Having moved from the temporary cell-block where the bucket system was used, into the new east wing which is fitted with modern sanitary conveniences, I have every reason to look forward to better health among the convicts in the future.

There has been less sickness among officers during the past year.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. FORIN, M.D.

STATEMENTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Stock and drugs on hand, March 31, 1914	$430 62	
Drugs received during year	151 98	
		$582 60
Hospital stock on hand, March 31, 1915	$236 15	
Drugs on hand, March 31, 1915	161 13	
Medicine sold to officers	8 40	
Drugs issued to convicts	171 59	
Utensils condemned	5 33	
		$582 60

Cost per capita, 56 cents.

Cases treated in the Hospital.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Adenitis, tubercular	1			1
Bright's Disease	1		1	
Colic	2	2		
Cystitis	1	1		
Eczema	1	1		
Epilepsy	1			1
Erysipelas	1	1		
Goitre	1	1		
Injured Eye	2	2		
Injured Feet	4	4		
La grippe	6	6		
Lumbago	1	1		
Nervousness	1	1		
Peritonitis	1	1		
Rheumatism	4	4		
Sore Chest	1	1		
Sore Eyes	1	1		
Tonsilitis	4	4		
Tuberculosis	1	1		
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	2	1	1	
Valvular disease of heart	1	1		
Wounds, gunshot	2	2		
	40	36	2	2

Cases Treated in the Dispensary.

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Acne	9	Insomnia	2
Asthma	9	La grippe	32
Bronchitis	20	Lumbago	32
Catarrh	44	Lye burns	4
Carbuncle	5	Nephritis	6
Chapped hands	20	Neuralgia	12
Colic	12	Piles	24
Conjunctivitis	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	3
Constipation	80	Psoriasis	8
Cystitis	4	Quincy	6
Diarrhoea	12	Rheumatism, inflam	64
Eczema	12	Rheumatism, muscular	8
Gastritis	4	Ringworm	1
Goitre	4	Rupture	1
Gonorrhoea	4	Sprains	6
Haemorrhoids	4	Stomatitis	8
Indigestion	36	Syphilis	4
Indisposition	36	Teeth extracted	12
Influenza	4	Tonsilitis	28
Injured foot	4	Torpid liver	4
Injured hand	6	Valvular disease of heart	2

SASKATCHEWAN.

PRINCE ALBERT, April 5, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the fourth annual report of the medical department of the Saskatchewan penitentiary for the year ending March 31, 1915.

The health of the convicts generally has not been as good as last year.

There has been one operation for appendicial abscess with recovery, and two deaths, one of which was due to cirrhosis of the liver, and the second was due to apoplexy.

There has been several minor accidents, and one case of fracture of the clavicle.

The ventilation and sanitation conditions of the penitentiary are as good as can be expected with the cell accommodation.

Respectfully submitted,

J. S. CHISHOLM,
Surgeon.

RETURN of sick treated in hospital.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Sundry diseases	0	29	29	2	26	1
Rheumatism ..	0	5	5	0	5	0
Total.. ..	0	34	34	2	31	1

STATEMENT of expenditure for drugs and medicines.

Stock on hand, March 31, 1914..	$ 294 30	
Drugs and sundries purchased during year..	419 46	
		$ 713 76
Stock on hand, March 31, 1915..	$ 491 85	
Medicine sold to officers..	3 52	
Drugs to farm department..	1 85	
		$ 497 22
Net expenditure for drugs..		$ 216 54

Per capita cost, $1.73.

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Acne..	7	Hæmorrhoids..	5
Anorexia..	11	Indigestion..	22
Abscess..	8	Insomnia..	7
Bronchitis..	49	La grippe..	10
Boils..	8	Lumbago..	32
Bruised hand..	9	Myalgia..	5
Constipation..	47	Neuralgia..	66
Coryza..	8	Piles..	8
Conjunctivitis..	15	Punctured foot..	6
Cystitis..	5	Rheumatism..	95
Catarrh..	6	Sciatica..	7
Cuts..	8	Sprain..	8
Diarrhoea..	12	Toothache..	13
Eczema..	21	Teeth extracted..	42
Gastritis..	94	Tonsilitis..	14
Gonorrhoea..	5	Vaccination..	13
Headache..	7	Sundry diseases..	123

GEO. F. ROSE,
For Hospital Nurse.

APPENDIX D.—CHAPLAINS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

SIR,—The arrival of the first day of the fiscal year reminds me of the fact that it is the date upon which the annual report from our chapel should be forwarded to you.

During the past twelve months the names of seventy-five men were entered on our register and eighty-one struck off, leaving us a total of one hundred and eighty-nine with which to begin our present fiscal year.

The morale, not only of the Catholic but likewise of the Protestant convicts is good and will compare as a whole to advantage with the inmates of any other penitentiary. The means of becoming better is furnished them on all sides if they will only take advantage of the opportunities offered them.

Reformation, good discipline and moral improvement depend in a large measure upon the officials whose duty it is to inculcate virtue by their daily examples still more than by word of mouth. Like clay in the potter's hands many of the younger element among the convicts could be moulded into good men if placed under the direction of keepers possessed of tact and virtue.

The books furnished the men from the library are eagerly read and more than appreciated. Many a long and lonely hour, which would otherwise be wasted in idleness and sinful habits or thought is thus brightened and turned to good use and instruction.

For an infraction of some prison regulation, a man may be deprived of his reading matter for a short time, when such thing happens, many of the men consider said privation as a severe punishment. Our Catholic library is a thing of the past from the fact that no reading matter has been supplied it for twenty or more years. I am therefore constrained to reiterate the wish contained in my last year's report—viz: "that ere long our general and chapel libraries will be thoroughly purged of unsuitable matter and the shelves replenished with works of history, biography, travel and religious instruction written by standard authors in the English, French and Italian languages to meet local wants and supply good mental food for our prison population taken out of normal intercourse and shut away with their thoughts for several years."

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge with thanks, my heartfelt appreciation of any and every kindness shown me by the officers of the institution.

Yours respectfully,
M. McDONALD.

KINGSTON, May 20, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows on my work in the prison during the past year.

Services have been conducted regularly in the chapel twice each Sunday, and on other special occasions as arranged. I have had the ready assistance of ministers of other denominations, as well as of those of the Church of England, on a number of occasions, to all of whom sincere acknowledgments are due.

The singing is at all times hearty, and the services bright and helpful, as attested by many of the men and women themselves, and by, practically, the unanimous testimony of the visiting clergy and others.

Song services are held at intervals as frequently as a programme can be arranged by the choir, or help can be secured by the kindness of friends from this city. These services are very much appreciated by the convicts.

The Bishop of Ontario and the Bishop of Kingston have spoken to the prisoners on several occasions, and the latter confirmed a class of 18 candidates (15 male and 3 female) presented by myself for the Apostolic rite on Sunday, December 20, 1914.

I have conducted a Bible class for men once a week, which about 100 men have taken advantage of. My Bible class for women meets once a fortnight, and has been attended by all the women under my care. A prayer meeting is conducted once a week by some ladies from the city.

On three days in the week I am accustomed to spend the noon hour in personal interviews with the new arrivals, or else with men who have signified their desire to see the chaplain, or whom I may myself desire to see, and these interviews fully occupy the time thus placed at my disposal. Many of these talks with the convicts impress me deeply with the importance of the opportunity thus afforded, to give comfort and cheer, as well as spiritual counsel and advice to "the needy in his distress," and I have endeavoured to make the fullest use of the privilege.

In visiting the men in the various departments of the prison I have, of course, paid special attention to those in the hospital, and those confined in the prison of isolation.

The religious library, now located in the vestry of the chapel, contains about 227 books, and has been a source of real spiritual help to a number of the prisoners. About 140 of the men have taken advantage of the privilege of the library. If, however, this department is to do the work it might well be expected to do, the library must be considerably augmented by the addition of a larger number of up-to-date books. The most read ones consist of books recently purchased by myself, and others given as a free grant by the Moody Institute of Chicago.

Three men and three women convicts were baptized by me during the year.

Respectfully yours,

O. G. DOBBS,

Protestant Chaplain.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

SIR,—I have the honour of presenting herewith my twentieth annual report as chaplain of this institution.

Movement of convicts for the year—		
Remaining on March 31, 1914		63
Received since		25
Total for the year		88
Discharged—		
Released on license	15	
On completion of sentence	5	
By deportation	3	
By death	2	
		25
Remaining on March 31, 1915		63
Nationality—		
Canada 31, United States 10, England 5, Scotland 4, Ireland 2, Newfoundland 2, Finland 1, Switzerland 1, Denmark 1, Porto Rico 1, Sweden 1, Turkey 1, Germany 2, Russia 1		63
Creeds—		
Anglican 27, Presbyterian 14, Lutheran 7, Methodist 6, Baptist 2, Congregational 2, Unitarian 1, Unclassed 4		63

The usual routine of duty has been somewhat affected by the results of the disastrous fire of last year.

Chapel.—Divine service has been held only once on Sundays and holidays, instead of twice as formerly, but, I hope that we shall soon be permitted to have the second service again. I am pleased to be able to state that the behaviour of the men in chapel has been good, and their deportment reverent. Many join heartily in the singing and other parts of the service. By the death of our devoted and talented organist, we have suffered a great loss. It will be difficult to find a successor equally zealous and proficient.

Vestry.—Before the alterations made in the north wing some four years ago, the vestry, in which I had of necessity to spend a good part of my time, was very comfortable, but since then the conditions under which I have had to work in the performance of my duties have been very trying, and, owing to the disarrangement of the heating plant after the fire, were the cause of a serious illness from which I suffered in April and May last. I am in hopes, however, that when the suggestions made by Mr. Inspector Hughes last October have been carried out, the chaplain's quarters may be more habitable.

Library.—The library continues to be well patronized by the men, and is a great boon to them; relieving the tedium of their unoccupied time and thus acting as a silent though efficacious factor in the preservation of discipline. At present there is a lack of shelf-room, but this, I suppose, will be rectified when the contemplated change of location is carried out.

Hospital.—While the general health of men has been good for the greater part of the year, there was much sickness amongst them when the prison, as well as the surrounding country, was visited by the epidemic of typhoid. One of my flock, I regret to record, died from the fever, while another died as the result of an accident.

The year, like its predecessor, has been one of mingled disappointment and encouragement, but humbly trusting that my "Labour has not been in vain in the Lord."

I remain, sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN ROLLIT,

Protestant Chaplain.

March 31, 1915.

SIRS,—I have the honour to forward you my third annual report.

More than a year from now, our temporary chapel has been opened the religious service has been performed, if not with the solemnity required by the grandeur of the Catholic worship, at least with all the requisite regularity to secure for souls entrusted to our care, the full efficacy of our ministry. In that respect, I cannot fail to state my high appreciation for your delicate attention in asking my consent to suspend temporarily the construction of our new chapel. This course of action was by no means obligatory; besides being aware of the urgency of other works to perform, I could but acquiesce heartily to the alleged motives, remaining grateful for the dealing.

It is gratifying for me to state the remarkable number of those that have fulfilled this year, their paschal duties. My fellow priests that assisted me in the hearing of the confession, have been so deeply impressed as to testify high of their edification.

This habitual frequentation of the Sacraments of Penance and of Holy Eucharist, by the convicts, in ordinary time, becomes a powerful auxiliary to him who is called to assist those that are struck by sickness and death. We have recorded seven (7)

deaths during the present year. The feelings of Christian resignation and sincere repentance showed by those that passed away, was a cause of great consolation for the parents, a subject of edification for us, and an increase of glory for our Mother, the Catholic Church.

Allow me, dear sir, to come back on the question of the school and of the library. This school, since the fire, has been unfortunately closed, undoubtedly on account of the numerous enterprises that require all available hands. But time will come when it will be necessary to resume the French and English courses, and then, I pray you to reconsider the suggestion I had the honour to lay before you in my last report, namely, the creation of a new office of teacher and librarian. In my humble opinion, on this condition alone, some benefit may be expected from reading and teaching in this institution.

On March 31 of the present year, remain under my charge in the Catholic chapel, three hundred and seventy-seven (377) convicts.

Kindly accept the assurance of my most hearty sentiments in our Lord.

A. MARTIN,

Roman Catholic Chaplain.

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, N.B., April 30, 1915.

SIR,—One more year has been rounded out, and we place before you, the annual statement required.

The calamities of war are upon us, and the upheaval has caused continents to tremble; but the Empire remains calm, confident and determined.

Events unparalleled in the records of the world's doings are being inscribed upon the pages of our coutry's history.

It is a fact however, that the life and activities of this institution have been unaffected by what is transpiring in the arena of the outside world.

The final hour of the fiscal year found us with 135 names upon the Protestant register, as compared with 125 on March 31, 1914.

Of this number indicated, three are females, while two of the male prisoners are in custody at the Provincial Hospital for nervous diseases, at Fairville, N.B., but still retained on the chaplain's register.

One inmate died during the year, and the body by request was forwarded to relatives.

Our work is not without marked features of encouragement, and indeed we may correctly state, new features of encouragement.

We name the adoption of a memorizing policy; we aim to urge all who will, to memorize the specific teachings of the catechism of their declared creed, and to further supplement that work, by committing to memory, portions of the Book of Books.

This work is becoming in a special sense, an increasing source of joy and delight to the chaplain. An encouraging number have taken up this work, and are showing real enthusiasm in it.

One young man, a "life termer," who came here about nine years ago, then absolutely ignorant of the alphabet, has now become master of the "three R's," and is a real prodigy in this memory work.

The "leaven of gospel teaching" is at work to a marked degree, and we are cherishing large hopes that great good is being accomplished.

We wonder at this characterization, from sources that we do not recall, of men and women found in prison cells "they fill no place, they do not count, they do not arrive, they do not achieve, they thrill with no hope, burn with no purpose, they do not do, nor do they try. They sit, they idle, they exist, they loaf, they kill time, they waste, they rot."

Responding to the inspiration received from Divine sources, we are bound to say, that with so much to believe, with so much to do, with so many to love, with everybody to help and to be helped, with life so real, and God so loving, and eternity so long, with duty so clear, and death so near, with individuality so distinct, and with a destiny in the making (especially in connection with the alarming number of juvenile offenders) we are determined to be one, and count one, among those who have been commanded to "Go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature."

We are delighted to record that we are enjoying to a marked degree, the cordial and fraternal qualities of the newly appointed Roman Catholic chaplain, Rev. Father Dismas LeBlanc.

This is a record year in the size and efficiency of our choir.

We refer with great satisfaction to the high standard of reverence and decorum existing among the prisoners, while attending the chapel services, due in its entirety to your wise and firm administration of the disciplinary policy of the institution.

We value highly, and sincerely appreciate the courtesies you have been good enough to extend throughout the year; the entire staff have shown great readiness to co-operate, and the writer of this report, herewith records his gratitude.

Yours obediently,

BYRON H. THOMAS,

Protestant Chaplain.

SIR,—It is a pleasure to state that notwithstanding the lack of society influence, the inmates do not lose sight of their duty towards God and towards one another. They realize and acknowledge their mistakes and as a rule strive to do better.

For the year ending March 31, 1915, the number of inmates was one hundred; ninety-seven men and three women.

The catechism is attended with punctuality and attention obtaining good results.

In fact their behaviour during religous services is praiseworthy.

In reference to the foreign element, such as are unable to read or understand English, it might be possible to procure in their respective language, such books as would help them to spend their leisure moments in a more profitable way.

It is our sad duty to register the death of three inmates who died during the year. But to our mind the most regrettable fact is the condition (which seems unavoidable for the time being) permitting indirect association of young boys with older inmates.

Unfortunately this year, a few minors have been incarcerated.

The close attention and constant vigilance required to protect the young boy from the influence of the older inmates is beyond the control and power of any officer.

The baneful effect does not arise from the negligence of inefficiency on the part of the officers in charge, but from the system by which a youthful offender barely in his teens must spend his time with his elderly and more advanced associates.

In conclusion I express my sincere thanks to you and all officers in charge. Every one has been kind and obliging to me in such a way that I feel at home in the midst of you all.

D. J. P. LeBLANC,

Roman Catholic Chaplain.

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, April 1, 1915.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit my eighth annual report.

Services have been held regularly during the year. The interest of the men in these services has been a source of encouragement, but it is in our personal interviews that we seem to get into closest touch with them.

In these interviews many of the men express their desire for a life better than they have been living. We have abundant evidence of sorrow for the past, but it is getting them to exercise faith, and lay hold upon God that seems our greatest difficulty. We have no fear of the future of the man who goes out from us trusting in God as his Saviour, and not depending upon his own past experience alone, to guide him to the right way. Personal salvation is the only hope for a man who passes through the experience of years of association with criminals. This is the goal of our ambition, to bring each man into that personal contact and relationship with his Heavenly Father that will fit and strengthen him for the trial of going back again to make a place for himself in life.

We are pleased to note the progress of the parole system, and hope it may soon be extended to its logical conclusion, the indeterminate sentence. If we could only get our law makers to put themselves in the chaplain's place, and seek the reformation of the convict, they would see how the present system might be improved. Take the case of two men sentenced at the same time, and for the same period. One man sincerely tries to reform his life and conduct. The other simply drifts with everyday events, and by his association with other criminals thus qualifies himself for a life of crime. The one gets his liberty just as soon as the other. Where is the encouragement to reform? On the other hand, the indeterminate sentence makes a man's immediate, as well as his eternal, future depend upon his reformation.

The following have been the movements of convicts under my care during the past year:—

Remaining on March 31, 1914		97
Received during the year		37
Total ministered to during year		134
Discharges—		
By expiration of sentence	22	
" parole	26	
" deportation	5	
" death	2	
		55
Remaining March 31, 1915		79
Creeds—		
Church of England	53	
Presbyterian	30	
Methodist	20	
Lutheran	17	
Baptist	9	
Jews	1	
Greek Catholics	1	
Congregational	1	
Unitarian	1	
Christian Science	1	
		134
Moral Habits—		
Temperate	28	
Intemperate	39	
Abstainers	12	
		79

We congratulate you upon the appearance of the chapel since cleaning and decorating. It lends greatly to the joy of our services to have a bright and clean place of worship.

Our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to all the officers, who have shown us every courtesy and consideration.

Respectfully,

S. W. L. STEWART,
Protestant Chaplain.

STONY MOUNTAIN, April 6, 1915.

SIR,—On March the 31st past the convicts intrusted to my care numbered 87. The great majority of them being of foreign elements, I had several times to call for the help of priests conversant with the Polish and the Ruthenian languages. I could take myself a proper care of those speaking the English, French or Italian languages.

The good results obtained so far are for me a source of deep satisfaction. Our Catholic convicts, as a whole, have persevered in their zeal to frequent the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Eucharist, a good many even receiving each Sunday.

This main fact is for me a great comfort, for our convicts, the promise of a better future based upon a true reformation. May I add that even the members of your staff have noticed a change among those who sincerely endeavour to practise their holy religion.

Hoping that such my hopes will be more and more realized, and thanking you for the liberty granted to my ministry.

I remain, sir,

Truly yours,

JOSEPH VICTOR JOUBERT,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 1, 1915.

SIR,—I beg herewith to present to you my report for the year ending March 31, 1915.

Convicts remaining April 1, 1914		263
Convicts received during fiscal year		110
Total ministered to during the year		373
Discharged—		
By expiry of sentence	40	
" parole	56	
" deportation	32	
" death	2	
" order of court	1	
Transferred to Roman Catholic Church	1	
Total		132
Total under my charge March 31, 1915		241

Creeds—	
Church of England	64
Presbyterian	43
Methodist	39
Buddhist	20
Lutheran	11
Baptist	12
Greek Orthodox	20
Russian Orthodox	2
Jewish	2
Congregationalist	1
Sikh	13
Reformed Episcopal	1
Mohammedan	3
Brahmin	1
Salvation Army	2
No creed	7
Total	241

During the year just closed I have endeavoured to the best of my ability to advise, assist, and encourage the men under my charge.

The services on Sunday have been held regularly, and have proved interesting and profitable. The order and solemnity during divine service could not be excelled.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was dispensed once during the year. The attendance was not as large as on former occasions.

I am indebted to Mr. Mackness, the organist, and Mr. Sampson, the leader, for the excellent state of efficiency of the choir.

The special Christmas service was a great treat for the men. I wish to thank Mr. Mackness and his friends who assisted in making it a success.

The sick have been regularly visited and the ministrations of the chaplain have been gratefully received.

Two of those under my charge died during the year and were laid to rest in the new burial ground.

All other duties pertaining to the office of chaplain have been faithfully performed.

It is with profound regret that I note the continued herding together of all classes of prisoners without regard to the possibilities of the younger or less hardened.

It is not surprising that those who have the opportunity of observing at first hand the influence exerted by the more confirmed criminal upon the young convict, should earnestly desire the ushering in of those happier conditions, when the first offender will be kept apart, and given a larger chance of reformation.

I desire to thank you, and the staff generally for kind co-operation and support accorded me in the discharge of my duties.

Yours respectfully,

ALBERT EDWARD VERT,

Protestant Chaplain.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 1, 1915.

SIR,—I herewith beg to present to you my report as Catholic chaplain of this penitentiary for the year ending March 31, 1915.

My appointment to that charge took effect on January 1, 1915; and I must use the data left over to me by my predecessor.

Catholics remaining on April 1, 1914	114	
Received during the year	49	
		163
Released during the year—		
By expiration of sentence	18	
" deportation	17	
" ticket-of leave	19	
" pardon	1	
		55
Total remaining April 1, 1915		108

Holy Mass is celebrated on every Sunday at 8 o'clock a.m. and every opportunity is given to the men to approach the Sacraments. The behaviour in the chapel is very edifying, and all that one could desire.

I take this opportunity to thank you and all the officers for the courtsey which has been extended to me on every occasion.

I am, sir,

Yours respectfully,

L. CHOINEL, O.M.I.
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, April 1, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year ending March 31, 1915.

Religious services have been conducted on Sunday mornings during the year, and I have reason to believe, from conversations with many of the men, that these have been appreciated and have resulted in benefit to some of them.

The Salvation Army has conducted a monthly service, and has been of great assistance to many of the men who have been discharged or let out on parole, by securing positions for them and caring for them in other ways.

The choir, composed of prisoners, has been of great assistance in the service of praise, and for which a short practice is held once a week at the noon hour.

The female convicts were all removed to Kingston penitentiary on the 29th of April, 1914, and consequently the prisoners under my care are all male.

The opening of the new chapel has given us the very much needed increased accommodation for the services.

On April 1, 1914, there were 132 Protestant prisoners in confinement and on March 31, 1915, there were 128, denominationally distributed as follows: Church of England, 31; Presbyterian, 36; Methodist, 23; Baptist 15; Congregationalist, 2; Lutheran, 13; United Brethern, 2; Greek Catholic, 4; Mormon, 1; Jewish, 1.

In conclusion I must thank the warden and all the officials for their kind consideration for me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

D. G. McQUEEN,
Protestant Chaplain.

EDMONTON, April 1, 1915

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you my report for the year ending March 31, 1915.

The actual number of Catholic convicts at the end of the year was 47—of different nationalities—English, Irish, German, French, half-breed and Ruthenian.

Mass and sermon are given on every Sunday and Feast of Obligation and attended by all the Catholic convicts, who assist at the divine services with respect and attention. About all the convicts this year fulfilled the Easter duties, at the end of three days'

retreat preached during Lent by an experienced missionary preacher. At the request of a few Catholics unfamiliar with the English or French languages, German or Ruthenian priests, at different times during the year, exercised their ministry with those people.

Allow me to tender my hearty thanks to the warden and to all his officers for the delicate attention they have at all times extended to me.

Yours truly,

J. A. ETHIER,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

SASKATCHEWAN.

PRINCE ALBERT, March 31, 1915.

SIR,—I beg herewith to present to you my report for the year ended March 31, 1915.

Convicts remaining April 1, 1914	75	
" received during fiscal year	41	
Total ministered to during the year		116
Discharged by—		
Expiration of sentence	16	
Parole	18	
Deportation	2	
Death	2	
Transferred to Provincial Asylum	1	
		39
Remaining under my charge March 31, 1915		77
Creeds—		
Church of England	16	
Presbyterian	24	
Methodist	12	
Baptist	7	
Lutheran	15	
Mennonite	2	
Seventh Day Adventist	1	
Total	77	

I have to report two deaths from my congregation.

The convicts have been visited regularly as required.

Religious services have been held every Sunday and on certain holy days. These services were well attended, the behaviour good, and the majority of the men have shown an earnest appreciation of the privilege of assembling together for worship. The sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered three times during the year. Several of the convicts are trying hard to do the right and have resolved to live better lives. Each man is provided with a hymn book and a bible, which he is allowed to read in his cell.

I am deeply grateful for all the help I have received from yourself and all the officials serving under you.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Protestant Chaplain.

SIR,—Herewith I submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1915:—

Convicts remaining on hand, April 1, 1914	33	
Convicts received during fiscal year	34	
Total ministered to during year		67
Discharged—		
By expiration of sentence	5	
" parole	6	
" deportation	1	
Transferred to Kingston	1	
Transferred to Provincial Asylum	1	
		14
Total remaining under my charge March 31, 1915		53

During the past year the services on Sundays and holidays have been regularly held, and private interviews with prisoners have been, I hope faithfully performed since my return from Europe, as well as during my absence. On resuming my charge I was glad to help again those unfortunate derelicts of society, trying to uplift their minds and to make of them better and more moral men. I remark with satisfaction that our convicts are kept busy. This system will certainly improve them, not only physically but morally as well. I find that many of those confined are so weak physically that they are powerless to carry out their good resolutions, whereas useful employment seems to improve their health, and moreover enabling them to better appreciate the solitude of their cells where they can busy themselves with reflections on the past they have led.

May I suggest that did our foreign prisoners have a more conversant grasp of the English language my ministry among them would be greatly enhanced.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1914	108	..	108	
Received since—				
From common jails	72	..	72	
Forfeiture of license	3	..	3	
				183
Discharged since—				
By expiration of sentence	21	..	21	
" parole	24	..	24	
" deportation	3	..	3	
" transfer to Kingston	1	..	1	
" death	2	..	2	
				51
Remaining in custody March 31, 1915				132

This includes two convicts in the provincial hospital for the insane.

Holy communion was distributed to a large number of those under my charge both at Christmas and at Easter time, and with a few exceptions I am glad to say that they understand a little better their situation.

I hereby take the opportunity to tender to you my sincere thanks as well as to the members of the staff, for the assistance given me in the accomplishment of my duty.

Respectfully submitted,

E. PASCAL, O.M.I.,

Roman Catholic Chaplain.

APPENDIX E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the school in this penitentiary for the year ending March 31, 1915.

The total number enrolled during the year was 71. Of this number 18 passed out capable of reading, writing and arithmetic, 39 retired at expiration of sentence. Present attendance is 32.

The studies of these are as follows:—

Reading in Part I	11
Reading in Part II	8
Reading 2nd Book and Writing	4
Reading 3rd Book, Writing and Arithmetic	9
Total	32

H. W. WILSON,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

—	Total number of volumes in library.	Number added during the year.	Number condemned during the year.	Average number of convicts who used books.	Total number of issues during the year.
General Library	5,486	203	.....	501	57,599
Protestant Library	584	273	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Library	342	42	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,412	518	None.	501	57,599

H. W. WILSON,
Librarian.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

Number of books in library April 1, 1914	5,562
" added during the year	65
" in library March 31, 1915	4,419
" condemned during the year	1,208
" of convicts who have used books	395
" of books issued during the year	41,080

G. J. RENEAULT,
Librarian.

DORCHESTER.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31st, 1915.

At the beginning of the year the school was attended by forty-seven pupils.

The present attendance is forty-two, divided as follows:—

Arithmetic only	1
Reading, writing and arithmetic	17
Reading and writing	10
Reading only	14

Two are reading in the fifth English reader, four in the fourth, nine in the third, nine in the second, four in the first and fourteen in the primers.

I am pleased to state that most of the pupils have made good progress, and their conduct has been most satisfactory.

I beg to express my sincere thanks to yourself and the other officers for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

G. B. PAPINEAU,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Total number of volumes in library.	No. of monthly magazines.	No. of convicts who used books.	Total No. of issues during year.
General Library	1,250	8	175	27,300
Roman Catholic Library	165		19	494
Protestant Library	112		21	546
Total	1,527	8	215	28,340

Respectfully submitted,

G. B. PAPINEAU,
Librarian.

MANITOBA.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the school and library for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1915.

Of the forty-five pupils attending school during the year, six were Canadians, twenty-two Austrians, six Finlanders, five Italians, three Russians, one Greek, one Icelander and one Syrian. The attendance at the close of the year was twenty-eight, classified as follows:—

First Reader, Part I	4
First Reader, Part II	8
Second Reader	12
Third Reader	4

Arithmetic and geography were also taught. All convicts, who so desire, are supplied with school books and slates for the purpose of studying in their cells.

The conduct and industry during school hours have been satisfactory. School was held on 234 days, with an average daily attendance of 26.

In conclusion I beg to express my thanks to all in authority for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. DAIGNAULT,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

Volumes received during year	218
Volumes condemned during year	146
Volumes on hand March 31, 1915	1,126
Number of convicts using books	175
Circulation	18,906
Average per convict	108

J. H. DAIGNAULT,
Librarian.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915.

At the beginning of the year the school was attended by forty-seven pupils. The average daily attendance has been forty-nine. The total number of new pupils admitted to school during the year was thirty-nine. Thirty-three passed out leaving a present attendance of fifty-three, classified as follows:—

Reading, spelling and writing	28
Arithmetic, spelling and writing	15
Reading and spelling	6
Reading only	4
	53

A total of one hundred and eighty-eight convicts are at present supplied with slates and educational books from the school department for the purpose of studying in their cells. The conduct and industry during school hours has been satisfactory, and I am pleased to say that the progress of the pupils has been good, and shows much diligence on their part.

I desire to express my sincere thanks to those in authority for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. F. NORMAN,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Total No. of volumes.	Volumes added during year.	Convicts using books.	Circulation.
General Library	1,855	56	372	59,032
Protestant Library	308		11	1,043
Roman Catholic Library	217		9	936
Officers' Library	16			
	2,396	56	392	61,015

H. F. NORMAN,
Librarian.

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, ALTA, March 31, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the school in this penitentiary for the year ending March 31, 1915.

The total number enrolled during the year was twenty. Of this number, thirteen were discharged and eight more added to the list, leaving fifteen in attendance at the close of the year.

The conduct of the pupils was good, and very fair progress has been made in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. CONWAY,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

Volumes on hand at beginning of year	1,134
Volumes added during year	3
Volumes on hand at March 31, 1915	1,137
Circulation during the year	12,480

P. CONWAY,
Librarian.

SASKATCHEWAN.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., March 31, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915.

At the beginning of the year the school was attended by 18 pupils; since that time twenty-four have been added to the list, and eleven have been discharged, leaving a present attendance of thirty-one, classified as follows:—

Writing and spelling	2
Reading and writing	9
Reading, writing and arithmetic	20
Total	31

I am pleased to state that most of the pupils have made good progress, and their conduct has been most satisfactory.

I beg to express my sincere thanks to yourself and other officers for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. F. ROSE,
for School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

Volumes on hand at beginning of year	734
Volumes added during year	0
Total number on hand at end of year	734
Total issues during the year	11,560
Number of monthly magazines	7

GEO. F. ROSE,
for Librarian.

APPENDIX F.—MATRONS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

SIR,—In submitting my annual report of the female prison for the year ending March 31, 1915, I beg to state that everything connected with the department is in a very satisfactory condition, the conduct and industry of the inmates has been very good.

We received twenty women, nine from Edmonton. One discharged by expiration of sentence. Three women released on parole, leaving at present twenty-five women.

Yours respectfully,

R. A. FAHEY,

Matron.

WORK DONE IN FEMALE WARD, 1914-15.

Number of Articles.	——	Equal to days.	Rate per day.	Amount.	Total.
			Cents.	$ cts.	$ cts.
273	Contract shirts	273	20	54 60	
682	Striped shirts	682	20	136 40	
703	Night shirts	703	20	140 60	
506	Pillow slips	84	20	16 80	
474	Sheets	118	20	23 60	
2,367	Towels	199	20	39 80	
1,184	Pr. socks	2,368	20	473 60	
235	Handkerchiefs	39	20	7 80	
5	Surplices	5	20	1 00	
31	Curtains hemmed	3	20	0 60	
6	Discharge outfits	30	20	6 00	900 80
	Laundry for Mess, Hospital, etc.				39 52
	Officers' Laundry (Revenue)				153 23
	For Female Department:—				
	Making clothing, washing, cooking and cleaning	2,230	20		446 00
	Totals	6,734			$ 1,539 55

DORCHESTER.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of the female prison for the year ended March 31, 1915.

On March 31, 1914, there were two female prisoners, since then, five have been received, and one deported, leaving six at present in this department.

The industry of the women has been satisfactory, and their conduct, with one exception, very good.

Yours respectfully,

E. McMAHON,

Matron.

Work Done in Female Ward.

Number of Articles.	—	Days.	Rate per day.	Amount.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
	For Male Department—			
8,096	Pairs socks repaired	419	0 20	83 80
36	Pairs socks	54	0 20	10 80
24	Pairs mittens	24	0 20	4 80
28	Cup towels	2½	0 20	0 50
	Laundry for police mess	20	0 20	4 00
	For Female Department—			
	Making clothing	37½	0 20	7 50
	Washing, cooking and cleaning	500	0 20	100 00
	Total			211 40

APPENDIX G.—CRIME STATISTICS.

MOVEMENTS OF CONVICTS.

KINGSTON.

—	Male.	Fema'e.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In custody March 31, 1914				501	10	511
Received since—						
From common jails	248	4	252			
" other penitentiaries	1	17	18			
" forfeiture of parole	6		6			
" capture	1		1			
				256	21	277
				757	31	788
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence	54	2	56			
" pardon	1		1			
" deportation	28		28			
" parole	132	4	136			
" escape (recapture)	1		1			
" removed to reformatory	1		1			
" death	3		3			
" transfer to other penitentiaries	3		3			
				223	6	229
In custody March 31, 1915				534	25	559

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Grand total.
In custody, March 31, 1914	401		401	
Received from common jails	196	2	198	
Paroles forfeited	5		5	
Paroles revoked	4		4	
				608
Discharged during the year :—				
By expiration	52		52	
" parole	89		89	
" deportation	6		6	
" pardon	1		1	
" death	9		9	
" transfer to Kingston	1	2	3	
" Court Order	1		1	
				161
In custody, March 31, 1915				447

DORCHESTER.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In custody, March 31, 1914				229	2	231
Received since:						
From common jails	107	5	112			
Returned from Imm. Branch	1		1			
From parole forfeiture	1		1			
From Penitentiary to the Provincial Asylum at St. John, N. B.	3		3			
				112	5	117
				341	7	348
Discharged since;—						
By expiry of sentence	33	1	34			
" parole	67		67			
" deportation	5		5			
" pardon	2		2			
Returned to Provincial authorities, Nova Scotia	1		1			
By death	4		4			
				112	1	113
In custody, March 31, 1915				229	6	235

MANITOBA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining March 31, 1914	172	..	172
Received—			
From common jails	84	2	86
Recaptured (escape from Selkirk)	1	..	1
	257	2	259
Discharged since—			
By expiration	41	..	
" parole	36	..	
" transfer to Kingston	1	2	
" deportation	9	..	
" escape from Selkirk	1	..	
" death	2	..	
	90	2	92
Remaining, March 31, 1915			167

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1914	377	..	377
Received since—			
From common jails	154	2	156
Revocation of license	4	..	4
Returned by order of court	2	..	2
From hospital	1	..	1
			540
Discharged since—			
By expiration of sentence	56	..	
" pardon	1	..	
" parole	75	..	
" deportation	51	..	
" death	2	..	
" transfer to other penitentiaries	..	2	
" sent to hospital	1	..	
" removal by order of court	3	..	
	189	2	191
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1915			349

ALBERTA.

Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1914	203	
Received since	101	
		304
Discharged since—		
Parole	68	
Deportation	12	
Expiration of sentence	33	
By order of court	2	
Death	2	
Transfer to Kingston	11	
Pardon	1	
		129
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1915		175

SASKATCHEWAN.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1914	108	..	108
Received since—			
From common jail	72	..	72
Forfeiture of license	3	..	3
			183
Discharged since—			
By expiration of sentence	21	..	21
" parole	24	..	24
" deportation	3	..	3
" transfer to Kingston	1	..	1
" death	2	..	2
			51
Remaining in custody March 31, 1915			132

MOVEMENTS OF CONVICTS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

KINGSTON.

Years.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining at end of year.	Daily average.
1905-06	168	156	460	455
1906-07	115	117	458	461
1907-08	181	151	488	463
1908-09	245	163	570	535
1909-10	203	215	558	571
1910-11	176	232	502	520
1911-12	182	190	494	487
1912-13	208	186	516	498
1913-14	199	204	511	499
1914-15	277	229	559	530

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Years.	In custody at beginning of the year.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining at the end of the year	Daily average.
1905-06	357	178	125	410	380
1906-07	410	123	131	402	403
1907-08	402	174	175	401	392
1908-09	401	280	171	510	457
1909-10	510	224	201	533	536
1910-11	533	190	247	476	498
1911-12	476	180	214	442	461
1912-13	442	165	202	405	417
1913-14	405	194	198	401	392
1914-15	401	207	161	447	417

DORCHESTER.

Years.	In custoday at beginning of the year.			Admitted.			Discharged.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1905-06	222	11	233	89	8	97	111	8	119	200	11	211	229
1906-07	182	12	194	64	4	68	81	4	85	182	12	194	203
1907-08	182	12	194	112	8	120	74	5	79	220	15	235	211
1908-09	220	15	235	112	7	119	103	5	108	229	17	246	240
1909-10	229	17	246	111	7	118	107	11	118	233	13	246	234
1910-11	233	13	246	116	3	119	102	8	110	247	8	255	250
1911-12	247	8	255	80	2	82	111	6	117	216	4	220	231
1912-13	216	4	220	96	4	100	122	3	125	190	5	195	209
1913-14	190	5	195	114	0	114	75	3	78	229	2	231	210
1914-15	229	2	231	112	5	117	112	1	113	229	6	235	225

MANITOBA.

Years.	In custody at beginning of year.	Admitted.			Discharged.			In custody at end of year.			Daily average.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1905-06	190	109	2	111	83	2	85	216	.....	216	203
1906-07	216	45	.....	45	86	.....	86	175	..	175	191
1907-08	175	42	.....	42	97	.....	97	120	.....	120	140
1908-09	120	77	.....	77	53	.....	53	144	.....	144	129
1909-10	144	83	1	84	62	1	63	165	.....	165	158
1910-11	165	90	.....	90	83	.....	83	173	.....	173	163
1911-12	173	94	1	95	84	1	85	183	.....	183	174
1912-13	183	95	2	97	78	2	80	200	.....	200	186
1913-14	200	76	.....	76	104	.....	104	172	.....	172	181
1914-15	172	85	2	87	90	2	92	167	.....	167	162

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Years.	In custody at beginning of year.	Admitted.			Discharged.			In custody end of year.	Daily average.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1905-06	139	50	.....	50	47	.....	47	142	140
1906-07	142	34	.....	34	39	.....	39	137	134
1907-08	137	83	1	84	68	1	69	152	142
1908-09	152	112	1	113	60	1	61	204	178
1909-10	204	92	1	93	87	1	88	209	213
1910-11	209	145	.....	145	94	.....	94	260	226
1911-12	260	167	1	168	96	1	97	331	290
1912-13	331	172	3	175	152	3	155	351	345
1913-14	351	177	2	179	151	2	153	377	370
1914-15	377	161	2	163	189	2	191	349	355

ALBERTA—(NINE YEARS).

Years.	In custody at beginning of year.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining at end of year.	Daily average.
1906-07	.....	66	9	57	41
1907-08	57	48	25	80	70
1908-09	80	60	49	91	86
1909-10	91	107	50	148	112
1910-11	148	118	67	199	177
1911-12	199	99	131	167	168
1912-13	167	120	81	206	180
1913-14	206	98	101	203	195
1914-15	203	101	129	175	175

SASKATCHEWAN—(FOUR YEARS).

Years.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining at end of year.	Daily average.
1911-1912	66	8	58	42
1912-1913	65	28	95	76
1913-1914	68	35	108	101
1914-1915	75	51	132	125

RECOMMITMENTS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Previous commitments.	Crime.	Date of sentence.	Term.
			1914.	
Jas. McGuire	1	Stealing	April 21	2 years.
D. Hogan	2	Shopbreaking and theft	May 22	2 "
Jno. B. Ryan	1	Bigamy and perjury	June 11	2 "
M. Ryan	2	Housebreaking	July 8	2 "
Hy. Monckton	1	False pretenses	" 28	2 "
Thos. Jackson	1	Housebreaking and theft	Aug. 5	3 "
Patrick Maloney	1	Attempted buggery	Sept. 24	5 "
F. Ryckman	1	Forgery	Oct. 1	5 "
M. Hough	2	Housebreaking and theft	Sept. 30	2 "
Wm. Newton	1	False pretenses	Nov. 5	2 "
Arthur Hudson	1	Breaking and stealing	" 10	3 "
Daniel Sullivan	1	Buggery	" 10	4 "
Jno. Roberts	1	Housebreaking, theft, escape	" 21	2 y. 10 m. 26d.
			1915.	
D. McLaughlin	1	Assault and escape	Jan. 5	7 years.
Thos. Longeway	1	Robbery	" 16	3 "
Edward Allan	2	Attempted theft	" 18	2 "
J. E. Farewell	1	False pretenses	" 18	2½ "
David Gives	1	Horsestealing	" 23	4 "
Jessie Thompson	3	Theft from the person	Feb. 2	3 "
Frank Hayes	1	Bigamy	Mar. 4	2½ "
Alex. Paul	2	Theft	Feb. 17	4 "
Ed. Fountain	3	"	" 22	3 "
David Steves	1	Housebreaking and theft	Mar. 16	5 "

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Previous Commitments.	Crime.	Date of sentence.	Where sentenced.	Term.
Allard, Albert	2	False pretenses	Nov. 17, 1914	Montreal	2 years.
Bergeron, Emile	1	Shopbreaking and thefts.	May, 14, 1914	"	5 "
Belec, Joseph	4	Theft with violence	Sept. 15, 1914	"	5 "
Beauchamp, Joseph	2	Manslaughter	Nov. 11, 1914	"	Life.
Bourret, Ismael	3	"	" 11, 1914	"	"
Bruneau, Delphis	4	Theft	" 17, 1914	"	4 years.
Berube, Wilfrid	1	Unlawfully inflicting bodily harm.	Sept 22, 1914	Quebec	2 "
Brunette, Hector	2	Shopbreaking and theft	Mar. 15, 1915	Montreal	3 "
Chretien, Georges	2	Theft	April 8, 1914	Quebec	3 "
Cousineau, Joseph	3	Attempt to commit murder.	June 15, 1914	Montreal	25 "
Charest, Pierre	1	Theft	Aug. 13, 1914	"	3 "
Contant, Hector	1	Housebreaking and theft	Sept. 25, 1914	"	5 "
Chouinard, Victor	1	Theft as servant	Oct. 22, 1914	"	2 "
Charlebois, Paul	2	Theft	Feb. 15, 1915	"	5 "
Dubois, Conrad	1	"	May 12, 1914	"	25 months.
Deschatelets, Joseph	5	"	" 19, 1914	"	5 years.
Dion, Emile	2	Horse stealing	July 20, 1914	Richelieu	4 "
Domingue, Alfred	1	Theft R.R. Cars	" 30, 1914	Montreal	2 "
Dagenais, Napoléon	1	Theft	Jan. 5, 1915	"	5 "
Duford, Henry alias Carrington	1	"	Mar. 2, 1915	"	4 years, 2 months and 21 days.
Finn, Daniel	2	"	Aug. 8, 1914	"	3 years.
Grenier, Michel	1	Gross indecency	May 19, 1914	"	5 "
Goulet, Alfred alias H. Meilleur.	2	Housebreaking and theft	Dec. 19, 1914	"	10 years, 5 months and 27 days.
Gamache, Pierre	1	Theft	" 30, 1914	Quebec	3 years.
Girard, Guillaume	4	Possession of burglars' tools.	Mar. 23, 1915	Montreal	5 "
Lapointe, Oscar	1	Shopbreaking, theft and escape.	May 4, 1914	"	3 years, 1 month.
Laroche, George alias Gaudias.	2	Theft as servant	June 9, 1914	"	2 years.
Laflamme, Arthur alias Lavoie.	1	Shopbreaking and theft	" 16, 1914	"	6 "
Levesque, Domina	1	Robbery and violence	Oct. 15, 1914	"	10 " and 8 lashes.
Labrecque, Napoléon, alias Labrèche.	5	Attempt to break with intent.	" 20, 1914	"	8 years, 10 months and 24 days.
Lachapelle, Henri alias Criquet	2	Shopbreaking and theft	Dec. 1, 1914	"	4 years.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Con.*

Name.	Previous Commitments.	Crime.	Date of sentence.	Where sentenced.	Term.
Lebel, Joseph	1	Theft	Jan. 13, 1915	Quebec	3 years.
Lafrance, Joseph	2	Robbery, being armed	" 12, 1915	Montreal	5 "
Lafontaine, Edmond	2	Shopbreaking and theft	" 28, 1915	"	5 "
Lambert, Joseph	2	False pretenses	Mar. 4, 1915	"	12 "
Leclerc, Lucien	1	Shopbreaking and theft	" 4, 1915	"	14 "
Marcheterre, Albert	2	Theft	April 6, 1915	"	3 "
Morgan, Vincent Paul	1	"	" 18, 1915	Quebec	5 "
Millaire, Albert	1	License forfeited	Nov. 11, 1914	"	Balance of his 5 years' term.
Moussette, Edouard	1	Theft from the person	" 26, 1914	Montreal	12 years.
Masson, Henri	4	Theft	Jan. 4, 1915	"	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
Mack, Thomas	1	License forfeited	Mar. 10, 1915	"	Balance of his 3 years' term.
McGilp, Peter	1	Theft by breaking and entering	Oct. 2, 1915	"	5 years.
Pageot, Wilfrid	2	Theft	April 22, 1914	Quebec	5 "
Portelance, Joseph	1	"	" 22, 1914	"	5 "
Perron, Samuel	3	"	Sept. 12, 1914	Three Rivers	20 "
Poulin, Alfred	1	License forfeited	Mar. 16, 1915	Montreal	Balance of his 10 years' term.
Perron, Rodolphe	1	Housebreaking and theft	" 25, 1915	"	5 years.
Quevillon, Edmond	1	Theft	" 23, 1915	"	2 "
Rancourt, Albert, alias Grandcourt	1	Attempt to commit theft	June 18, 1914	"	3 "
Robillard, Elie	2	False pretenses	Dec. 15, 1914	"	6 " 9 mos. and 18 days.
Sauvageau, Emile	1	Housebreaking and theft	June 30, 1914	"	7 "
Sinclair, Alex	1	Theft	Oct. 14, 1914	"	2 "
St. Arnauld, Adelard	3	Housebreaking and theft	Sept. 8, 1914	"	5 "
Wagner, Pierre	1	Theft	Mar. 9, 1915	"	5 "

DORCHESTER

Name.	Previous commitments.	Crime.	Date of sentence.	Term.
Joseph Sheppard	1	Stealing a horse, theft, prison breaking and escape.	Jan. 25, 1909	10 years.
Geo. E. Louder	1	Shop breaking and larceny	" 21, 1911	9 years, 10 mos., 6 days.
Robert Barker	2	Stealing horse, wagon, etc.	June 29, 1911	6 years.
Geo. Hector	1	Wounding with intent to murder	July 5, 1911	25 "
Olaf Larson	2	Stealing horses, wagons, etc., arson	Sept. 7, 1911	40 "
Charles Gordon	1	Breaking, entering and stealing	Feb. 5, 1912	7 years, 1 day.
Wm. Higgins	1	Breaking jail and stealing $10	" 8, 1912	7 years, 3 mos., 5 days.
Steve Tobin	3	Breaking, entering and stealing and breaking and entering with intent to steal.	April 18, 1912	9 years.
Wm. Boutillier	2	Attempt to break and enter with intent to steal, having weapons in his possession.	" 18, 1912	12 "
Enos Carter	3	Breaking, entering and stealing	June 15, 1912	6 "
Harvey Beals	2	Rape	Oct. 9, 1912	7 "
Fred. Baker	1	Breaking and entering with intent to steal.	Nov. 29, 1912	5 "
Wm. Peterson alias Holm	2	Breaking and entering and receiving stolen goods.	Dec. 6, 1912	10 "
Bernard Fowler	1	Breaking, entering and stealing and parole forfeiture.	Jan. 24, 1913	7 years, 6 mos., 23 days.
James Shrum	2	Stealing	" 24, 1913	3 years.
Robert Dixon	1	Assault with intent to do grevious bodily harm.	Sept. 10, 1913	2 "
Joseph Smith	1	Parole forfeiture	Oct. 5, 1913	3 years, 4 mos. 12 days.
Julien Mananti	1	Uttering forged $2 notes	" 11, 1913	9 years, 4 mos., 11 days.
Leonard Durling	1	Carnally knowing girl under 14 years	" 10, 1913	7 years 30 lashes.
Arthur Bent	1	Theft	" 11, 1913	2 years, 8 mos., 21 days.
John McGlone	1	Breaking and entering	Nov. 1, 1913	2 years.
Jos. McIntyre	1	Stealing and forfeiture of parole	Oct. 29, 1913	2 years, 7 mos., 4 days.
Robert Reid	1	Theft and forfeiture	Jan. 27, 1914	3 years, 9 mos., 10 days.
Thomas Nixon	1	Theft	" 28, 1914	3 years.
Wm. Moses	3	Burglary	Feb. 10, 1914	4 "
Giovanni Bombaci	2	Breaking, entering and stealing	" 24, 1914	2 "
Alex. Scott	1	" " "	Mar. 6, 1914	7 "
Fred. Armstrong	2	Breaking jail	" 31, 1914	3 "
Wm. Gaunier	1	Breaking, entering and stealing, escape and breaking jail.	April 22, 1914	12 "
Robert Atkinson alias Morrisson, Ackerly	3	Theft	May 20, 1914	2 "
Thomas Holmes	1	Assault with intent to have carnal knowledge of woman.	June 23, 1914	3 "
Wm. Watson	1	Theft	July 15, 1914	4½ "
Jas. Fitzgerald	1	Wounding with intent to murder	" 23 1914	2 "
Richard Power	1	Stealing from the person	" 23, 1914	6 "
Wm. Foley	1	Breaking, entering and stealing	Aug. 25, 1914	5 years, 4 mos., 13 days.
John Waterfield	2	Theft	Sept. 10, 1914	3 years.
Phillp McDonald	2	Stealing	Oct. 13, 1914	3 "
Wm. McCarthy	1	Robbery	Nov. 3, 1914	3½ "
Charles Phalen	1	Theft	Oct. 29, 1914	2 "
Wm. P. McVarrish	2	Burglariously entering a dwelling	Nov. 18, 1914	10 "
Fred. Hunter	1	Theft	Dec. 17, 1914	2 "
Angus McDonald	1	"	Jan. 28, 1915	2 "
Ben Cutro alais Cotro	1	"	Feb. 16, 1915	2 "
Angus Gillis	1	"	" 5, 1915	2 "
Merritt Fraser	1	Theft and forfeiture	" 25, 1915	2 years, 11 mos., 19 days.
Frank Younes	1	Burglary and theft	Mar. 18, 1915	2 years.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Previous commitments.	Crime.	Date of sentence.	Term.
O'Cœur, S.	1	Carrying concealed weapon, forfeited license.	Feb. 22, 1914.	3 years, 3 mos., and 14 days.
Stirling, J. G.	1	Housebreaking and theft.	May 14, 1907.	24 years.
Johnson, E.	1	Theft from the person.	Nov. 13, 1913.	4 "
Flaman, A.	1	Unlawful entry, attempted carnal knowledge, forfeited license.	June 29, 1912.	7 years, 7 mos., and 24 days.
Stott, J. W.	2	Shopbreaking and theft, attempted shopbreaking.	Aug. 6, 1913.	2 years.
McKenzie, R.	3	Assisting prisoner to escape from Kenora jail, assaulting police officer.	Feb. 23, 1914.	2½ "
			July 4, 1914.	11 mos., 2 days.
Murphy, J.	1	Revoked license.		
Brown, T. W.	4	Theft, obtaining money by false pretenses; obtaining money by fraud.	Dec. 8, 1913.	2 years.
Hawryluk, F.	1	Carnal knowledge with a girl under 14 years of age.	Feb. 26, 1915.	2 "
Lawrence, J. J.	2	Theft from person.	Aug. 15, 1914.	2 "
Kaiser, J.	1	Housebreaking and theft.	April 5, 1911.	6 "
Burrell, P.	2	Theft.	Nov. 10, 1913.	2 "
Wilson, W.	1	Theft.	Sept. 14, 1912.	3 "
Muraco, A.	1	Shooting with intent to maim; forfeited license.	June 7, 1912.	10 years, 8 mos., and 16 days.
Carson, J.	2	Shopbreaking and theft; robbery with violence.	Nov. 5, 1910.	15 years.
Newton, J.	1	Shopbreaking and theft; robbery with violence.	" 5, 1910.	14 "

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Previous commitments.	Crime.	Date of sentence.	Term.
Van Horst, George.	1	Murder.	Aug. 16, 1914	Life.
Godey, James	1	Shooting with intent.	Nov. 2, 1914	3 years.
Campbell, Bert.	1	Uttering a forged document.	" 25, 1914	2 "
Kline, Fred.	1	Theft.	Dec. 9, 1914	2 "
Huddleston, James C, alias Charles H. Huddlestone, alias James Jefferson.	1	Breaking and entering.	Mar. 5, 1915	6 "
Flint, Cecil	1	Breaking, entering and stealing.	Mar. 18, 1915	3 "

ALBERTA.

Name.	Previous commitments.	Crime.	Date of Sentence.	Term.
Dickson, McKay	1	Horse stealing and forfeiture of license.	March 19, 1913	3 years, 15 days.
Carl, Paul	1	Rape	May 26, 1913	15 years.
Harry, Francis	1	Escaping from custody and forfeiture license.	April 14, 1914	3 years, 6 mos., 23 days.
Samuel McCormick		Forfeiture of license	May 19, 1914	1 year, 8 mos., 3 days.
Chas. Hanson	1	Burglary and forfeiture of license	Jan. 21, 1913	13 years, 3 mos., 27 days.
Percy Horrocks, alias Percy Sharrock.	1	Burglary	" 21, 1913	5 years.
Robert Lee, alias Bernard Emblim.	1	Receiving stolen property and forfeiture of license.	" 23, 1913	2 years, 9 mos., 20 days.
Eugene Christin	1	Forgery and uttering	" 16, 1913	3 years.
Frank Burns, alias Malcolm Fay.	1	Forgery and uttering forfeiture of license	" 25, 1913	10 years, 7 mos., 21 days.
Edward Gibbons	2	Forgery and false pretenses	" 17, 1914	5 years.
Wm. MrcDonald, alias Wm. Harkness.	1	Stealing	March 7, 1914	2 "
Phillip Bullhead	1	Escaping from custody	July 11, 1914	2 "
James McLaughlin, alias Ed. Harper.	1	Theft	Sept, 26, 1914	2 "
Richard Fenton, alias Richard Manning.	1	"	" 28, 1914	4 "
James MacDonald	1	Theft and encouraging delinquency of a child.	Feb. 5, 1915	4 "
Robt. McCauley		Forfeiture of license	March 6, 1915	5 mos., 9 days.
Sam Danyluk		" "	" 13, 1915	1 year, 3 mos., 16 days.
Harvey Bouthellier		Forfeiture of parole license.	" 10, 1915	1 year, 8 mos., 12 days.
William Blair		" " " "	" 27, 1915	1 year, 3 months, 29 days.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Name.	Previous commitments.	Crime.	Date of sentence.	Term.
Sam Goudry *alias* George Bowdry.	1	Horse stealing, theft and forfeiture parole.	June 10, 1914	7 yrs, 2 months, 22 days.
Robert R. Reynolds	1	Abortion	August 26, 1914.	3 years.
Mike Saviuk	1	Unlawful shooting and grevious bodily harm.	Sept. 26, 1914	2 "
Manuel Hannah	1	Horse stealing and theft	Nov. 3, 1914	2 "

WHERE SENTENCED.

KINGSTON.

Where Sentenced.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma	19	1	20
Brant	3	....	3
Bruce	1	....	1
Carleton	31	....	31
Dufferin	1	....	1
Elgin	7	....	7
Essex	4	....	4
Frontenac	5	....	5
Grey	2	....	2
Haldimand	5	....	5
Halton	3	....	3
Hastings	9	....	9
Huron	4	....	4
Kent	13	....	13
Lambton	3	....	3
Lanark	5	....	5
Leeds and Grenville	4	....	4
Lennox and Addington	3	....	3
Lincoln	12	....	12
Middlesex	14	....	14
Muskoka	3	....	3
Nipissing, district	6	....	6
Norfolk	2	....	2
Northumberland and Durham	8	....	8
Ontario	6	....	6
Oxford	9	....	9
Parry Sound	18	....	18
Peel	2	....	2
Perth	5	....	5
Peterborough	7	....	7
Prescott and Russell	3	....	3
Prince Edward	4	....	4
Renfrew	6	....	6
Simcoe	5	....	5
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	8	2	10
Sudbury, district of	18	1	19
Thunder Bay, district	2	....	2
Toronto	178	3	181
Timiskaming, district	8	....	8
Victoria	2	....	2
Waterloo	9	....	9
Welland	7	....	7
Wellington	3	....	3
Wentworth	35	1	36
Sweetsburg, Que	2	....	2
Yarmouth, N.S	1	....	1
Montreal, Que	7	4	11
Winnipeg, Man	3	3	6
Weyburn, Saskatchewan	1	....	1
Vancouver, B.C	1	2	3
Calgary, Alberta	....	1	1
Fort Vermilion	....	1	1
Moosejaw	....	2	2
Edmonton	....	2	2
Saskatoon	....	1	1
Sherbrooke, Que	1	....	1
Battleford	1	....	1
Dawson, Yukon	1	....	1
Wolseley	1	....	1
Quebec	1	1	2
Portage la Prairie	1	....	1
Montmagny, Que	1	....	1
Totals	534	25	559

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
Arthabaska	5
Beauce	4
Beauharnois	1
Bedford	13
Chicoutimi	1
Iberville	6
Kamouraska	5
Montcalm	2
Montmagny	1
Montreal	306
Ottawa	15
Pontiac	4
Quebec	41
Richelieu	3
Rimouski	1
Saguenay	1
Ste. Francis	13
St. Hyacinthe	3
Terrebonne	14
Three Rivers	8
Total	447

DORCHESTER.

Nova Scotia—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Antigonish	2	0	2
Annapolis	9	3	12
Cumberland	16	1	17
Colchester	4	0	4
Digby	6	0	6
Guysboro	4	0	4
Hants	3	0	3
Halifax	33	0	33
Kings	9	0	9
Lunenburg	2	0	2
Pictou	9	0	9
Shelburne	2	0	2
Yarmouth	10	0	10
Cape Breton	36	2	38
Richmond	1	0	1
Victoria	1	0	1
Total	147	6	153
New Brunswick—			
Carleton	3	....	3
Gloucester	3	....	3
Madawaska	3	....	3
Northumberland	5	....	5
Restigouche	4	....	4
St. John	30	....	30
Victoria	3	....	3
Westmorland	7	....	7
York	1	....	1
Queens	7	....	7
Kings	1	....	1
Kent	2	....	2
Charlotte	3	....	3
	72	....	72
Prince Edward Island—			
Kings	1	0	1
Queens	4	0	4
Prince	5	0	5
Total	10	0	10

Totals by Provinces—			
Nova Scotia	147	6	153
New Brunswick	72	0	72
Prince Edward Island	10	0	10
Total	229	6	235

MANITOBA.

Manitoba—		
Brandon	11	
Carman	1	
Minnedosa	7	
Morden	4	
Portage la Prairie	11	
St. Boniface	1	
Winnipeg	77	
		112
Ontario—		
Fort Frances	4	
Fort William	18	
Kenora	9	
Nipigon	1	
Port Arthur	22	
Rainy River	1	
		55
		167

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Ashcroft	13
Atlin	1
Clinton	20
Cranbrook	2
Dawson	1
Fernie	13
Grand Forks	1
Greenwood	2
Hazelton	3
Kamloops	32
Nanaimo	11
New Westminster	36
Nelson	9
Prince Rupert	7
Quesnel	2
Revelstoke	6
South Fort George	5
Vancouver	142
Vernon	6
Victoria	37
Total	349

ALBERTA.

District.	Number.
Edmonton	57
Calgary	46
Medicine Hat	10
Lethbridge	14
MacLeod	10
Wetaskiwin	9
Red Deer	8
Clyde	2
Vegreville	2
Vermilion	2
Innisfail	2
Stettler	2
St. Albert	1

District.	Number.
Wainwright	1
Fort Saskatchewan	1
Gleichen	1
Lacombe	1
Banff	1
Morinville	1
Edson	1
Calgary and Medicine Hat	1
Regina, Saskatchewan	1
Battleford, Saskatchewan	1
Total	175

SASKATCHEWAN.

District.	Number.
Arcola	1
Battleford	6
Estevan	2
Humboldt	2
Kerrobert	2
Morse	2
Moosejaw	23
Maple Creek	2
Moosomin	5
Melville	1
Oxbow	1
Ogema	1
Prince Albert	20
Regina	31
Saskatoon	11
Scott	1
Swift Current	8
Southey	1
Weyburn	9
Yorkton	3
Total	132

CRIMES COMMITTED.

KINGSTON.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aiding and abetting rape	2		2
Abortion	1		1
Attempt to break jail	1		1
" rape	3		3
" commit buggery	1		1
" murder	9		9
" rob	3		3
Arson	14		14
Assault	16		16
Abduction and seduction	2		2
Abandoning a child		1	1
Assisting escape	1		1
Burglary	30		30
Buggery	17		17
Bigamy	15		15
Breaking into and theft	4		4
Causing an explosion	2		2
Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14	14		14
Carnal knowledge of a woman	1		1
Conspiracy	4		4
Concealment of birth		1	1
Counterfeiting	3		3

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Destroying property	1		1
Extortion	1		1
Escape from jail	2		2
Forgery	18		18
False pretenses	19	1	20
Grevious bodily harm		1	1
Gross indecency	9		9
Housebreaking, etc	37	1	38
Horse stealing	8		8
Having offensive weapons	2		2
Homicide	1		1
Incest	13		13
Indecent assault	8		8
Menaces	1		1
Murder	27	2	29
Manslaughter	36	9	45
Rape	16		16
Receiving	4		4
Robbery	29	1	30
Shop breaking and theft	42		42
Shooting with intent to murder	4		4
Sodomy	1		1
Theft	87	3	90
Uttering forged cheque	1	1	2
Wounding	17	1	18
Procuring	3	2	5
Perjury	2		2
Permitting defilement		1	1
Receiving avails of prostitution	1		1
Living in conjugal relation with a married woman	1		1
Totals	534	25	559

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Crime.	Number.
Abduction	1
Aggravated robbery and resistance to peace officer	1
Assault on a peace officer in the performance of his duty	1
Attempt to commit robbery and assault	4
" shopbreaking	4
" carnally know girl under 14 years	1
" commit murder	7
" steal from the person	8
" commit rape	2
" commit rape and robbery	1
Arson	3
Buggery	1
Breaking with intent to steal	1
Breaking and entering a railroad station with intent to steal	1
" " bank house with intent	2
Burglary	2
Carnally know girl under 14 years old	3
Escape from jail	3
False pretenses	12
Forgery	12
Gross indecency	5
" with and by other persons	1
Housebreaking	7
Housebreaking and theft	23
Horse stealing	12
Indecent assault on female	2
Indecent assault and escape from jail	1
Incest	2
Incest and poisoning cattle	1
Inflicting bodily harm with intent so to do	3
Interfering with railway appliances	1
License forfeited	5
Making counterfeited coin	2
Murder	10
Manslaughter	22
Perjury	2

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

Crime.	Number.
Possession of plates to make counterfeited money	2
Possession of burglars tools	6
Rape	5
Robbery	18
Robbery with violence	11
Receiving stolen goods	7
Shooting with intent to murder	1
" " do grevious bodily harm	2
Shopbreaking with intent	23
" and theft	57
Safe blowing and theft	2
Theft	95
" and assault on female	1
" in church	1
" as servant	9
" and assault	3
" from the person	16
" from railway cars	2
" from railroad station	1
" of post letters containing money	4
" of post package	1
Wounding with intent so to do	3
" " to maim	2
Wilfully causing an explosion to endanger life and property	2
White slave traffic	1
Unlawfully wounding	4
Total	447

DORCHESTER.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Burglary and attempted rape	1	....	1
Murder	6	....	6
Carnally knowing girl under 14 years	5	....	5
Breaking, entering and stealing and arson	1	....	1
Rape	4	....	4
Rape, house breaking and theft	1	....	1
Stealing a horse, theft, prison breaking and escape.	1	....	1
Manslaughter	20	....	20
Robbery and assault, causing actual bodily harm.	1	....	1
Breaking, entering and stealing	37	1	38
Incest	6	....	6
Receiving stolen goods	....	1	1
Stealing horse, wagon, etc	1	....	1
Wounding with intent to murder, carnally knowing woman	1	....	1
Intent to maim, breaking, entering and stealing	1	....	1
Horse stealing and arson	1	....	1
Attempted rape, robbing with violence	2	....	2
Jail breaking and stealing	1	....	1
Shop breaking and wounding to prevent arrest	1	....	1
Stealing from the person with violence	3	....	3
Arson	4	....	4
Theft	49	1	50
Breaking, entering and stealing, also breaking and entering with intent to steal	1	....	1
Attempted breaking and entering with intent to steal, breaking, entering and stealing, having a weapon in his possession	1	....	1
Obtaining money and goods under false pretenses.	1	....	1
Breaking and entering with intent to steal	1	....	1
Breaking and entering and receiving stolen property	1	....	1
Sodomy	1	....	1
Indecent assault, stealing from the person	1	....	1
Breaking and entering	6	....	6
Stealing certain documents	1	....	1
Larceny	1	....	1
Attempted murder	1	....	1
Burglary and larceny	3	....	3

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Attempted burglary	1	....	1
Conspiracy to steal black foxes	1	....	1
Gross indecency	2	....	2
Assault and theft	2	....	2
Assault with intent to do grevious bodily harm, obtaining board and lodging fraudulently	1	....	1
Assault with intent to have carnal knowledge	1	....	1
Unlawfully killing an Indian	1	....	1
Uttering forged documents	1	....	1
Uttering forged notes	1	....	1
Unlawfully wounding	1	....	1
Bigamy	2	....	2
Stealing with violence	2	....	2
Burglary	4	....	4
Escaping chain gang	1	....	1
Administering drugs and liquor to girl to enable him to have carnal knowledge	1	....	1
Breaking jail	1	....	1
Stealing letter bag	1	....	1
Breaking, entering and stealing, escape and jail breaking	1	....	1
Forgery	4	....	4
Assault causing actual bodily harm	1	....	1
Burglary and jail breaking	2	....	2
Shooting with intent to do bodily harm	2	....	2
Assaulting a provincial constable, also charged with being a disorderly person and a vagrant	....	1	1
Assault with intent to have carnal knowledge	1	....	1
Stealing and destroying a heifer	1	....	1
Unlawfully carrying explosives	1	....	1
Wounding with intent to murder	1	....	1
Burglary and theft	1	....	1
Perjury	1	....	1
Attempted rape	1	....	1
Putting explosives under houses and shooting at same with a rifle	1	....	1
Assault and carnal knowledge of woman without her consent	1	....	1
Assaulting a police officer in the execution of his duty	1	1	2
Robbery	1	....	1
Stealing and receiving stolen goods	....	1	1
House breaking and theft	1	....	1
Helping prisoners to escape, and theft	1	....	1
Burglariously entering a dwelling with intent to steal	1	....	1
Entering and stealing	1	....	1
Shop breaking and larceny	3	....	3
Inflicting grevious bodily harm with intent to do same	1	....	1
Shooting with intent to resist lawful apprehension	1	....	1
Burglary with intent to steal	1	....	1
Forgery, also obtaining money under false pretense	1	....	1
Receiving stolen goods	1	....	1
Uttering a forged cheque	1	....	1
Stealing cattle	2	....	2
Highway robbery	1	....	1
Attempting to commit suicide	1	....	1
Burglary and theft	1	....	1
	229	6	235

MANITOBA.

Crime.	Number.
Arson	1
Assault and occasioning actual bodily harm	2
Assault and highway robbery	1
Assault occasioning bodily harm	2

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Crime.	Number.
Assault with intent	2
Assault with intent to rob	2
Assisting prisoner to escape from Kenora jail; assaulting police officer.	1
Attempted carnal knowledge of a girl under fourteen years of age	2
Attempted murder	2
Attempt to rob with violence	1
Attempted robbery	1
Being found armed with intent to break into a building	1
Being in possession of forged bank notes knowing them to be forged; having in possession counterfeit coins with intent to utter same	1
Bigamy	1
Buggery	4
Burglary	1
Burglary; in possession of explosives	2
Burglary; housebreaking and theft	1
Burglary; housebreaking and theft; shopbreaking and theft	1
Carnal knowledge of a girl under fourteen years of age	3
Carrying a concealed weapon; forfeited license	1
Causing grevious bodily harm	2
Committing an indecent act	1
Committing an indecent act on a girl under fourteen years of age not being his wife	1
Conspiracy to assist and assisting in escape of person in custody charged with murder	2
Demanding money by menaces	1
Doing grievous bodily harm	1
False pretenses	3
" and forgery	1
Forgery	2
Forgery; theft	1
Forgery and uttering	5
" " fraud	1
" " obtaining money by false pretenses	1
" " theft	1
Highway robbery	2
Horse stealing	1
Housebreaking and theft	5
" " theft; obtaining money by false pretenses	1
" " shopbreaking and theft	1
" with intent; housebreaking and theft; shopbreaking and theft	1
Indecent assault	2
Indecent assault on boys	1
Manslaughter	7
Murder	6
Procuring a woman to become a prostitute	1
Rape	1
Receiving stolen money	2
Revoked license	1
Robbery	10
" attempted robbery; shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm; attempted escape	1
Robbery with violence	10
" " conspiracy to rob	2
" " indecent assault	1
Seduction	1
Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and unlawful wounding	1
" " maim, forfeited license	1
Shopbreaking	2
" and theft	4
" " attempted shopbreaking	1
" " housebreaking and theft, robbery	1
" " theft	1
" " robbery with violence	2
" with intent, housebreaking tools and revolver in possession.	1
Stealing	6
Theft	14
" fraud	1
" from the person	3
" of post letters	1
" from a dwelling	1
" of grain	1
" from railway car	1

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Crime.	Number.
Theft from person, escape from penitentiary	1
" contributing to the delinquency of a juvenile	1
" warehouse breaking and theft	1
" obtaining money by false pretenses, obtaining money by fraud	1
Unlawful entry, attempted carnal knowledge, forfeited license	1
Uttering and passing forged bank notes	1
Wounding with intent	2
" " to do grievous bodily harm	4
	167

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Crime.	Number.
Accessory after the fact to murder	1
Arson	2
Assault	4
Assault causing grievous bodily harm	2
Assault with intent to rob	1
Attempted carnal knowledge	1
" gross indecency	2
" procuring	3
" theft	1
Attempt to commit buggery	2
" murder	5
" rape	1
" steal	1
Bestiality	1
Bigamy	1
Breach of parole	1
Breaking, entering and stealing	38
Buggery	9
Burglary	7
Carnal knowledge of a girl under fourteen years of age	2
Cattle stealing	2
Conspiracy	5
Counterfeiting	3
Forgery	14
Gross indecency	4
Having forged bank note	1
Horse stealing	1
Indecent assault	4
Killing cattle	1
Manslaughter	34
Murder	17
Obtaining money by false pretenses	12
Perjury	2
Possessing house breaking tools	2
Possessing stolen goods	4
Procuring	9
Rape	3
Receiving stolen goods	2
Robbery	12
" with violence	26
Robbing His Majesty's mails	1
Seduction	2
Shooting with intent to murder	1
Stealing	13
" from the person	6
Theft	45
Unlawful possession of explosives	2
Uttering	9
White slavery	2
Wilful destruction of property	1
Wounding	10
" with intent	14
Total	349

ALBERTA.

Crime.	Number.
Attempt to steal	2
" murder	3
" escape	3
" procure	1
" have carnal knowledge	2
Attempted highway robbery	1
" theft from person	1
" murder and attempted suicide	1
Arson	1
Assault occasioning bodily harm	2
Burglary	3
Breaking and entering	4
Burglary and theft	1
Breaking, entering and stealing	7
Bigamy, forgery and uttering	1
Breaking, entering, safe blowing and theft	1
" " " theft and receiving	1
" " and stealing and escape	1
Carnal knowledge	4
" " and procuring	1
Cattle stealing	8
" and burglary	1
" and theft	1
Counterfeiting	1
Carnal knowledge and seduction	1
Doing grievous bodily harm with intent to disable	1
Damaging property	1
Entering and stealing	2
Forgery	6
Forgery and uttering	4
False pretenses, indecent assault and escape	1
"	2
Forgery and false pretenses	2
Fraud	1
House breaking and theft from post office	1
Horse stealing	14
Incest	4
Indecent assault	5
Illicit connection with ward	1
Living off the avails of prostitution	2
Manslaughter	5
Murder	8
Publishing and circulating obscene matter	1
Procuring	4
Procuring and living on avails of prostitution	1
Perjury	2
Rape	1
Rape and buggery	1
Robbery with violence	2
Receiving stolen property	2
" " " and escaping	1
Receiving, entering and escaping	1
Stealing	4
Stealing with violence	1
Shooting with intent to disable	1
Theft	25
Theft and escape	1
Theft and uttering	1
Theft from the person	4
Theft and breaking	1
Theft and encouraging delinquency of a child	1
Unlawful entry with intent to steal	1
Uttering	2
Wounding	1
Total	175

SASKATCHEWAN.

Crime.	Number.
Abortion	1
Arson	2
Arson, breaking and entering and stealing	1
Assault	1
Assault and theft	2
Assault and robbery	1
Assault with intent to kill	1
Assault and carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen years	1
Attempted murder	1
Bigamy	1
Breaking parole	3
Breaking and entering	4
Breaking, entering and stealing	1
Breaking, entering and escaping from custody	1
Breaking, entering, theft and horse stealing	1
Buggery	3
Burglary	1
Burglary and theft	7
Carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen years old	11
Cattle stealing	2
Cattle stealing and false pretenses	1
False pretenses	2
False pretenses and carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen years	1
Forgery	3
Forgery and uttering	2
Horse stealing	5
Horse stealing and attempted escape	1
Horse stealing and breaking parole	2
Horse stealing and theft	3
Horse stealing, theft and escaping from custody	1
Highway robbery	1
Incest	8
Indecent assault	2
Manslaughter	6
Manslaughter and attempted escape	1
Murder	13
Procuring	3
Rape	4
Robbery	1
Robbery with violence	2
Robbery and arson	1
Receiving stolen property	1
Shooting with intent to do grevious bodily harm	3
Shopbreaking and theft	1
Stealing grain	1
Theft	7
Theft and attempted murder	1
Theft and false pretenses	1
Theft and breaking parole	1
Unlawful wounding	1
Unlawful possession of explosives	2
Unlawful shooting and grevious bodily harm	1
Wounding with intent	1
Wounding with intent to maim and interfering with railway switch	1
Wounding with intent to murder	1
Total	132

DURATION OF SENTENCE.

KINGSTON.

Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under two years	3	....	3
Two years	107	2	109
Over two years and under three years	49	1	50
Three years	92	5	97
Over three years and under four years	14	....	14
Four years	35	....	35
Five years	67	5	72
Over five years and under six years	3	....	3
Six years	8	....	8
Over six years and under seven years	5	....	5
Seven years	30	4	34
Eight years	2	....	2
Over eight years and under nine years	1	....	1
Ten years	32	4	36
Twelve years	6	1	7
Fourteen years	5	....	5
Fifteen years	10	2	12
Over sixteen and under seventeen years	1	....	1
Eighteen years	1	....	1
Twenty years	13	....	13
Twenty-five years	1	....	1
Twenty-seven years	2	....	2
Twenty-eight years	1	....	1
Thirty-six years	2	....	2
Life imprisonment	44	1	45
Totals	534	25	559

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Sentence.	Male.
Two years	112
Over two years and less than three	16
Three years	91
Over three years and less than four	7
Four years	35
Over four years and less than five	4
Five years	71
Over five years and less than six	3
Six years	8
Over six years and less than seven	2
Seven years	26
Over seven years and less than eight	1
Eight years	3
Over eight years and less than nine	1
Nine years	1
Over nine years and less than ten	2
Ten years	17
Over ten years and less than eleven	3
Twelve years	5
Fourteen years	9
Fifteen years	5
Twenty years	4
Twenty-five years	3
Thirty years	1
Over thirty years and less than thirty-five	1
Life	16
Total	447

DORCHESTER.

Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Two years	58	5	63
Over two and under three	5	....	5
Three years	40	....	40
Over three and under four	6	....	6
Four years	16	....	16
Over four and under five	1	....	1
Five years	28	....	28
Over five and under six	2	....	2
Six years	6	....	6
Seven years	7	1	8
Seven years and thirty lashes	2	....	2
Over seven and under eight	3	....	3
Eight years	1	....	1
Nine years	1	....	1
Over nine and under ten	2	....	2
Ten years	13	....	13
Twelve years	4	....	4
Twelve years and forty-five lashes	1	....	1
Fourteen years	4	....	4
Fifteen years	5	....	5
Twenty years	8	....	8
Twenty-five years	3	....	3
Forty years	1	....	1
Life	12	....	12
	229	6	235

MANITOBA.

Crime.	Number.
Two years	62
Over two years and under three years	6
Three years	29
Over three years and under four years	4
Four years	6
Five years	23
Over five years and under six years	1
Six years	4
Seven years	5
Over seven years and under eight years	1
Ten years	6
Over ten years and under eleven years	1
Twelve years	3
Fourteen years	2
Over fourteen years and under fifteen years	1
Fifteen years	4
Twenty years	2
Twenty-four years	1
Life	6
Total	167

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Crime.	
Two years	90
Over two years and under three years	22
Three years	58
Over three years and under four years	9
Four years	15
Over four years and under five years	1
Five years	58
Six years	8
Seven years	20
Over seven years and under eight years	1
Eight years	2
Ten years	22
Eleven years	1
Twelve years	2
Fourteen years	1

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued*

Crime.	Number.
Fifteen years	7
Twenty years	7
Twenty-two years	1
Twenty-five years	1
Life	23
Total	349

ALBERTA.

Two years	66
Over two and under three years	5
Three years	34
Over three and under four years	1
Four years	10
Five years	19
Six years	1
Seven years	12
Ten years	5
Twelve years	1
Fourteen years	1
Fifteen years	4
Twenty-five years	1
Twenty years	2
Life	13
Total	175

SASKATCHEWAN.

Two years	38
Over two years and under three years	5
Three years	30
Over three years and under four years	2
Four years	12
Over four years and under five years	2
Five years	19
Six years	1
Over six years and under seven years	1
Seven years	2
Ten years	4
Twelve years	1
Over twelve years and under thirteen years	1
Fifteen years	6
Twenty years	1
Life	7
Total	132

OCCUPATIONS PREVIOUS TO CONVICTION.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agents	3	....	3
Animal keeper	1	....	1
Accountants	2	....	2
Bakers	7	....	7
Bank managers	2	....	2
Barbers	9	....	9
Barristers	2	....	2
Bell boy	1	....	1
Book-keepers	7	....	7
Boxmaker	1	....	1
Brakeman	1	....	1
Bricklayers	3	....	3
Butchers	7	....	7
Broom-maker	1	....	1
Boilermakers	3	....	3

KINGSTON—*Continued*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cabdriver	1	....	1
Carpenters	14	....	14
Chauffeur	4	....	4
Cigarmaker	1	....	1
Clerks	12	....	12
Commercial traveller	3	....	3
Concrete worker	1	....	1
Cooks	19	....	19
Costermonger	1	....	1
Cooper	1	....	1
Detective	1	....	1
Driver	2	....	2
Electricians	3	....	3
Engineers	9	....	9
Engraver	1	....	1
Farmers	42	....	42
Farm hands	11	....	11
Factory hand	....	1	1
Firemen	13	....	13
Fisherman	1	....	1
Fur dresser	1	....	1
Horsemen	3	....	3
Harnessmaker	4	....	4
Hotel keeper	1	....	1
Housekeepers	....	11	11
Iron workers	4	....	4
Junk dealer	1	....	1
Labourers	167	....	167
Linemen	2	....	2
Letter carrier	1	....	1
Lumberjack	1	....	1
Machinists	17	....	17
Marinefitter	1	....	1
Masons	6	....	6
Merchant	1	....	1
Millhand	1	....	1
Miners	9	....	9
Moulders	5	....	5
Nurse	....	3	3
Orderly	1	....	1
Painters	10	....	10
Pedler	1	....	1
Packer	1	....	1
Photographer	1	....	1
Plumbers	4	....	4
Policeman	1	....	1
Porters	3	....	3
Private banker	1	....	1
Printer	1	....	1
Pressman	2	....	2
Reporter	1	....	1
Railroader	2	....	2
Sailors	6	....	6
Salesmen	5	....	5
Servants	....	9	9
Shantyman	1	....	1
Shoemakers	8	....	8
Shipper	1	....	1
Spinner	2	....	2
Steamfitters	2	....	2
Storekeepers	1	1	2
Slate roofer	1	....	1
Stonecutters	9	....	9
Surveyor	1	....	1
Tailors	14	....	14
Teamsters	24	....	24
Tinsmith	1	....	1
Tanner	1	....	1
Waiters	10	....	10
Undertaker	1	....	1
Woodworker	2	....	2
Totals	534	25	559

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
Advertising agents	2
Book-keepers	7
Butchers	5
Barbers	10
Bartenders	2
Bakers	3
Bank clerks	2
Boilermakers	2
Brass finishers	2
Blacksmiths	4
Bricklayers	3
Brokers	2
Cement workers	2
Chauffeurs	5
Clerks	12
Carters	16
Carpenters	16
Cooks	6
Cigarmakers	4
Constables	2
Electricians	10
Engineers	5
Farmers	12
Farmer's hands	2
Firemen	13
Harnessmakers	2
Leather cutters	2
Lathers	2
Labourers	147
Machinists	9
Millmen	2
Painters	10
Plumbers	8
Printers	2
Pedlars	2
Post office clerks	4
Sailors	2
Sextons	2
Shoemakers	13
Stonecutters	11
Steamfitters	9
Sundry occupations	27
Travellers	4
Tinsmiths	11
Tailors	23
Teachers	2
Upholsterers	2
Waiters	2
Total	447

DORCHESTER.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Painters	2	....	2
Stonecutters	3	....	3
Barbers	6	....	6
Miners	13	....	13
Tailors	4	....	4
Nurses (trained)	2	....	2
Blacksmiths	7	....	7
Stream drivers	1	....	1
Housekeepers	....	6	6
Teamsters	11	....	11
Cooks	5	....	5
Agent	1	....	1
Carpenters	7	....	7
Firemen	7	....	7
Shoemakers	2	....	2
Telegraph operators	2	....	2
Coopers	2	....	2

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
School teachers	2	....	2
Boilermaker	1	....	1
Real estate agent	1	....	1
Doctor	1	....	1
Paint mixer	1	....	1
Bank clerk	1	....	1
Machinists	3	....	3
Millmen	2	....	2
Mechanical drawer	1	....	1
Mason	1	....	1
Wheel-wright	1	....	1
Porter	1	....	1
Plumbers	3	....	3
Laundryman	1	....	1
Brushmaker	1	....	1
Merchant	1	....	1
Commercial traveller	1	....	1
Lawyer	1	....	1
Clerks	2	....	2
Waiter	1	....	1
Baker	1	....	1
Seamen	6	....	6
Hostler	1	....	1
Barman	1	..	1
Surveyor	1	....	1
Engineer	1	....	1
News agent	1	....	1
Fishermen	2	....	2
Book agent	1	....	1
Bridge builder	1	....	1
Constable	1	....	1
Butcher	1	....	1
Steamfitters	2	....	2
Labourers	82	....	82
Farmers	20	....	20
No occupation	5	....	5
Total	229	6	235

MANITOBA.

	Male.
Barber	3
Barrister	1
Blacksmith	2
Book-keeper	3
Boxmaker	1
Brakeman	1
Cabinetmaker	2
Carpenter	7
Clerk	2
Contractor	1
Cook	9
Coremaker	1
Electrician	1
Engineer	3
Farmer	6
Fireman	4
Furniture polisher	1
Hotel clerk	1
Labourer	96
Machinist	3
Moulder	1
Painter	6
Printer	2
Shoecutter	1
Shoemaker	4
Steamfitter	1
Switchman	2
Telegraph operator	1
Waiter	1
	167

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Male.
Accountant	3
Baker	6
Barber	6
Blacksmith	6
Book-keeper	8
Broker	3
Carpenter	14
Civil engineer	2
Clerk	11
Cook	21
Contractor	2
Electrician	3
Engineer	7
Farmer	15
Fireman	10
Fisherman	3
Foreman	3
Labourer	93
Logger	5
Gardener	3
Hotel keeper	2
Ironworker	2
Machinist	4
Miner	19
Painter	2
Rancher	5
Sailor	4
Salesman	2
Shoemaker	4
Shoeblack	2
Soldier	2
Steamfitter	2
Storekeeper	3
Surveyor	2
Tailor	7
Teamster	11
Timekeeper	2
Waiter	8
Sundry occupations	42
Total	349

ALBERTA.

	Male.
Agent	4
Book-keeper	11
Butcher	3
Barber	3
Bartender	2
Car repairer	2
Carpenter	11
Cook	12
Electrician	2
Engineer	3
Farmer	32
Fireman	2
Labourer	34
Machinist	3
Miner	10
Porter	2
Painter	2
Plasterer	2
Rancher	2
Tailor	5
Teamster	7
Waiter	2
Sundry	19
Total	175

SASKATCHEWAN.

	Male.
Butcher	4
Blacksmith	5
Carpenter	6
Clerk	2
Cook	3
Engineer	6
Farmer	24
Labourer	59
Painter	2
Tailor	2
Sundry occupations	19
Total	132

NATIONALITY (PLACE OF BIRTH).

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Canada	311	13	324
England	57	2	59
United States	44	5	49
Russia	16	2	18
Austria	17	1	18
Italy	28	1	29
Scotland	10	....	10
Germany	6	....	6
Macedonia	3	....	3
Ireland	19	1	20
Bulgaria	2	....	2
Poland	3	....	3
Norway	2	....	2
Denmark	3	....	3
Belgium	1	....	1
Sweden	2	....	2
Newfoundland	2	....	2
France	4	....	4
Australia	3	....	3
Wales	1	....	1
Totals	534	25	559

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
Austria	7
Belgium	2
Canada	345
Denmark	1
England	9
Finland	1
France	3
Germany	2
Ireland	7
Italy	16
Newfoundland	3
Poland	1
Roumania	3
Russia	4
Switzerland	1
Scotland	6
Sweden	1
Spain	1
Turkey	1
United States	33
Total	447

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Canada	167	5	172
England	9	....	9
Scotland	2	....	2
American	12	1	13
Norway	1	....	1
Russia	2	....	2
Italy	11	....	11
Newfoundland	4	....	4
Ireland	3	....	2
Sweden	2	....	2
Hungary	5	....	5
West Indies	2	....	2
France	2	....	2
Belgium	2	....	2
Poland	2	....	2
Syria	1	....	1
China	1	....	1
Bermuda	1	....	1
Austria	1	....	1
Total	229	6	235

MANITOBA.

	Male.
Australia	1
Austria	44
Canada	50
England	20
Finland	7
France	1
Germany	1
Greece	2
Iceland	1
Ireland	8
Italy	9
Norway	1
Russia	6
Scotland	3
Sweden	1
Switzerland	1
United States	9
Wales	2
Total	167

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Male.
Armenia	1
Australasia	2
Austria	16
Belgium	2
Bosnia	1
Canada	98
China	20
Denmark	1
England	52
Finland	2
France	1
Germany	8
Greece	3
Ireland	14
India	14
Italy	26
Japan	4
Mexico	1
Montenegro	1
Newfoundland	2
New Zealand	1

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued*

	Male.
Norway	1
Roumania	3
Russia	8
Scotland	16
Servia	1
Spain	1
Sweden	2
Turkey	1
United States	44
Wales	1
Unknown	1
Total	349

ALBERTA.

	Male.
Canada	47
United States	41
England	29
Austria	13
Russia	9
Scotland	8
Germany	5
Ireland	4
Italy	3
Sweden	3
Denmark	3
Wales	2
France	1
Norway	1
Spain	1
Servia	1
Switzerland	1
Finland	1
China	1
South America	1
Total	175

SASKATCHEWAN.

	No.
Austria	19
Canada	52
England	11
Finland	2
Germany	7
Galicia	1
Hungary	3
Ireland	4
Italy	1
Norway	1
Russia	6
Scotland	2
Sweden	2
United States	21
Total	132

AGE.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 20 years	20	1	21
Over 20 years and under 30 years	226	10	236
" 30 " " 40 "	156	9	165
" 40 " " 50 "	67	4	71
" 50 " " 60 "	41	1	42
" 60 " " 70 "	21	.....	21
" 70 "	3	....	3
Total	534	25	559

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
Under 20 years	72
Over 20 years and less than 30	199
" 30 " " 40	99
" 40 " " 50	42
" 50 " " 60	32
" 60 " " 70	3
Total	447

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under twenty years	33	1	34
Twenty to thirty years	89	3	92
Thirty to forty	52	1	53
Forty to fifty	34	....	34
Fifty to sixty	14	1	15
Sixty to seventy	5	....	5
Seventy to eighty	2	....	2
Total	229	6	235

MANITOBA.

	Total.
Under twenty	21
Twenty and under thirty	84
Thirty and under forty	43
Forty and under fifty	12
Fifty and under sixty	6
Sixty and under seventy	1
Total	167

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Under 20 years of age	23
Over 20 years and under 30 years	158
" 30 " 40 "	109
" 40 " 50 "	37
" 50 " 60 "	16
" 60 " 70 "	4
" 70 " 80 "	1
Unknown age	1
Total	349

ALBERTA.

	Male.
Under 20 years of age	9
Over 20 years and under 30 years	79
" 30 " 40 "	55
" 40 " 50 "	23
" 50 " 60 "	5
" 60 " 70 "	4
Total	175

SASKATCHEWAN.

Under 20 years of age	7
Over 20 years and under 30 years	69
" 30 " 40 "	29
" 40 " 50 "	21
" 50 " 60 "	5
" 60 " 70 "	1
Total	132

EDUCATION.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write	474	22	496
Cannot read or write	60	3	63
Totals	534	25	559

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male
Can read and write	360
Cannot read nor write	74
Read only	13
Total	447

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write	181	6	187
Can read only	15	....	15
Cannot read nor write	33	....	33
Total	229	6	235

MANITOBA.

	Male.
Can read and write	157
Can read only	3
Cannot read nor write	7
Total	167

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Male.
Can read and write	304
Can read only	3
Cannot read or write	42
Total	349

ALBERTA.

Can read and write	157
Cannot read or write	16
Can write but not read	2
Total	175

SASKATCHEWAN.

Can read and write	92
Cannot read nor write	40
Total	132

SOCIAL HABITS.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Temperate	168	25	193
Intemperate	210	....	210
Total abstainers	156	....	156
Total	534	25	559

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
Intemperate	217
Temperate	230
Total	447

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abstainers	54	6	54
Temperate	100	5	105
Intemperate	75	1	76
Total	229	6	235

MANITOBA.

	Male.
Abstainers	20
Temperate	80
Intemperate	66
Unknown (insane)	1
	167

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Male.
Total abstainer	60
Temperate	161
Intemperate	128
Total	349

ALBERTA.

Temperate	133
Intemperate	4
Total abstainers	38
Total	175

SASKATCHEWAN.

Abstainers	31
Temperate	85
Intemperate	16
Total	132

CIVIL CONDITION.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	217	14	231
Widowed	1	2	3
Single	316	9	325
Totals	534	25	559

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
Married	111
Single	314
Widowed	22
Total	447

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	69	5	74
Single	149	1	150
Widowed	10	....	10
Divorced	1	....	1
Total	229	6	235

MANITOBA.

	Male.
Married	41
Single	125
Widower	1
Total	167

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Male.
Single	237
Married	94*
Widower	18
Total	349

* This includes three convicts who are divorced.

ALBERTA.

Married	46
Widowed	8
Single	121
Total	175

SASKATCHEWAN.

Single	84
Married	40
Widowed	8
Total	132

RACIAL.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	522	22	544
Indian	....	1	1
Negro	12	2	14
Total	534	25	559

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
Coloured	2
White	445
Total	447

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	206	5	211
Coloured	23	1	24
Total	229	6	235

MANITOBA.

	Male.
White	165
Coloured	2
Total	167

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Male.
Coloured	6
East Indian	14
Indian	15
" half-breed	5
Mongolian	24
White	285
Total	349

ALBERTA.

White	159
Coloured	10
Indian	2
Half-breed Indian	3
Mongolian	1
Total	175

SASKATCHEWAN.

White	120
Half-breed	6
Indian	2
Coloured	4
Total	132

PARDONS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Carl Dullman	Causing an explosion likely to endanger life.	Welland.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Pageau, Wilfrid	Theft	Quebec.

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
David Illvin *alias* Irvin	Stealing from I.C.R.	Sydney, N.S.
John Conway	" "	"

MANITOBA.

(None.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Martsam, Dominick	Wounding with intent to murder	Vancouver.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Frank Cotton	Theft and forfeiture of parole license	MacLeod, Alta.

SASKATCHEWAN.

(None.)

DEATHS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Guiseppe Greco	Murder	Hamilton.
James Harris	Shooting with intent	Montreal.
Chas. Bourke	Counterfeiting	Lindsay.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Allan, James	Burglary	Montreal.
Bergeron, Emile	Shopbreaking and theft	"
Contant, Hector	Housebreaking and theft	"
Dansereau, Arthur	Receiving stolen goods	Quebec
Holden, James	Robbery	Montreal.
L'Heureux, Joseph	Shopbreaking and theft	"
Rogers, Charles Howard	Theft as servant	"
Trepanier, Hormidas	Manslaughter	Three Rivers.
Thomas, William B.	Conspiracy to defraud	St. Francis.

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Silas H. Clarke	Shooting with intent to do bodily harm	Summerside, P.E.I.
William Webb	Buggery	Halifax, N.S.
James Lockard	Breaking and entering	St. John, N.B.
(*) Joseph Kojas or Regdos	Manslaughter	Sydney, N.S.

(*) Committed suicide.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Reid, R. J.	Permitting a prisoner charged with murder to escape.	Winnipeg, Man.
Stephens, F. C. *alias* Hawkins	Burglary: escape from penitentiary	Winnipeg, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Gin, *alias* Kim, *alias* Ung Wing	Breaking and entering	Vancouver.
Thompson, Clarence	Stealing with violence	Vancouver.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
James Ford	Forgery	Edmonton, Alta.
Benjamin Wunneade	Burglary	Grouard, Alta.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
C. Gilbert Montrose	Burglary	Prince Albert.
John Peter Hanson	Murder	Battleford.

INSANE

KINGSTON.

Name.	Date of Admission.	From whence received.				How disposed of.				Remaining under treatment.
		Kingston.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	Discharged cured	Improved to resume work	Transferred to Provincial asylum.	Died.	
Whitty, J.	14- 4-'14	1								1
Jones, T.	15- 4-'14	1								1
Bennett, E.	22- 4-'14	1						1		
Tierney, T.	23- 4-'14	1								1
Gowans, J.	1- 5-'14	1								1
Traczewski, C.	12- 5-'14	1					1			
Marshall, S.	23- 5-'14	1								1
Jones, W.	9- 7-'14	1						1		
Smith, F.	4- 9-'14	1								1
Dougherty, P.	9-11-'14	1								1
Lupien, F.	25-11-'14		1							1
Luparello, F.	4-12-'14				1					1
Whitney, S.	12- 1-'15	1								1
Rossi, G.	21- 1-'15		1					1		
Dunn, J.	22- 2-'15	1								1
Price H.	3- 3-'15	1								1
Henderson, T.	12- 3-'15	1								1
Harris, Jos.	16- 1-'13		1						1	
McDonal, J.	23- 3-'15	1								1
Totals		15	3		1		1	3	1	14

H. W. WILSON,
Hospital Nurse.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Remark.
Lupien Ferdinand.	Attempt to commit gross indecency.	2 years.	Removed to Kingston 25/11/14.

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Remarks.
George Anderson	Breaking, entering and stealing.	5 years.	Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary, February 11, 1913 and transferred to the Provincial Asylum at St. John, N.B., Jan. 21, 1915.
Roy Oakes	Breaking, entering, and stealing.	5 "	Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary, Oct. 10, 1911. Transferred to the Provincial Asylum at St. John, N.B., March 16, 1915.
Giovanni Rossi	Manslaughter	25 "	Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary, Sept. 30, 1912. Transferred to the Provincial Asylum at St. John, N.B., March 16, 1915.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Remarks.
Byznar, G.....	Housebreaking and theft.....	6 years.	Transferred to asylum, Selkirk, Aug. 22, 1912.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Cebar, Louis, *alias* Alfred Barr.....	Assault	New Westminster.....

ALBERTA.

(None.)

SASKATCHEWAN.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Remarks.
Lloyd Atz...	Attempted murder.....	10 years ...	Transferred to provincial asylum, Nov. 23, 1914.
Wasyl Ewaniuk.....	Murder.....	Life	" "

PUNISHMENTS.

KINGSTON.

Punishment.	No. of times Administered.	No. of Convicts Punished.
Remission forfeited..	260	169
Punishment cell..	101	74
Reduced rations..	69	50
Deprived of library..	2	2
Shackled to cell gate..	48	36
Confined in isolated ward..	39	37
Corporal punishment per Court sentence.. ..	10	10
Deprived of writing privilege..	4	4
Number of convicts who received one or more of the above punishments..		255
Number who received no punishment..		533
Number of convicts in custody during the year..		788

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Mode of Punishment.

Corporal punishment by Court (whip)	3
Corporal punishment (leather paddle)	3
Deprived of bed	103
Deprived of remission	237
Dungeon	44
Isolated cells, bread and water	56
Punishment cells	73
Remission forfeited	112
Shackled to cell door	3
Convicts punished during the year	224
" not punished during the year	382
" in custody during the year	606

DORCHESTER.

Mode of punishment.	No. of times Administered.	No. of Convicts Punished.
Punishment cell	60	33
Punishment cell, shackled to cell gate working hours	2	2
Shackled to cell gate working hours	29	19
Deprived of remission	192	78
Deprived of books	6	6
Bread and water	227	97
To wear Oregon boot	1	1
Number of convicts punished		124
Number of convicts not punished		224
Total		348

MANITOBA.

Mode of Punishment.	Number of Times Administered.	Number of Convicts Punished.
Bread and water, 3 meals, with hard bed	9	6
" " 6 " " "	11	10
" " 9 " " "	3	3
" " 9 " " " and hands shackled to cell gate during working hours	9	5
Bread and water, 12 meals, with hard bed and hands shackled to cell gate during working hours	1	1
Bread and water, 15 meals, with hard bed	2	1
Bread and water, 15 meals, with hard bed and hands shackled to cell gate during working hours	2	1
Bread and water, 21 meals, with hard bed	2	2
Bread and water, 21 meals, with hard bed and hands shackled to cell gate during working hours	8	6
Hard bed	6	4
Loss of remission	95	50
Probation extended	15	15
Library privileges forfeited temporarily	12	9
Solitary confinement	4	4
Deprived of light in cell	2	1
Corporal punishment (per Court order)	4	4
" " (per paddle)	2	2
Number of convicts who failed to earn full remission (exclusive of above)		21
Number of convicts who received one or more punishments		75
" " " no punishment		184
" " in custody during the year		259

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mode of Punishment.	Number of Times Administered.	Number of Convicts to Whom Administered.
Bread and water diet	83	58
Punishment cells	91	45
Remission forfeited	37	35
Probation time extended	3	3
Deprived of privileges	10	9
Application of hose	2	2
Smuggled money forfeited	1	1
Number of convicts who received one or more punishments		110
" " " no punishment		424
" " in custody during the year		534

ALBERTA.

Mode of Punishment.	Number of Times Administered.	Number of Convicts Punished.
Remission forfeited	123	59
Probation extended	16	13
Punishment cell	34	21
Shackled to gate of punishment cell	80	39
Bread and water diet	117	62
Hard bed	7	7
Ball and chain	3	3
Confined to cell	1	1
Number of convicts who received one or more punishments		98
" " " no punishment		206
" " in custody during the year		304

SASKATCHEWAN.

Nature of Punishment.	Number of Times Administered.	Number of Convicts. Punished.
Bread and water diet	35	23
" " " and loss of remission	2	2
" diet and deprived of reading matter	1	1
Isolated cell	3	3
Oregon boot	1	1
Punishment cell, on bread and water	28	15
Punishment cell and probation term extended	4	4
Punishment cell and remission forfeited	8	6
Remission forfeited	8	8
Punishment cell and Oregon boot	2	2
Paddled (surgeon in attendance) and remission forfeited	1	1
Corporal punishment (as per Court sentence)	6	5
Number of convicts who received one or more punishments		71
" " " no punishment		112
" " in custody during the year		183

ACCIDENTS.

KINGSTON.

(None.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Date.	Name.	Where employed.	Nature of accident.	Cause of accident.	Days in hospital.
1914.					
Sept. 25.	Rogers, Chas. H...	Driving a team ...	Contusions all over the body, a leg especially.	Horses ran away.	13 days.

DORCHESTER.

(None.)

MANITOBA.

Date.	Name.	Where employed.	Nature of accident.	Cause of accident.	Remarks.
1914.					
May 18.	Reid, R. J...	Corner of N.W. bastion.	Falling from scaffold.	Breaking of scaffold.	Injuries.
" 18.	Stephens, F. C., *alias* Hawkins.	" "	" "	"	"

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Date.	Days in hospital.	Nature of accident.
McDougall.	Sept. 30, 1914	14	Injury to back from fall from scaffolding.
Aeneas	Dec. 23, 1914	21	Fell from wagon and was run over.
Tom Sing	Feb. 2, 1915	20	Struck in abdomen by handle of winch.

ALBERTA.

Date.	Name.	Where employed.	Nature of accident.	Cause of accident.	Days in hospital
Aug. 8, 1914...	Wm. Lindstrom.	Blacksmith shop..	Eyeball pierced by piece of steel.	Steel chip from hammer flew into the eye.	20 days.
Dec. 8, 1914...	E. H. Gibbons..	Mason gang	Eye burned by putty lime.	Plaster falling from trowel while plastering a ceiling.	78 days.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Date.	Name.	Where employed.	Nature of accident.	Cause of accident.	Days in hospital.
Jan. 4, 1915....	Thomas A. Wood.	Farm	Fractured collar-bone.	Fell off load of wood.	42 days.

CREEDS.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total
Church of England	113	7	120
Roman Catholic	178	11	189
Methodist	105	5	110
Presbyterian	70	....	70
Baptist	24	1	25
Lutheran	13	1	14
Congregationalist	2	....	2
Salvation Army	3	....	3
Hebrew	7	....	7
Christian Scientist	1	....	1
Greek Catholic	15	....	15
Unknown	1	....	1
Disciple	1	....	1
Materialist	1	....	1
Total	534	25	559

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
Roman Catholic	377
Anglicans	27
Presbyterians	14
Lutherans	7
Methodists	6
Baptists	2
Congregational	2
Unitarians	1
Unclassed	4
Jewish	7
Total	447

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Roman Catholics	97	3	100
Church of England	51	1	52
Baptist	42	1	43
Methodist	14	....	14
Presbyterian	21	1	22
Congregational	2	....	2
Lutheran	1	....	1
Greek Catholic	1	....	1
Total	229	6	235

MANITOBA.

Roman Catholic	87
Church of England	30
Presbyterian	19
Methodist	13
Lutheran	10
Baptist	4
Greek Catholic	2
Unitarian	1
No creed	1
Total	167

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Male.
Roman Catholic	108
Church of England	64
Presbyterian	43
Methodist	39
Buddhist	20
Lutheran	11
Baptist	12
Greek Catholic	22
Jewish	2
Salvation Army	2
Congregational	1
Sikh	13
Reformed Episcopal	1
Mohammedan	3
Brahmin	1
No creed	7
Total	349

ALBERTA.

Roman Catholic	47
Presbyterian	36
Church of England	31
Methodist	23
Baptist	15
Lutheran	13
Congregational	2
United Brethern	2
Greek Catholic	4
Mormon	1
Jewish	1
Total	175

SASKATCHEWAN.

Church of England	16
Presbyterian	24
Methodist	13
Baptist	7
Lutheran	15
Roman Catholic	53
Greek Catholic	1
Mennonite	2
Seventh Day Adventist	1
Total	132

ESCAPES.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Remarks.
Victor Szymonski	Robbery with violence	10 years.	Escaped Aug 20, 1914, returned Oct. 2.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Remark.
Lapointe, Oscar.....	Shopbreaking and theft	25 months....	Escaped July 30, and captured the same day.

DORCHESTER.

(None.)

MANITOBA.

Date.	Name.	Remarks.
April 18, 1914..	Byznar, G.....	Escaped from Selkirk Asylum, was recaptured and returned to Selkirk, July 27, 1914.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(None.)

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.	Term.
*John Powell.....	Procuring.....	Edmonton, Alta....	3 years.....
*Douglas Brown.	Entering and stealing.....	Medicine Hat.....	2 years.....

* Both men recaptured and returned to prison within 10 minutes.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Date.	Name.	Term.	Remarks.
August 4, 1914.....	George Hughes, *alias* George Chapman..	3 years.	Recaptured next day.

APPENDIX H.

LABOUR STATISTICS.

KINGSTON.

Department.	Days.	Rate. Cents.	Amount.
Chief keeper	603	30	$ 180 90
Bakery	1,913	30	573 85
Blacksmith	8,510	30	2,553 05
Carpenter	2,854	30	856 20
Broom	396	30	118 86
Change room	5,830	30	1,748 95
Engineer	5,783	30	1,734 90
Farm	8,613	30	2,583 90
Hospital	1,823	30	546 80
Mason	4,035	30	1,210 50
Printing	913	30	274 80
Quarry	8,364	30	2,509 25
Shoe	6,747	30	2,024 05
Steward	7,011	30	2,103 30
Tailor	12,241	30	3,672 30
Stone cutting	12,197	30	4,659 25
Stone pile	31,181	30	9,354 31
Tin and paint	2,236	30	670 95
Wing and cells	9,719	30	2,915 70
Female	6,102	20	1,220 40
Total			$ 41,512 22

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Department.	Days.	Rate. Cents.	Amount.
Blacksmiths	4,371	30	$ 1,311 30
Bookbindery	584	30	175 20
Bakery	1,683	30	504 90
Carpenters	6,405	30	1,921 50
Change room	6,236	30	1,870 80
Clerical staff	742	30	222 60
Dormitories	10,314	30	3,094 20
Engineers	8,314	30	2,494 20
Excavation	1,413	30	423 90
Farm, piggery and stables	6,281	30	1,884 30
Hospital orderlies	1,118	30	335 40
Librarians	603	30	180 90
Masons	15,612	30	4,683 60
Messengers	1,029	30	308 70
Ornamental grounds	909	30	272 70
Quarry	5,803	30	1,740 90
Steward	8,325	30	2,497 50
Shoe shop	6,229	30	1,868 70
Snow shoveling	352	30	105 60
Cutting and packing ice	692	30	207 60
Shoveling coal and sand	836	30	250 80
Sewerage	217	30	65 10
Stonebreakers	3,285	30	985 50
Stonecutters	11,472	30	3,441 60
Tailors	7,727	30	2,318 10
Tinsmiths	2,402	30	720 60
Teamsters, hauling freight, etc	1,129	30	338 70
Yard cleaners	1,557	30	467 10
Various occupations	582	30	174 60
	116,222		$ 34,866 60

DORCHESTER.

Department.	Days.	Rate. Cents.	Amount.
Prison and hospital orderlies	707	30	$212 10
Maintainence of buildings	302	30	90 60
Cutting stone	2,291	30	687 30
Interment	4	30	1 20
Grading stockade	368	30	110 40
Cutting ice	60	30	18 00
Farm	4,327	30	1,298 10
Breaking stone	13,681	30	4,104 30
Quarry	2,260	30	678 00
Masons	2,887	30	866 10
Farm stables and piggery	3,985	30	1,195 50
Sewage tanks	1,649	30	494 70
Power house and machine shop	2,514	30	754 20
Yard	2,418	30	725 40
Wings and cells	5,447	30	1,634 10
Shoe shop	2,757	30	827 10
Change room, laundry and barbers	2,754	30	826 20
Kitchen and bakery	2,617	30	785 10
Blacksmith	2,464	30	739 20
Carpenter	4,401	30	1,320 30
Tailor	4,695	30	1,408 50
Female prison	1,057	20	211 40
Total			$ 18,987 80

MANITOBA.

Industrial Department—	Days.	Rate. Cents.	Amount.
Change room	1,255	30	376 40
Steward	1,566	30	469 85
Baker	622	30	186 60
Tailor	5,032	30	1,509 60
Shoe	2,462	30	838 57
Mason	12,644	30	3,793 13
Carpenter	2,107	30	632 10
Engineer	2,543	30	763 05
Blacksmith	537	30	161 15
Farm	5,620	30	1,685 95
Hospital	620	30	186 00
Bookbindery	66	30	19 65
Customers	234	30	70 35
Maintenance of buildings—			
Main hall and offices	950	30	285 00
Chapels and library	642	30	192 60
Prison orderlies	7,700	30	2,310 00
Surroundings	1,450	30	435 00
Basement orderlies	330	30	99 00
Barbers	400	30	120 00
Working expense—			
Hauling freight, etc	300	30	90 00
Sawing wood	120	30	36 00
Extra gangs "odd jobs"	750	30	225 00
Lands, buildings and walls—			
Quarry	120	30	36 00
Total	48,070		$ 14,421 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Days.	Rate. Cents.	Amount.
Bakery	1,209	30	$ 362 70
Blacksmith	3,986	30	1,195 80
Carpenter	2,920	30	876 15
Shoeshop	4,780	30	1,434 00
Tailor	5,874	30	1,762 20
Farm	7,753	30	2,326 05
Brickyard	2,047	30	614 25

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

	Days.	Ratet. Cents.	Amount.
Laundry and barbershop	5,363	30	1,608 90
Clerical staff	789	30	236 85
General library	638	30	191 55
Halls	605	30	181 65
Chapels	303	30	90 90
New piggery	680	30	204 00
Prison wing and new temporary cells	14,009	30	4,202 70
Steward	5,025	30	1,507 65
Hospital orderlies	609	30	182 85
New east wing	9,362	30	2,808 75
Quarry	16,098	30	4,829 55
Ornamental grounds	913	30	274 05
Fencing	215	30	64 50
New road	578	30	173 40
Maintenance of heating	380	30	114 00
" buildings	591	30	177 45
Glen sewer	8,487	30	2,546 10
Sand pit	321	30	96 30
Water supply	34	30	10 20
Total	93,575		$ 28,072 50

ALBERTA.

Department.	Days.	Rate. Cents.	Amount.
Engineer	3,791	30	1,187 30
Carpenter	4,608	30	1,382 40
Blacksmith	2,475	30	742 65
Mason	8,401	30	2,520 30
Coal mine	4,484	30	1,345 20
Shoemaker	1,917	30	575 10
Brickmaking	3,440	30	1,032 15
Farm	3,344	30	1,003 20
Bakery	871	30	261 30
Steward	2,622	30	786 60
Laundry	3,381	30	1,014 30
Tailor	3,339	30	1,001 70
Clerks	1,252	30	375 60
Total	43,926		$ 13,177 80

SASKATCHEWAN.

Department.	Days.	Rate. Cents.	Amount.
Farm	2,316	30	$ 694 80
Steward	2,739	30	821 70
Shoemaker	1,161	30	348 30
Cells and wing	1,504	30	451 20
Labour gang	4,009	30	1,202 70
Carpenter	3,910	30	1,173 00
Electrician	1,358	30	407 40
Brickmaker	3,041	30	912 30
Mason	4,373	30	1,311 90
Change room	1,492	30	447 60
Tailor	2,192	30	657 60
Engineer	1,421	30	426 30
Library and chapel	229	30	68 70
Total	29,745		$ 8,923 60

APPENDIX I.—PER CAPITA COST.

KINGSTON.

Average Population, 530.

Head of Service.	Supplies on hand March 31 1914.	Expenditure.	Prison products. used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand March 31, 1915.	Net cost.	Per capita cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	2,645 68	105,990 78	304 77	108,941 23	2,438 71	106,502 52	200 95
Maintenance of convicts	10,212 84	33,092 81	3,012 66	46,318 31	11,117 22	35,201 09	66 42
Discharge expenses	1,782 12	3,582 87		5,364 99	1,949 83	3,415 16	6 44
Working expenses	6,741 80	20,451 32		27,193 12	2,094 37	25,098 75	47 36
Industries	18,500 77	17,757 28		36,258 05	20,305 39	15,952 66	30 10
Land, buildings and equipment	8,020 82	9,632 26		17,653 08	8,039 25	9,613 83	18 14
Miscellaneous		1,404 78		1,404 78		1,404 78	2 65
	47,904 03	191,912 10	3,317 43	243,133 56	45,944 77	197,188 79	

Net cost	$ 197,188 79
Deduct for Revenue	15,433 72
	181,755 07
Net cost per capita	342 93

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Average Population, 417.

Head of Service.	Supplies on hand March 31, 1914.	Expenditure.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand March 31, 1915.	Net cost.	Per capita cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	734 40	86,709 75	213 84	87,657 99	1,744 29	85,913 70	206 03
Maintenance of convicts	6,585 36	23,119 38	4,865 94	34,570 68	5,059 76	29,510 92	70 77
Discharge expenses	699 43	2,431 22		3,130 65	1,409 92	1,720 73	4 13
Working expenses	13,954 68	24,169 69		38,124 37	11,574 08	26,550 29	63 67
Industries	6,556 15	9,287 86		15,844 01	8,629 21	7,214 80	17 30
Land, buildings and equipment	2,753 12	18,431 14		21,184 26	4,469 23	16,715 03	40 08
Miscellaneons		506 59		506 59		506 59	1 21
	31,283 14	164,655 63	5,079 78	201,018 55	32,886 49	168,132 06	

Net cost	$ 168,132 06
Deduct revenue	5,180 07
	162,951 99
Net cost per capita	390 77

DORCHESTER.

Average population 225.

Head of service.	Supplies on hand March 31, 1914.	Expenditure.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand March 31, 1915.	Net cost.	Per capita cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	1,449 48	56,316 90	211 26	57,977 64	1,478 85	56,498 79	251 11
Maintenance of convicts	4,765 85	12,638 90	3,109 72	20,514 47	4,110 28	16,404 19	72 91
Discharge expenses	746 01	1,565 08	.....	2,311 09	748 39	1,562 70	6 94
Working expenses	1,562 26	10,629 88	.....	12,192 14	1,572 97	10,619 17	47 20
Industries	1,494 54	5,010 17	.....	6,504 71	2,213 50	4,291 21	19 07
Land, buildings & equipment	2,803 18	9,449 88	.....	12,253 06	3,565 84	8,687 22	38 61
Miscellaneous	.....	265 05	.....	265 05	.....	265 05	1 18
	12,821 32	95,875 86	3,320 98	112,018 16	13,689 83	98,328 33	.....

Net cost	$98,328 33
Deduct revenue	6,749 27
	91,579 06
Net cost per capita	407 02

MANITOBA.

Average population 162.

Head of service.	Supplies on hand March 31, 1914.	Expenditure.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand March 31, 1915.	Net cost.	Per capita cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	962 17	46,956 25	109 29	48,027 71	1,194 24	46,833 47	289 09
Maintenance of convicts	2,056 72	10,154 31	1,096 12	13,307 15	2,415 16	10,891 99	67 23
Discharge expenses	1,054 89	1,882 60	.....	2,937 49	511 22	2,426 27	14 98
Working expenses	3,985 19	9,507 18	.....	13,492 37	3,822 96	9,669 41	59 69
Industries	1,927 24	3,948 86	.....	5,876 10	2,034 41	3,841 69	23 71
Land, buildings & equipment	1,758 32	6,850 77	.....	8,609 09	2,447 66	6,161 43	38 03
Miscellaneous	.....	1,127 82	.....	1,127 82	.....	1,127 82	6 96
	11,744 53	80,427 79	1,205 41	93,377 73	12,425 65	80,952 08	.....

Net cost	$80,952 08
Deduct revenue	8,042 23
	72,909 85
Net cost per capita	450 06

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Average population 355.

Head of service.	Supplies on hand March 31, 1914.	Expenditure.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand March 31, 1915.	Net cost.	Per capita cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	1,744 97	67,131 11	205 86	69,081 94	2,360 69	66,721 25	187 95
Maintenance of convicts	4,393 20	22,531 22	2,320 80	29,245 22	6,405 00	22,840 22	64 34
Discharge expenses	942 99	3,573 48		4,516 47	1,154 74	3,361 73	9 48
Working expenses	5,686 40	10,052 41		15,738 81	4,487 04	11,251 77	31 69
Industries	903 92	2,725 88		3,629 80	800 66	2,829 14	7 97
Land, buildings and equipment	710 78	24,888 97		25,599 75	1,070 55	24,529 20	69 09
Miscellaneous		383 63		383 63		383 63	1 08
	14,382 26	131,286 70	2,526 66	148,195 62	16,278 68	131,916 94	

Net cost	$ 131,916 94
Deduct revenue	3,625 54
	$ 128,291 40
Net cost per capita	361 38

ALBERTA.

Average population 175.

Head of service.	Supplies on hand March 31, 1914.	Expenditure.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand March 31, 1915.	Net cost.	Per capita cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	1,545 39	54,128 97	167 05	55,841 41	1,534 13	54,307 28	310 33
Maintenance of convicts	2,580 94	12,602 00	528 13	15,711 07	3,064 56	12,646 51	72 27
Discharge expenses	784 72	3,313 25		4,097 97	493 16	3,604 81	20 60
Working expenses	578 01	4,885 31	745 04	6,208 36	491 51	5,716 85	32 67
Industries	1,030 90	4,594 42		5,625 32	1,508 40	4,116 92	23 53
Land, buildings and equipment	7,692 33	19,771 75		27,464 08	6,882 73	20,581 35	117 61
Miscellaneous		1,212 33		1,212 33		1,212 33	6 93
	14,212 29	100,508 03	1,440 22	116,160 54	13,974 49	102,186 05	

Net cost	$ 102,186 05
Deduct revenue	4,692 96
	$ 97,493 09
Net cost per capita	557 10

SASKATCHEWAN.

Average population 125.

Head of service.	Supplies on hand March 31, 1914.	Expenditure.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand March 31, 1915.	Net cost.	Per capita cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	1,305 43	42,370 72	508 91	44,185 06	1,568 43	42,616 63	340 93
Maintenance of convicts	2,147 89	10,194 25	1,017 82	13,359 96	2,591 40	10,768 56	86 15
Discharge expenses	803 38	1,282 99		2,086 37	639 50	1,446 87	11 57
Working expenses	1,807 98	12,686 82		14,494 80	5,040 74	9,454 06	75 63
Industries	5,038 83	6,358 32		11,397 15	558 55	10,838 60	86 71
Land, buildings and equipment	3,198 62	18,512 78		21,711 40	5,705 44	16,005 96	128 05
Miscellaneous		136 35		136 35		136 35	1 09
	14,302 13	91,542 23	1,526 73	107,371 09	16,104 06	91,267 03	

Net cost	$	91,267 03
Deduct revenue		3,314 14
		87,952 89
Net cost per capita		703 62

APPENDIX J.—REVENUE STATEMENT.

SUMMARY OF REVENUE.

Kingston	$ 15,433 72
St. Vincent de Paul	5,180 07
Dorchester	6,749 27
Manitoba	8,042 23
British Columbia	3,625 54
Alberta	4,692 96
Saskatchewan	3,314 14
Total	$ 47,037 93

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

KINGSTON.

	$ cts.
E. J. Adams—	
Meals	0 25
G. O. Aiken—	
Sundries, tailor shop	8 83
Sundries, shoe shop	30 70
Sundries, carpenter shop	4 74
Sundries, tin and paint shop	9 86
Meals	26 79
Sundry items	1 56
	82 48
R. Aiken—	
Sundries, tailor shop	0 99
Sundries, shoe shop	4 92
Sundries, carpenter shop	0 63
Pork	15 40
Sundries, hospital dept	1 05
Sundry items	0 24
	23 23
W. G. Ainsley—	
Straw	14 18
Alberta Penitentiary—	
Printing dept	58 80
Key and gun safes	128 61
Books	2 48
Brooms	69 85
	259 74
Geo. Amey—	
Hay	13 98
R. G. Andrews—	
Cinders	0 10
W. P. Archibald—	
Meals	1 38
Sundries, small items	0 26
	1 64
J. Ashley—	
Cinders	0 15
A. Atkins—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 12
Sundries, shoe shop	7 70
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 85
Sundries, blacksmith shop	0 66
Sundries, hospital dept	1 50
Printing dept	3 44
Sundry items	1 66
	18 93
W. Babcock—	
Sundries, shoe dept	0 92
Sundries, carpenter shop	4 62
Sundries, tin and paint shop	4 58
Sundries, farm	2 55
Sundries, hospital	1 45
Sundry items	0 30
	14 42
R. Baiden—	
Cinders	1 90
A. Barr—	
Sundries, shoe shop	0 48
Meals	1 25
	1 73

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
11th Battalion—	
Sundries, tailor shop	28 95
Sundries, shoe shop	52 75
Dummy bayonets	11 35
	93 05
C. Baylie—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 48
Sundries, tin and paint	1 48
Meals	2 00
Sundry items	0 94
	5 90
P. Beaupre—	
Sundries, tailor shop	4 26
Sundries, shoe shop	10 00
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 81
Sundries, blacksmith shop	0 97
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 13
Meals	6 78
Sundries, farm	1 75
Sundries, hospital dept	3 70
Sundries, laundry dept	1 52
Sundry items	1 33
	34 25
C. Bedore—	
Straw	5 71
H. S. Begg—	
Sundries, tailor shop	5 30
Sundries, shoe shop	1 17
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 45
Sundries, farm	0 65
Laundry room	1 46
Sundry items	0 40
	11 43
J. Bennett—	
Sundries, tailor shop	11 12
Sundries, shoe shop	8 34
Sundries, carpenter shop	0 29
Sundries, farm	2 05
Sundry items	1 51
	23 31
J. Berrigan—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 77
Sundries, shoe shop	11 51
Sundries, carpenter shop	10 99
Sundries, tin and paint shop	3 24
Meals	23 80
Sundries, farm	2 13
Sundries, hospital dept	1 75
Sundries, broom dept	1 09
Sundry items	1 06
	57 34
Capt. Birmingham—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	5 00
Binder Twine Department, sundry customers—	
Binder twine	904 52

	$ cts.
P. Bird—	
Sundries, shoe dept	2 32
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 79
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 27
Meals	1 00
Sundries, farm	1 18
Sundry items	1 73
	11 29
C. Bostridge—	
Sundries, tailor shop	4 47
Sundries, shoe shop	13 58
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 43
Sundries, tin and paint dept	2 62
Sundries, hospital dept	4 80
Sundry items	2 93
	31 83
W. Bourke—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 00
Sundries, tin and paint dept	3 45
Meals	5 13
Sundry items	2 20
	12 78
T. W. Bowie—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 27
Sundries, shoe shop	4 08
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 65
Meals	6 50
Sundries, farm	1 31
Sundry items	1 18
	16 99
British Columbia Penitentiary—	
Sundries, printing department	63 84
Brooms	123 00
Whisks	32 18
Books	2 48
Barriers	4,224 50
	4,446 00
J. Brown—	
Sundries, shoe dept	6 22
Meals	3 40
Sundries, brooms	1 51
Sundry items	1 16
	12 29
R. Bryant—	
Sundry items	0 97
T. F. Bourke—	
Straw	8 40
R. J. Burns—	
Sundries, tailor shop	9 36
Sundries, shoe dept	4 45
Sundries, carpenter shop	84 72
Sundries, tin and paint dept	4 14
Sundry items	3 32
	105 99

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
R. J. Bushell—	
Sundries, farm	13 33
W. Calvert—	
Sundries, tailor shop	4 13
Sundries, shoe shop	4 15
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 63
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 32
Sundries, farm	17 03
Sundries, hospital	1 55
Sundry items	0 20
Sundries, broom dept	0 88
	31 89
Canada Cement Co.—	
Condemned articles	429 30
J. Campbell—	
Sundries, farm	8 33
R. A. Caughey—	
Sundries, tailor shop	6 29
Sundries, shoe shop	5 32
Meals	3 55
Sundries, farm	1 28
Condemned articles	1 18
Sundries, broom dept	1 03
Laundry	7 14
Sundry items	1 82
	27 61
H. Clark—	$ cts.
Sundries, shoe shop	8 13
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 07
Meals	4 16
Sundry items	1 25
	15 61
R. Clark—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 30
Sundries, shoe shop	7 42
Sundries, carpenter shop	12 91
Sundries, tin and paint shop	11 60
Sundries, engineer dept	1 29
Meals	9 49
Sundry items	2 85
	46 86
T. N. Clark—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 21
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 58
Sundry items	0 97
	5 76
Thos. Clark—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 18
Sundries, engineer dept	1 57
Meals	2 00
Sundry items	0 36
	6 11
W. W. Cook—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	11 45
Sundries, farm	2 00
Sundry items	0 45
	13 90
R. Corby—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 82
Sundries, shoe shop	2 46
Sundries, carpenter shop	5 41
Condemned articles	0 10
	10 79
R. R. Creighton—	
Sundries, tailor shop	6 52
Sundries, shoe shop	2 61
Sundries, carpenter shop	20 58
Sundries, tin and paint shop	3 44
Sundries, farm	2 60
Sundries, hospital	1 65
Laundry	18 09
Razor honed	0 10
	55 59
D. Curtis—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 26
Sundries, carpenter shop	5 76
Meals	7 50
Cinders	0 70
Pasture	2 00
	17 22
T. Davidson—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 08
Sundries, carpenter shop	13 56
Sundries, tin and paint shop	20 30
Sundries, farm	2 75
Condensed articles	1 75
Sundry items	1 80
	42 24
R. M. Davis—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 62
Sundries, shoe shop	9 79
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 15
Sundries, blacksmith shop	0 53
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 39
Sundries, farm	1 00
Condemned articles	1 70
Sundry items	1 75
	18 93
A. Day—	
Stone shop	3 75
W. H. Derry—	
Sundries, tailor shop	5 19
Sundries, shoe shop	4 96
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 98
Sundries, hospital	2 35
	15 48

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
G. A. Dillon—	
Envelopes printed	6 29
S. Donaldson—	
Sundries, shoe shop	9 47
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 04
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 22
Sundry items	1 65
	14 38
J. Donaghue—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 65
Sundries, farm	3 10
Sundries, hospital	1 10
Sundry items	1 66
	7 51
Dorchester Penitentiary—	
Sundries, tailor shop	43 80
Condemned articles	209 00
Printing	71 41
Brooms	53 85
Beds	1,210 00
	1,588 06
R. Dowsley—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 83
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 04
Sundries, farm	0 75
Sundry items	1 40
	5 02
F. Doyle—	
Sundries, tailor shop	9 89
Sundries, shoe shop	21 49
Sundries, carpenter shop	7 09
Sundries, blacksmith	1 62
Sundries, tin and paint shop	8 31
Meals	7 36
Sundry farm	3 35
Sundry hospital	3 15
Laundry	1 93
Sundry items	1 30
	65 49
J. Doyle—	
Sundries, hospital	0 20
P. S. Duffy—	
Meals	1 48
Sundries, shoe shop	0 46
	1 94
J. T. Eves—	
Sundries, farm	6 75
Miss Fahey—	
Sundries, hospital	1 90
Laundry	8 42
Sundry items	0 93
	11 25
J. Fegg—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 12
Meals	10 00
Sundry items	2 62
	13 74
C. Fenning—	
Sundries, shoe shop	9 70
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 50
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 30
Meals	13 39
Sundry items	1 33
	27 22
H. Filson—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 43
Sundries, carpenter shop	7 05
Sundries, tin and paint shop	4 45
Sundry items	1 92
	16 85
W. Fisher—	
Sundries, farm	7 84
Cinders	2 15
	9 99
J. R. Forster—	
Sundries, shoe shop	19 30
Sundries, carpenter shop	14 51
Sundries, tin and paint shop	6 39
Meals	3 50
Sundry items	3 69
	47 39
Mrs. Forsythe—	
Rent	48 00
T. Fowler—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 91
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 97
Sundries, blacksmith dept.	1 63
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 59
Meals, etc	16 11
Sundries, farm	3 60
Sundries, hospital	2 40
Plants	0 10
Broom shop	0 54
	35 85
R. J. Free—	
Hay	12 00
A. Garland—	
Sundries, shoe shop	7 83
Sundries, carpenter shop	7 67
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 97
Sundries, engineer dept.	1 37
Meals, etc	2 30
Sundries, farm	1 90
Sundries, hospital	4 10
Sundry items	2 76
	30 90

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Jos. Gates—	
Straw	7 32
D. Germain—	
Sundries, shoe shop	4 40
Sundries, carpenter shop	23 59
Sundries, blacksmith dept.	5 23
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 14
Engineer dept.	2 04
Meals, etc.	23 05
Straw	14 59
Sundries, farm	18 56
Sundries, hospital	1 85
Condemned articles	1 10
Corn stalks	4 00
Sundry items	0 92
	100 47
Col. Giles—	
Water supply	12 00
J. Givens—	
Sundries, tailor shop	21 09
Sundries, shoe shop	15 75
Sundries, carpenter shop	7 24
Sundries, blacksmith dept.	0 20
Sundries, tin and paint	2 71
Meals, etc.	6 87
Sundries, farm	2 93
Sundry items	1 63
Brooms	2 22
	60 64
J. D. Godkin—	
Meals	2 25
Sundry items	0 28
	2 53
J. Gommer—	
Sundries, shoe shop	0 35
H. Gordon—	
Sundries, tailor shop	4 78
Sundries, shoe shop	3 51
Sundries, blacksmith dept.	3 61
Meals	1 00
Sundry items	1 16
	14 06
Mrs. Grant—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 88
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 58
Sundries, kitchen	1 25
Cinders	1 80
Sundry items	0 65
	9 16
H. Grant—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 36
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 57
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 05
Sundries, farm	2 13
Sundry items	0 82
	8 93

	$ cts.
Mrs. M. Grant—	
Condemned articles	2 00
Sundry items	0 94
	2 94
C. Gray—	
Sundries, tailor shop	3 97
Sundries, shoe shop	2 33
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 04
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 33
	8 67
S. Green—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 06
Cinders	0 30
	1 36
W. Greer—	
Cinders	1 70
T. Hennessy—	
Meals, etc.	9 27
Sundries, farm	2 33
Sundries, hospital	4 10
Sundry items	3 62
	19 32
W. Holland—	
Sundries, tailor shop	7 21
Sundries, shoe shop	13 58
Sundries, carpenter shop	15 17
Sundries, tin and paint shop	5 75
Sundries, farm	15 84
Sundry items	3 10
	60 65
F. Hornibrook—	
Sundries, tailor shop	4 01
Sundries, shoe shop	1 29
Sundries, engine dept.	1 76
Meals, etc.	11 15
Sundries, farm	2 00
Sundry items	1 20
	21 41
J. Hughes—	
Sundries, tailor shop	11 02
Sundries, shoe shop	1 45
Sundries, hospital	2 30
Sundry items	2 24
	17 01
W. S. Hughes—	
Sundries, tailor shop	33 56
Sundries, shoe shop	8 49
Sundries, carpenter shop	58 09
Sundries, tin and paint shop	36 40
Store	1 65
Condemned radiator	5 00
Sundry Items	3 13
	146 32

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
J. Hyland—	
Cinders	0 50
Imperial Oil Co.—	
Condemned articles	4 95
Indian Department—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1,167 43
F. Ingledew—	
Sundries, shoe shop	12 63
Sundries, carpenter shop	17 84
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 84
Sundries, farm	1 05
Sundries, hospital	1 35
Sundry items	2 57
	37 28
Col. Irvine—	
Laundry	18 41
Sundry items	1 10
	19 51
A. J. Jinks—	
Sundry items	0 90
T. A. Keenan—	
Sundries, tailor shop	3 57
Sundries, shoe shop	1 78
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 50
Meals	2 00
Laundry	20 66
Sundry items	3 86
	33 37
John Kennedy—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 55
Sundries, shoe shop	1 74
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 98
Sundry items	2 27
	10 54
M. J. Kennedy—	
Sundries, tailor shop	5 64
Sundries, shoe shop	18 60
Sundries, carpenter shop	11 48
Sundries, blacksmith dept.	11 70
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 35
Bread, etc.	23 70
Sundries, farm	1 00
Sundries, hospital	5 50
Condemned articles	2 00
Sundry items	1 13
Laundry	4 86
	87 96
P. Kennedy—	
Hogs	65 00
Kingston Ice Co.—	
Straw	17 15
Kingston Township—	
Stone shop	35 00
Macadam	38 50
	73 50
M. S. Lackey—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 64
Sundries, engineer dept.	2 55
Meals	3 00
Razor honed	0 10
Printing	0 46
Sundry items	0 96
	8 71
J. Lawless—	
Sundries, shoe shop	6 76
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 85
Meals	3 00
Sundries, farm	1 50
Condemned articles	1 00
Brooms	1 25
Sundry items	2 78
	20 14
J. Lawlor—	
Sundry items	1 55
P. Lawson—	
Straw	8 40
N. Lipshaw—	
Straw	6 83
Cinders	2 00
	8 83
P. J. Madden—	
Sundries, tailor shop	3 24
Sundries, shoe shop	1 23
Meals, etc.	28 69
Sundry items	0 85
	34 01
Manitoba Penitentiary—	
Printing	62 80
Brooms	34 24
Slate panel	4 89
	101 93
D. H. Marshall—	
Cinders	2 30
W. H. Matthews—	
Sundries, shoe shop	8 20
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 45
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 86
Sundries, farm	3 00
Sundry item	0 10
	14 61
Militia Department—	
Printing	6 70
Removal of manure	180 00
Cinders	4 50
	191 20

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
C. Mills—	
Sundries, shoe shop	15 22
Sundries, carpenter shop	5 37
Sundries, blacksmith dept	13 46
Meals, etc	20 07
Sundries, farm	34 28
Sundry items	1 60
	90 00
T. D. Minnes—	
Sundries, tailor shop	13 11
Sundries, shoe shop	15 63
Sundries, carpenter shop	6 80
Sundries, blacksmith dept	0 20
Meals	2 72
Laundry	7 21
Sundry items	2 08
	47 75
R. Mooney—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 65
Sundries, carpenter shop	4 32
Condemned articles	1 00
Sundry items	1 20
	8 17
R. C. Morris—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 21
Sundries, carpenter shop	11 04
Sundries, shoe shop	6 46
Meals	7 60
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 13
Sundries, farm	1 18
Sundry items	1 20
	30 82
R. A. Morrison—	
Cinders	1 00
Mowat Hospital—	
Straw	6 30
G. F. Murton—	
Cinders	1 80
N. McAdoo—	
Hogs	693 63
D. J. McCarthy—	
Sundries, hospital	1 05
Sundry items	0 95
	2 00
P. F. McCaffery—	
Sundries, tailor shop	4 92
Sundries, shoe shop	3 67
	8 59
J. McCaugherty—	
Sundries tailor shop	4 48
Sundries shoe shop	16 57
Meals, etc	2 95
Sundries farm	28 02
Rent	100 00
Sundry items	2 77
	154 79

	$ cts.
G. McCauley—	
Sundries tailor shop	2 16
Sundries shoe shop	3 04
Sundries tin and paint shop	1 50
Meals, etc	21 11
Sundries farm	1 00
Sundries hospital	1 30
Sundry items	2 38
	32 49
A. McConville—	
Sundries shoe shop	6 04
Meals, etc	10 00
Sundry items	2 69
	18 73
S. McCormack—	
Sundries tailor shop	1 61
Sundries shoe shop	5 36
Meals	1 27
Sundries farm	2 00
Sundry items	1 34
	11 58
E. McCue—	
Sundries tailor shop	4 99
Sundries shoe shop	15 12
Sundries carpenter shop	2 05
Meals, etc	17 66
Sundries farm	3 46
Sundry items	1 76
	45 04
Rev. M. McDonald—	
Laundry	10 43
Sundry items	1 55
	11 98
R. McDonald—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 18
Sundries, carpenter shop	18 74
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 92
Meals, etc	3 62
Sundries, farm	3 25
Sundry items	2 20
	32 91
R. McGeein—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 54
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 51
Meals, etc	5 76
Sundry items	0 95
	12 76
A. McLean—	
Pork	36 21
J. McPharland—	
Straw	13 66

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
J. McPherson—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 07
Sundries, carpenter shop	6 84
Sundries, blacksmith dept	1 05
Sundries, engineer dept	1 13
Meals, etc	12 16
Sundries, farm	1 39
Sundries, hospital	4 00
Razor honed	0 10
Brooms	1 42
Sundry items	1 60
	32 76
J. McWaters—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 67
Sundries, tin and paint	1 50
Sundries, farm	6 40
Sundries, hospital	2 05
Brooms	1 60
Sundry items	0 65
	15 87
T. Nicholson—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 97
Sundries, shoe shop	11 71
Sundries, carpenter shop	0 59
Sundries, tin and paint shop	3 10
Meals	1 25
Straw	7 21
Sundry items	1 50
	27 33
T. G. Nicholson—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 22
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 22
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 00
Sundries, farm	3 30
Sundry items	0 50
	9 24
Mrs. W. Nicholson—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 00
Sundries, kitchen	2 25
Sundries, shoe shop	0 87
	5 12
Geo. Nolan—	
Sundries, shoe shop	17 75
Sundries, carpenter shop	6 52
Sundries, tin and paint shop	3 76
Sundry items	2 47
	30 50
J. O'Driscoll—	
Sundries, shoe shop	12 02
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 66
Sundries, farm	2 13
Sundry items	3 65
	20 46
D. O'Leary—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 03
Sundries, engineer dept	1 07
Sundries, farm	3 75
Sundries, hospital	2 85
Condemned articles	3 75
Laundry	16 46
Razors honed	1 75
Broom dept	0 20
Ice	1 34
Sundry items	1 84
	34 04
B. Palmer—	
Condemned articles	40 25
W. Patterson—	
Hogs	455 57
Penitentiary Branch—	
Printing	8 05
Dr. Phelan—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 00
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 61
Sundry items	0 36
	2 97
K. C. Pipe—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 57
Sundries, kitchen	1 00
	6 57
Geo. Plunkett—	
Macadam	141 00
Portsmouth Village—	
Sundries, blacksmith dept	2 65
Cinders	9 20
	11 85
J. A. Potter—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 49
Sundries, carpenter shop	7 70
Sundries, blacksmith dept	0 97
Sundries, tin and paint shop	5 61
Meals, etc	2 48
Hay	12 00
Straw	16 25
Sundries, farm	17 00
Sundries, hospital	1 65
Brooms	1 05
Cinders	0 50
Condemned articles	0 30
	69 00
H. Powell—	
Sundries, shoe shop	17 58
Sundries, carpenter shop	13 16
Sundries, blacksmith dept	2 26
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 72
Meals, etc	2 71
Sundries, farm	2 30
Sundries, hospital	2 30
Printing	1 29
Sundry items	2 52
	45 84

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
J. Purcell—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 59
Meals, etc	5 82
Sundries, farm	3 36
Sundries, hospital	1 25
Sundry items	0 92
	12 94
C. Redden—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 29
Sundries, blacksmith dept	2 74
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 32
Meals	1 60
Sundries, farm	1 00
Plants	1 47
Sundries, hospital	0 40
	10 82
J. W. Redmond—	
Cinders	1 00
James Richardson & Sons—	
Condemned articles	60 00
M. Robinson—	
Cinders	0 20
O. Robinson—	
Sundry farm	3 00
Rockwood Hospital—	
Sundries, stone shop	98 00
J. Rutherford—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 92
Sundries, shoe shop	2 42
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 44
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 00
Meals	1 70
Sundries, farm	2 20
Sundries, hospital	4 40
Sundries, blacksmith dept	0 20
	18 28
W. Ryan—	
Sundries, tailor shop	4 44
Sundries, shoe shop	6 56
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 75
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 21
Sundries, farm	2 98
Sundries, hospital	1 25
Sundry items	1 29
	21 48
Saskatchewan Penitentiary—	
Sundries, tailor shop	370 10
Sundries, tin and paint shop	0 32
Printing	41 44
Cartage	1 40
	413 26
F. G. Saunders—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 86

	$ cts.
S. Seager—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 11
Meals, etc	10 30
Sundries, farm	1 28
Sundry items	0 83
	13 52
R. W. Sears—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 99
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 46
Sundries, tin and paint shop	4 03
Sundries, farm	2 98
Sundry items	1 74
	13 20
J. Short—	
Hay	16 38
A. Silver—	
Sundries, shoe shop	6 15
Sundries, tin and paint shop	4 36
Sundries, kitchen	1 60
Sundries, farm	2 25
Sundry items	1 31
	15 67
C. F. Smith—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 15
Meals	28 25
Sundry items	0 85
	32 25
G. Sullivan—	
Sundries, tailor shop	6 67
Sundries, shoe shop	16 58
Sundries, hospital	1 60
Sundry items	4 27
	29 12
Susman & Cohen—	
Condemned articles	151 85
J. Swift & Co.—	
Condemned articles	6 00
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary—	
Printing	98 67
Sundries, broom dept.	109 70
Beds	192 20
	400 57
A. Tait—	
Cinders	1 00
W. Tatton—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 78
Sundries, shoe shop	3 81
Sundries, carpenter shop	4 04
Meals	1 17
Sundry items	2 32
	14 12
A. Thompson—	
Sundries farm	30 11

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
T. Tobin—	
Sundries, shoe shop	4 49
Meals	1 90
Sundries, tin and paint shop	0 98
	7 37
W. Tollerst—	
Sundries, shoe shop	13 85
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 82
Sundries, kitchen	4 45
Brooms	2 40
Sundry items	0 25
	22 77
Capt. L. A. Turcotte—	
Labour, unloading sand	4 80
J. Tweddell—	
Sundries, tailor shop	13 31
Sundries, shoe shop	5 74
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 89
Sundries, blacksmith dept	1 26
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 24
Sundries, kitchen	13 25
Sundries, hospital	0 95
	38 64
R. F. Uniacke—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 82
Sundry items	0 85
	2 67
J. B. Walkem—	
Cinders	0 90
H. Walker—	
Sundries, tailor shop	5 93
Sundries, shoe shop	8 59
Sundries, carpenter shop	8 30
Sundries, tin and paint shop	4 40
Meals	10 88
Sundries, hospital	1 85
Sundry items	1 32
	41 27
L. Walsh—	
Meal	0 13
M. J. Walsh—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 58
Sundry items	1 13
	2 71
W. L. Walsh—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 28
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 39
Sundries, tin and paint shop	0 89
Sundries, farm	1 50
Sundries, hospital	1 50
Sundry items	1 68
	9 24

	$ cts.
E. Wathen—	
Straw	7 70
B. Watson—	
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 01
Meals, etc	4 00
Sundries, farm	2 90
Sundries, hospital	2 15
Laundry	1 41
Sundry items	1 66
	13 13
J. Watson—	
Sundries, shoe shop	11 97
Sundries, carpenter shop	11 14
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 89
Sundries, farm	2 80
Sundry items	0 75
	28 55
A. Watts—	
Sundries, farm	15 56
J. Watts—	
Straw	6 65
R. Waddell & Co.—	
Macadam	185 20
J. Weir—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 97
Sundries, carpenter shop	10 41
Sundries, farm	2 88
Sundry items	1 05
	17 31
W. Wellborn—	
Cinders	1 40
C. S. Wheeler—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	5 75
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 43
Meals, etc	4 85
Laundry	7 46
Sundry items	3 70
	22 19
H. W. Wilson—	
Sundries, tailor shop	5 32
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 92
Sundries, blacksmith dept	1 10
Laundry	21 21
Sundry items	2 42
	31 97
J. Wilson—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 78
Sundries, carpenter shop	5 66
Sundries, blacksmith dept	2 69
Meals, etc	19 50
Sundry items	3 47
	34 10

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
S. Wood—	
Sundry items	1 23
T. Wood—	
Sundries, shoe shop	13 58
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 37
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 00
Sundries, hospital	1 20
Sundries, broom dept	0 90
	18 05
	15,433 72

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

	$ cts.
E. J. Adams—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 75
Alberta Penitentiary—	
Sundries, shoe ship	8 12
Sundries, carpenter shop	52 31
Electrical dept	21 41
	81 84
Dr. A. Allaire—	
Water supply	10 00
A. Archambeault—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 29
Sundries, farm	1 50
	3 79
E. Archambeault—	
Condemned articles	1 00
J. Archambeault—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 05
Sundries, carpenter shop	5 21
Sundries, tin and paint shop	4 65
Water supply	10 00
	24 91
O. Archambeault—	
Vegetables	0 25
W. P. Archibald—	
Meals	0 50
Nap. Aube—	
Water rates	1 67
W. Aube—	
Sundries, tailor shop	3 63
Sundries, shoe shop	2 80
Sundries, carpenter shop	7 55
Sundries, blacksmith dept	1 35
Sundries, tin and paint shop	3 40
Sundries, engineer dept	1 57
Sundries, farm	0 67
Sundries, stone shop	0 52
Ice	3 00
Sundry items	1 20
	25 69
A. Aubin—	
Water supply	10 00
J. Aubry—	
Water supply	0 83
Em. Auclair & Cie—	
Sundries, farm	92 26
Water supply	10 00
	102 26
Jos. Auclair—	
Sundries, farm	0 50
Wilfrid Auclair—	
Water supply	10 00
D. J. Bahen—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 50
Sundries, shoe shop	6 68
Meals	12 00
	21 18
J. O. Bailey—	
Sundries, farm	0 25
Water rates	10 00
	10 25
E. Barbeau—	
Sundries, tailor shop	6 76
Sundries, shoe shop	7 12
Sundries, carpenter shop	7 11
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 71
Rent	72 00
Sundries, hospital	1 05
Ice	3 00
Sundry items	0 62
	100 37
F. X Bastien—	
Sundries, tailor shop	5 10
Sundries, shoe shop	12 72
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 65
Sundries, tin and paint shop	5 72
Sundries, farm	3 26
Rent	72 00
Sundry items	1 21
	101 66
Jos. Bastien—	
Pipe	2 00
Sundries, farm	1 00
	3 00
Moise Bastien—	
Sundries, farm	1 00

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Nap. Bastien—	
Store	0 40
Macadam	2 88
	3 28
Madame M. Bastien—	
Water supply	10 00
C. Baylie—	
Meals	2 25
A. Beaulieu—	
Stone shop	1 61
Dr. T. Beaudoin—	
Water rates	10 00
L. Beausoleil—	
Sundries, farm	0 60
E. Belanger—	
Sundries, shoe shop	7 83
Sundry items	1 27
	9 10
Jos. Belanger—	
Stone dust	6 51
Gravel	3 29
Sundries, engineer dept	0 11
	9 91
W. Belanger—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 13
Sundries, carpenter shop	15 67
Sundries, tin and paint shop	4 66
Sundries, engineer dept	3 13
Sundries, farm	1 52
Sundries, hospital	1 40
Ice	4 00
Lime	0 15
	35 66
Jos. Benoit—	
Sundries, farm	29 12
A. Beron—	
Water supply	5 00
M. Bermingham—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 70
J. U. Berube—	
Lime	0 15
C. Bisson—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 22
Water supply	10 00
Condemned articles	2 80
Sundry items	1 65
	16 67
Ed. Bisson—	
Water supply	10 00
Cement	2 51
Lime	0 25
	12 76
Ernest Bisson—	
Water supply	10 00
V. Bisson—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	29 90
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 26
Sundries, farm	3 95
Sundries, hospital	1 15
Ice	4 00
Sundry items	1 78
	43 04
P. Blondin—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 35
Sundries, shoe shop	14 15
Sundries, carpenter shop	8 72
Sundries, tin and paint shop	4 12
Sundries, engineer dept	2 13
Meals	1 00
Sundries, farm	2 32
Water supply	10 00
Sundry items	1 12
	44 91
M. Bolduc—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 70
Sundries, carpenter shop	10 08
Sundries, tin and paint shop	5 54
Sundries, engineer dept	4 43
Sundries, farm	1 17
Ice	3 00
Sundry items	0 50
	30 42
J. Boursier—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 22
Sundries, shoe shop	1 59
Sundries, carpenter shop	5 86
Sundries, tin and paint shop	6 11
Sundries hospital	1 00
Book bindery	4 12
Sundry items	0 65
	20 55
E. Bouvier—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 06
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 98
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 76
Ice	6 00
Sundry items	1 71
	12 51
L. Brassard—	
Sundries, shoe shop	4 88
Sundry items	1 63
Sundries, tailor shop	1 28
	7 79
E. Briscbois—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 51
Cement	1 51
Sundry items	1 26
	5 28

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
B. C. Penitentiary—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	20 77
Scrub brushes	20 00
Store	8 92
	49 69
R. J. Burns—	
Meals	0 50
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.—	
Electric light	128 37
Water supply	20 00
	148 37
E. Champagne—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 78
Sundries, carpenter shop	5 81
Sundries, blacksmith dept	1 31
Sundries, engineer dept	2 17
Sundries, farm	2 87
Rent	72 00
Ice	4 00
Sundry items	0 48
	90 42
Jos. Champagne—	
Store	3 00
Alex. Charbonneau—	
Sundries, shoe shop	7 61
Sundries, tin and paint shop	4 13
Sundries, farm	1 50
Condemned articles	1 90
Book bindery	2 71
Water supply	10 00
	27 85
Alf. Charbonneau—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 86
Water supply	12 50
	15 36
Bas Charbonneau—	
Sundry items	1 05
Ed. Charbonneau—	
Weighing coal	7 95
Water supply	10 00
	17 95
G. Charbonneau—	
Water supply	10 00
H. Charbonneau—	
Sundries, farm	1 00

	$ cts.
J. B. Charbonneau—	
Sundries, tailor shop	3 70
Sundries, shoe shop	7 82
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 44
Sundries, farm	2 00
Store	2 80
Water supply	5 00
Sundry items	0 60
	23 36
J. F. Charbonneau—	
Stone shop	4 76
Lime	0 25
	5 01
Madame J. Charbonneau—	
Water supply	10 00
Noe Charbonneau—	
Stone shop	1 00
Alph. Chartrand—	
Water supply	9 17
Ernest Chartrand—	
Sundries, farm	2 00
Mrs. J. Chartrand—	
Sundries, shoe shop	14 28
Sundries, carpenter shop	13 62
Bread, etc	7 84
Sundries, farm	5 00
Ice	6 00
Sundry items	0 84
	47 58
Norbert Chartrand—	
Sundries, farm	2 00
Petrus Chartrand—	
Sundries, farm	2 00
Raoul Chartrand—	
Sundries, farm	1 00
U. Chartrand—	
Water supply	20 00
A. Chateauvert—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 84
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 07
Electrical repairs	1 09
Electric lights	16 29
Ice	4 00
Water supply	9 17
Sundry items	1 55
	37 01
H. Chevrier—	
Sundries, farm	0 60
Water supply	12 50
	13 10

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Omer Chevrier—	
Water rates	1 67
Madame I. Chevron—	
Water rates	10 00
F. Clermont—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 10
Sundries, shoe shop	13 90
Sundries, carpenter shop	13 50
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 78
Sundries, engineer dept	1 30
Sundries, farm	3 25
Sundries, hospital	1 90
Condemned articles	4 70
Electric light	26 09
Ice	3 00
	70 52
Dr. O. Clermont—	
Stone shop	1 31
Galvanized iron	1 86
Cement	5 01
Gravel	1 28
Sundry items	0 26
	9 72
I. Cloutier—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 53
Sundries, shoe shop	2 23
Water supply	30 00
Ice	6 00
Casual revenue	0 28
	40 04
F. Coutu—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 87
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 03
Sundries, tin and paint shop	3 49
Sundries, farm	1 71
Water supply	9 17
Ice	4 00
Sundry items	1 39
	26 66
D. Creguer—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 93
Sundries, shoe shop	10 84
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 41
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 12
Ice	3 00
Water supply	9 17
Sundry items	1 51
	32 98
Martin Demers—	
Sundries, stone shop	3 77
Store	6 01
Stone dust	5 56
Cement	6 01
Condemned articles	0 50
	21 85

	$ cts.
A. Desjardins—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 46
Sundries, shoe shop	1 79
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 34
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 73
Sundries, engineer dept	4 89
Sundries, hospital	0 30
	11 51
Madame Desjardins—	
Water supply	12 50
R. Desjardins—	
Sundries, shoe shop	13 46
Meals, etc	1 44
Sundries, hospital	3 00
Ice	3 00
Sundry items	1 39
	22 29
F. Desormeaux—	
Sundries, tailor shop	5 35
Sundries, carpenter shop	4 86
Sundries, farm	1 56
Sundry items	0 98
	12 75
J. B. Desrochers—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 42
Sundries, blacksmith dept	1 59
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 40
Sundries, hospital	3 65
Lime	0 10
Ice	3 00
Sundry items	0 30
	16 46
G. A. Dillon—	
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 26
Meals	1 25
Sundries, farm	2 60
	5 11
Dorchester Penitentiary—	
Sundries, tailor shop	31 99
Lamb caps made (persian)	44 51
	76 50
Alvarez Dufresne—	
Sundries, shoe shop	7 89
Sundries, tin and paint shop	3 17
Sundry items	1 40
	12 46
A. Dufresne—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 04
J. Dupont—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	4 38
Sundries, tin and paint	4 81
Sundry items	0 71
	9 90

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
D. Dupuis—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 26
Sundries, shoe shop	6 06
Sundries, carpenter shop	30 22
Sundries, tin and paint shop	3 34
Sundries, engineer dept.	0 17
Sundries, farm	2 79
Rent	36 00
Ice	2 00
Sundry items	1 94
	83 78
A. Emond—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 94
Sundries, carpenter shop	11 18
Sundries, tin and paint shop	4 77
Sundries, engineer dept.	4 72
Condemned articles.	2 25
Ice	3 00
Sundry items	0 91
	29 77
Fabrique, St. V. de Paul—	
Sundries, tin and paint shop	4 09
Condemned articles	2 80
Macadam	40 83
Water supply	10 00
	57 72
H. C. Fatt—	
Sundries, tailor shop	3 81
Sundries, shoe shop	12 57
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 48
Meals, etc.	2 76
Sundries, farm	2 47
Rent	72 00
Store	1 34
Sundry items	1 51
Ice	6 00
	104 94
N. Filiatrault—	
Sundries, shoe shop	8 55
Sundries, carpenter shop	6 61
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 96
Sundries, farm	1 23
Sundries, hospital	2 35
Condemned articles	0 25
Ice	3 00
Sundry items	0 27
	25 22
J. D. Fitzgibbon—	
Sundries, shoe shop	7 62
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 15
Sundries, tin and paint shop	3 84
Sundries, engineer dept.	2 31
Rent	72 00
Sundries, hospital	2 33
Inc. lamps	1 72
Ice	6 00
Book bindery	1 70
Sundry items	2 43
	101 10

	$ cts.
A. Fleurent—	
Sundries, shoe shop	11 86
Sundries, carpenter shop	21 58
Sundries, tin and paint shop	4 69
Sundries, engineer dept.	3 46
Ice	4 00
Sundry items	3 21
	48 80
Lim Fook—	
Sundries, blacksmith dept	8 59
G. Forest—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 05
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 99
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 51
Ice	4 00
Sundry items	2 78
Water rates	10 00
	25 33
J. P. Forster—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 90
Sundries, carpenter shop	5 35
Ice	1 75
Casual revenue	1 25
Sundry items	1 46
	12 71
R. Frenette—	
Sundries, farm	1 13
Water rates	10 00
	11 13
U. Gagnon—	
Electric lights	14 76
Macadam	1 10
Weighing coal	3 00
	18 86
I. Galarneau—	
Sundries, shoe shop	23 05
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 11
Sundries, tin and paint shop	3 82
Sundries, engineer dept.	2 00
Sundries, farm	1 68
	31 66
Jos. Galarneau—	
Sundries, farm	3 00
A. Gauthier—	
Sundries, shoe shop	6 44
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 91
Sundries, farm	2 37
Water supply	8 75
Ice	3 00
Sundry items	1 32
	23 79
Oscar Gauthier—	
Sundry items	0 65

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
E. Gendron—	
Sundries, farm..	15 40
F. X. Godin—	
Sundries, tailor shop..	4 96
Sundries, shoe shop..	8 52
Sundries, carpenter shop..	20 55
Sundries, tin and paint shop.. ..	8 00
Sundries, farm..	1 39
Snudries, hospital..	2 38
Ice..	4 00
Sundry items..	0 10
	49 90
H. Godin—	
Sundries, shoe shop..	8 37
Sundries, carpenter shop..	10 76
Sundries, tin and paint shop.. ..	1 32
Sundries, farm..	1 67
Sundries, hospital..	1 00
Ice..	3 00
Sundry items..	0 36
	26 48
W. Grece—	
Sundries, tailor shop..	2 77
Sundries, shoe shop..	3 56
Rent..	72 00
Sundries, farm..	1 06
Ice..	3 00
Sundry items..	3 58
	85 97
A. J. Greene—	
Sundries, shoe shop..	8 63
Sundry Items..	1 50
	10 13
J. Guimond—	
Water supply..	10 00
Alphonse Hamel—	
Sundries, farm..	1 00
C. Hogue—	
Electric light..	5 52
Water supply..	10 00
	15 52
W. S. Hughes—	
Meals..	2 75
Sundry items..	0 20
	2 95
U. Jette—	
Sundries, shoe shop..	10 89
Sundries, carpenter shop..	1 00
Sundries, tin and paint shop.. ..	3 20
Ice..	3 00
Sundry Items..	1 56
	19 65

	$ cts.
E. Jobin—	
Sundries, shoe shop..	5 36
Sundries, carpenter shop..	1 69
Sundries, tin and paint shop.. ..	3 00
Sundries, farm..	3 35
Sundries, hospital..	2 73
Ice..	6 00
Book bindery..	1 55
Water supply..	10 00
Sundry items..	0 84
	34 52
E. Jolicour—	
Sundries, carpenter shop..	3 79
Sundries, tin and paint shop.. ..	2 06
Meals, etc..	6 12
Sundries, farm..	2 50
Condemned articles..	12 15
Sundry Items..	1 04
	27 66
A. Jolivet—	
Sundries, tailor shop..	9 72
Sundries, shoe shop..	8 53
Sundries, carpenter shop..	3 99
Sundries, tin and paint shop.. ..	0 17
	22 41
A. Juvinville—	
Sundries, shoe shop..	4 69
Sundries, carpenter shop..	4 53
Hospital..	1 15
Ice..	4 00
Sundry items..	2 54
	16 91
J. J. Kane—	
Sundry items..	1 09
Kingston Penitentiary—	
Sundries, tailor shop..	10 68
Persian lamb caps made..	48 09
Hair seal caps..	116 81
	175 58
Rev. U. Labelle—	
Sundries, carpenter shop..	2 15
Sundries, blacksmith dept.. ..	1 12
Book bindery..	1 97
	5 24
A. Labonte—	
Sundries, tailor shop..	0 10
Sundries, shoe shop..	4 39
Sundries, carpenter shop..	6 86
Sundries, blacksmith dept.. ..	1 78
Sundries, tin and paint shop.. ..	5 00
Ice..	3 00
Sundry items..	1 08
	22 21

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
J. E. Labrecque—	
Sundries, shoe shop	7 35
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 54
Sundries, tin and paint shop	9 11
Ice	3 00
Sundry items	0 87
	23 87
P. Lachapelle—	
Condemned articles	12 07
A. Lahaie—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 16
Sundries, carpenter shop	4 51
Sundries, farm	2 09
Condemned articles	1 00
Water supply	10 00
Ice	3 00
Sundry items	0 64
	23 40
E. Lamer—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 78
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 71
Sundry items	1 61
	6 10
W. Laramee—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 44
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 45
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 16
Book bindery	3 89
Sundry items	1 50
	15 44
R. Larivee—	
Water supply	0 83
Jos. Latour—	
Sundries, shoe shop	19 73
Sundries, carpenter shop	5 18
Sundries, tin and paint shop	4 28
Sundries, farm	3 14
Rent	72 00
Ice	4 00
Sundry items	1 33
	109 66
J. Lauzon—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 52
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 45
Ice	3 00
Sundry items	0 93
	9 90
L. Lebel—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 00
Water rates	5 00
	10 00

	$ cts.
J. Leblanc—	
Sundries, tailor shop	3 93
Sundries, carpenter shop	12 61
Sundries, tin and paint shop	7 08
Sundries, hospital	0 18
	22 90
E. Leclair—	
Electric light	0 94
Water supply	0 83
	1 77
A. Legault—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 05
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 71
Sundries, tin and paint shop	6 94
Water supply	9 17
Ice	3 00
Sundry items	0 25
	23 12
A. Lemay—	
Sundries, shoe shop	8 82
Sundries, blacksmith dept.	2 15
Sundries, engineer dept.	2 38
Sundries, farm	4 70
Sundry items	2 33
	20 38
H. Leonard—	
Sundries, farm	5 00
A. Leroux—	
Water supply	10 00
F. Lesage—	
Water rates	10 00
R. Lesage—	
Sundries tailor shop	1 96
Sundries, shoe shop	8 26
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 05
Sundries, tin and paint shop	3 01
Mattresses	14 50
Sundries, hospital	1 13
Water supply	10 00
Ice	4 00
Sundry items	2 21
	48 12
J. W. Levesque—	
Water supply	10 00
V. Lortie—	
Sundries, shoe shop	19 32
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 04
Water supply	10 00
Iron pipe	1 31
Sundry items	1 10
	33 77
P. F. McCaffery—	
Meals	8 00

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
A. McDonough—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 44
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 31
Meals	1 08
Ice	4 00
Sundry items	1 40
	13 23
V. McFaul—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 65
Sundries, carpenter shop	4 23
Sundries, engineer dept	1 50
Water supply	9 17
Sundry items	0 35
Ice	3 00
	21 90
D. McLellan—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 75
U. Maisonneuve—	
Water supply	10 00
G. S. Malepart—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 21
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 46
Sundries, farm	29 21
Ice	6 00
Sundry items	0 92
	41 80
Manitoba Penitentiary—	
Persian lamb caps made	42 37
Blue prints	0 68
	43 05
Rev. H. Marsolais—	
Sundries farm	1 25
Water supply	10 00
Mortar	2 12
	13 37
Rev. A. Martin—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 68
Sundries, carpenter shop	13 19
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 99
Sundries farm	2 67
Book bindery	21 59
Ice	6 00
	49 12
Masson Estate—	
Macadam	31 59
Broken stone	14 44
Gravel	42 55
	88 58
J. Matte—	
Sundries, shoe shop	4 79
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 68
Sundries, tin and paint shop	5 73
Ice	4 00
Sundry items	1 58
	19 78
Madame A. Maurice—	
Stone shop	1 91
C. Maurice—	
Sundries, farm	1 58
Water supply	25 00
	26 58
G. Maurice—	
Sundries, farm	0 50
B. Morris—	
Condemned articles	6 07
J. Murphy—	
Sundries, shoe shop	0 77
Sundries, tailor shop	1 05
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 36
Sundry items	1 79
	5 97
G. Nixon—	
Rent	30 00
Sundry items	1 45
	31 45
D. O'Shea—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 08
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 75
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 96
Ice	3 00
Sundries, farm	1 02
Book bindery	1 81
Rent	72 00
	87 62
Alderic Ouimet—	
Sundries, tin and paint shop	0 35
W. Ouimet—	
Sundries, farm	0 25
Albert Papineau—	
Sundries, farm	2 00
Alphonse Paquette—	
Sundries farm	0 35
J. B. Paquette—	
Lime	0 60
Jos. Paquette—	
Sundries, shoe shop	18 76
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 70
Sundries, tin and paint shop	5 97
Sundries, farm	3 00
Sundry items	2 65
	34 08
Nap. Paquette—	
Water supply	0 83
Roch Paquette—	
Sundries, tailor shop	3 50
Sundries, shoe shop	6 27
Sundries, carpenter shop	0 91
	10 68

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Victor Paquette—	
Sundries, blacksmith dept.	0 30
Water supply	10 00
	10 30
A. Pare—	
Sundries, shoe shop	16 10
Sundries, carpenter shop	6 49
Sundries, blacksmith dept.	2 43
Sundries, tin and paint shop	9 83
Sundries, engineer dept.	17 26
Sundries, farm	3 62
Sundry items	3 34
Condemned articles	2 02
	61 09
E. Pepin—	
Sundries, tailor shop	19 37
Sundries, shoe shop	14 84
Sundries, carpenter shop	9 19
Sundries, tin and paint shop	3 13
Sundries, hospital	2 27
Ice	4 00
Sundry items	2 15
	54 95
Jos Plouffe—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 05
Sundry items	1 81
	6 86
D. Poirier—	
Sundries, tin and pain shop	0 95
Sundries, hospital	0 15
	1 10
Dr. J. A. Pominville—	
Sundries, tailor shop	5 97
Sundries, shoe shop	2 31
Sundries, carpenter shop	12 82
Sundries, blacksmith department	4 80
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 82
Sundries, farm	3 67
Convict labour	2 10
Electric light	33 66
Stores	1 00
Sidewalk made	8 85
Ice	6 00
Sundry items	0 71
	84 71
A. P. Préfontaine—	
Sundries, tailor shop	4 16
Sundries, shoe shop	11 74
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 27
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 18
Sundries, engineer department	1 21
Sundries, farm	1 67
Water supply	10 00
Ice	6 00
Sundry items	0 85
	39 08

	$ cts.
E. Prevost—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	6 35
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 05
Water supply	10 00
Sods	4 80
Broken stone	2 10
Electric current for batteries	0 43
	24 73
J. B. Prevost—	
Sundries, store	0 15
W. Prevost—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 14
Sundries, carpenter shop	10 97
Sundries, farm	1 56
Water supply	10 00
Ice	3 00
Sundry items	1 10
	31 77
M. Proulx—	
Sundries, tailor shop	3 48
Sundries, shoe shop	9 33
Sundries, carpenter shop	4 59
Sundries, blacksmith department	2 90
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 73
Sundries, farm	1 22
Sundries, hospital	2 05
Sundries, store	4 02
Ice	3 00
	33 32
G. J. Renault—	
Sundries, tailor shop	11 69
Sundries, shoe shop	12 14
Sundries, carpenter shop	4 49
Sundries, blacksmith department	1 83
Sundries, tin and paint shop	5 18
Sundries, engineer department	3 78
Sundries, farm	3 19
Sundries, hospital	3 25
Gravel	1 53
Book bindery	12 45
Ice	6 00
Sundry items	0 84
	66 37
Rev. Fréres Maristes—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	31 11
Sundries, tin and paint shop	32 47
Sundries, farm	10 50
Electric light	6 11
Book bindery	77 66
Cement	8 51
Installing electric light	2 75
Casual revenue	5 00
Water supply	20 00
Sundry items	0 10
	194 21

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Revs. Sœurs de la Providence—	
Sundries, shoe shop	24 40
Sundries, tin and paint shop	15 12
Sundries, engineer department	1 78
Galvanized iron	3 72
Water supply	15 00
Book bindery	6 50
Sundry items	0 91
	67 43
H. J. Riopelle—	
Water supply	10 00
X. Robertson—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 49
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 29
	3 78
J. Rocheleau—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	25 96
Sundry items	0 68
	26 64
E. Rodier—	
Sundries, hospital	0 15
R. Roger—	
Water supply	9 17
Rev. J. Rollit—	
Sundries, tailor shop	11 97
Sundries, shoe shop	1 04
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 03
Meals	7 08
Sundries, hospital	0 63
Book bindery	3 71
	25 46
W. H. Russell—	
Sundries, tailor shop	4 31
Sundries carpenter shop	1 03
Sundries, tin and paint shop	0 55
Meals	3 84
Book bindery	1 30
Ice	6 00
Sundry items	2 33
	19 36
N. St. Germain—	
Water supply	10 00
Saskatchewan Penitentiary—	
Sundries, tailor shop	15 17
Blue prints	1 36
Persian lamb caps made	21 00
	37 53
E. Sauriol—	
Lime	0 15
Water supply	4 17
	4 32
Roch Sauriol—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	4 64
Sundries, blacksmith department	1 62
Sundries, tin and paint shop	3 84
Sundries, hospital	1 50
Sundries, engineer department	0 76
	12 36
A. Sigouin—	
Sundries, shoe shop	23 92
Sundries, blacksmith department	1 45
Sundries, carpenter shop	10 15
Sundries, tin and paint shop	3 62
Sundries, stone shop	2 46
Condemned articles	17 27
Ice	3 00
Sundry items	1 58
	63 45
G. Sigouin—	
Mortar	2 67
Sundry items	1 96
	4 63
C. Simard—	
Water supply	10 00
D. Sincotte—	
Lime	0 10
Hum Chung Sing—	
Water rates	5 00
Sundry items	1 14
	6 14
Mrs. F. D. Smith—	
Condemned articles	2 00
H. Takefman—	
Condemned articles	306 64
E. Théoret—	
Sundries, shoe shop	7 11
Sundries, carpenter shop	8 48
Sundries, tin and paint shop	3 06
Ice	3 00
Sundry items	3 25
	24 90
C. W. Trenholm—	
Rent of railway siding	30 00
P. A. Trottier—	
Water rates	5 00
A. Trudeau—	
Sundries, tailor shop	3 14
Sundries, shoe shop	17 54
Sundries, tin and paint	2 70
Sundries, engineer department	2 24
Water supply	10 00
Sundry items	2 06
	37 68

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Concluded.*

	$ cts.
Jos. Valiquette—	
Lime	0 15
N. Valiquette—	
Sundries, store	0 25
R. F. Uniacke—	
Meals	1 25
Sundry items	0 96
	2 21
F. Wade—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 61
Wallace Bell Co., Ltd.—	
Electric light	4 01
C. A. Wilson—	
Electric light	20 50
	5,180 07

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY,

	$ cts.
Wm. Alexander—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 10
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 25
Water rates	3 00
Sundry items	1 16
	7 51
A. A. Allain—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 95
Sundries, shoe shop	8 20
Sundries, carpenter shop	4 73
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 06
Sundries, farm	33 18
Pork	8 10
Sundries, hospital	10 13
Sundries, store	10 02
Wood	1 00
Coal	6 52
Sundry items	1 65
	87 54
Mrs. Anders n—	
Sundries, farm	3 50
A. L. Belliveau—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 25
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 34
Sundries, hospital	6 82
Rent	50 00
Sundry items	0 67
	61 08
D. P. Belliveau—	
Sundries, shoe shop	8 80
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 04
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 20
Rent	50 00
Coal	18 19
Sundry items	3 01
	83 24
Geo. N. Bishop—	
Sundries, tailor shop	4 18
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 60
Sundries, blacksmith department	1 22
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 25
Sundry items	2 16
	12 41
A. P. Bourque—	
Sundries, shoe shop	7 95
Sundries, carpenter shop	16 22
Sundries, blacksmith department	0 20
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 55
Sundries, farm	17 03
Pork	8 80
Rent	50 00
Sundry items	2 22
	103 97
F. C. Bowes—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 96
Sundries, farm	15 43
Sundry items	1 00
	19 39
Arthur Brown—	
Sundries, shoe shop	8 85
Sundries, carpenter shop	19 72
Sundries, blacksmith department	1 73
Rent	50 00
Sundries, hospital	1 78
Coal	6 06
Sundry items	1 82
	89 96
W. W. Brownell—	
Water rates	6 00
Arthur Buck—	
Sundries, farm	3 50
Alma Buck—	
Sundries, farm	2 00
Charles Buck—	
Sundries, farm	3 50
Joshua Buck—	
Sundries, farm	1 00
Trueman Buck—	
Sundries, farm	1 00
W. I. Buck—	
Sundries, farm	3 50
Rev. J. Roy Campbell—	
Sundries, tailor shop	3 06

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Geo. Campbell & Sons—	
Hay	97 43
Canada Cement Co.—	
Condemned articles	428 20
Canadian H. & S. Co.—	
Hides	681 10
Charles Card—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 50
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 52
Sundries, blacksmith department	0 80
Sundries, farm	13 00
Rent	50 00
Sundries, hospital	0 10
Coal	14 50
Sundry items	0 50
	82 92
Parker Card—	
Sundries, farm	1 00
L. H. Chambers—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 10
Sundries, carpenter shop	9 96
Sundries, farm	26 90
Rent	50 00
Sundries, hospital	1 39
Condemned articles	1 50
Coal	18 28
Cartage	0 75
Sundry items	1 12
	111 00
A. W. Chapman—	
Sundry items	4 00
F. O. Chapman—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 93
Sundries, shoe shop	6 95
Sundries, engineer department	1 50
Rent	50 00
Sundries, hospital	1 80
Wood	1 00
Coal	11 81
Sundry items	2 12
	77 11
Martin Cole—	
Sundries, farm	6 00
Walter Cole—	
Sundries, farm	7 00
Albert Cook—	
Sundries, farm	4 00
Bedford Cook—	
Sundries, farm	8 00
Eben Cook—	
Sundries, farm	3 50

	$ cts.
Edgar Cook—	
Sundries, tailor shop	4 10
Sundries, farm	1 35
Sundries, hospital	1 00
Sundry items	1 10
	7 55
Murray Cook—	
Sundries, farm	4 00
Silas Corbett—	
Hay	208 02
John Corcoran—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 12
Rent	50 00
Sundries, hospital	1 41
Sundry items	1 05
	54 58
Daniel Cormier—	
Sundries, blacksmith department	0 50
Frank Crossman—	
Sundries, farm	3 50
J. Crossman—	
Sundries, farm	1 00
Walter Crossman—	
Sundries, blacksmith department	0 50
Miss Cumming—	
Sundry items	0 47
A. B. Cummings—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 30
Sundries, shoe shop	3 65
Sundries, tin and paint shop	0 40
Sundries, hospital	2 14
	7 49
W. J. Devarenne—	
Sundries, blacksmith department	1 39
Sundries, tin and paint shop	6 80
Sundries, farm	2 80
Sundries, tailor shop	0 10
Rent	20 83
Sundries, hospital	1 30
Coal	6 02
Sundry items	0 95
	40 10
Dominion Metal Co.—	
Condemned articles	208 62
J. A. Douglas & Son—	
Hay	173 19
Geo. Drillio—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 55
Sundries, farm	1 80
Rent	50 00
Coal	18 54
Cartage	1 00
Wood	1 00
Sundry items	1 33
	79 22

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
C. S. Elsdon—	
Sundries, tailor shop	4 49
Sundries, shoe shop	8 60
Sundries, carpenter shop	5 33
Sundries, farm	2 95
Pork	8 10
Rent	50 00
Sundries, hospital	1 10
Coal	19 30
Cartage	1 00
Wood	1 00
Sundry items	1 60
	103 47
F. H. Field—	
Sundries, hospital	1 05
Sundries, shoe shop	0 90
Sundries, tailor shop	0 30
	2 25
Charles Filmore—	
Sundries, farm	2 00
W. H. Filmore—	
Sundries, farm	1 00
W. J. Foran—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 40
Sundries, shoe shop	9 45
Sundries, carpenter shop	10 63
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 34
Sundries, farm	1 03
Sundries, hospital	2 73
Water supply	6 00
Sundry items	1 46
	36 04
J. P. Forster—	
Sundries, tailor shop	5 03
Sundries, shoe shop	1 05
Sundries, carpenter shop	0 54
Sundries, blacksmith department	0 20
Sundries, farm	9 25
Sundries, hospital	1 75
Coal	13 32
Cartage	1 00
Sundry items	0 20
	32 34
G. B. Fowler—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	0 90
Albert Friel—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 40
Sundries, shoe shop	3 05
Sundries, carpenter shop	4 47
Sundries, blacksmith department	1 55
Sundries, farm	14 26
Sundries, hospital	3 40
Wood	1 00
Sundry items	1 49
	31 62

	$ cts.
S. H. Getson—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 90
Sundries, shoe shop	4 55
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 90
Sundries, farm	23 45
Hay	8 00
Rent	50 00
Sundries, hospital	0 59
Coal	5 75
Sundry items	1 89
	100 94
Bradford Gilbert—	
Hay	11 00
T. F. Gillespie—	
Sundries, tailor shop	5 15
Sundries, shoe shop	2 70
Sundries, carpenter shop	4 27
Sundries, blacksmith department	15 68
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 68
Sundries, farm	11 60
Hay	8 00
Pork	4 00
Sundries, hospital	1 79
Coal	13 90
Cartage	1 00
Condemned articles	0 25
	70 02
Boister Halfkenny—	
Sundries, farm	3 50
W. M. Hamilton—	
Sundries, tailor shop	8 18
Sundries, shoe shop	4 25
Sundries, carpenter shop	12 15
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 08
Sundries, farm	16 98
Rent	50 00
Sundries, hospital	1 24
Wood	1 00
Coal	6 38
Sundry items	1 88
	103 14
C. Lionel Hannington—	
Lime	5 16
J. Hebert—	
Sundries, tailor shop	4 53
Sundries, shoe shop	6 00
Sundries, carpenter shop	7 96
Sundries, farm	28 00
Cow	35 00
Hay	10 00
Rent	50 00
Store	3 57
Coal	13 91
Wood	1 00
Sundry items	3 01
	162 98

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
R. W. Hewson—	
Sundries, blacksmith department.	0 60
J. H. Hickman—	
Sundries, blacksmith department.	2 14
Sundries, farm..	3 00
Sundry items..	1 75
	6 89
Jeremiah Holland—	
Sundries, farm..	8 00
Frank Houghton—	
Sundry items..	0 35
Leon Houghton—	
Sundries, farm..	1 00
T. N. Howard—	
Sundries, tailor shop..	1 45
Sundry items..	1 35
	2 80
L. S. Hutchinson—	
Sundries, tailor shop..	8 18
Sundries, shoe shop..	8 75
Sundries, blacksmith department.	1 10
Sundries, tin and paint shop ..	2 31
Sundries, farm..	6 70
Water rates..	6 00
Sundry items..	0 79
	33 83
Intercolonial Railway—	
Sundries, tailor shop..	8 10
Imperial Oil Company—	
Condemned articles..	16 50
J. A. Irving—	
Sundries, farm..	4 00
J. J. Kane—	
Sundries, tailor shop..	1 08
Sundries, shoe shop	0 65
Sundries, carpenter shop..	10 41
Sundries, tin and paint shop.. ..	0 10
Sundries, farm..	2 18
Sundries, hospital..	1 10
Sundries, store..	1 35
Convict labour..	0 15
	17 02
Wm. Kingston—	
Sundries, tin and paint shop.. ..	0 20
W. E. Lawrence—	
Sundries, blacksmith department	1 20
Sundries, farm...	3 50
Sundries, tailor shop..	0 65
Rent..	8 34
	13 69
Hon. P. A. Landry—	
Sundry items..	1 67

	$ cts.
Samuel Levigne—	
Hay..	135 33
Fabien LeBlanc—	
Sundries, farm..	3 50
Fastang LeBlanc—	
Sundries, engineer department..	1 80
H. S. LeBlanc—	
Sundries, tailor shop..	2 96
Sundries, shoe shop..	13 20
Sundries, carpenter shop..	2 74
Sundries, blacksmith department	14 40
Sundries, tin and paint shop.. ..	3 00.
Sundries, farm..	24 68
Young pigs..	10 00
Rent..	50 00
Sundries, hospital..	1 12
Coal..	25 60
Cartage..	1 00
Sundries, store..	0 13
	148 83
J. P. LeBlanc—	
Sundries, farm..	28 00
Sundries, engineer department..	0 40
	28 40
Luther LeBlanc—	
Sundries, farm..	2 00
Phillip LeBlanc—	
Sundries, farm..	3 50
Mrs. Legere—	
Sundries, farm..	4 00
B. A. Lowerison—	
Sundries, tailor shop..	2 75
Sundries, shoe shop..	13 00.
Sundries, carpenter shop..	8 32
Sundries, farm..	1 83
Rent..	50 00
Coal..	20 36
Sundry items..	2 78
	99 04
John McCaul—	
Sundries, tailor shop..	4 55
Sundries, shoe shop..	1 75.
Sundries, carpenter shop..	1 33
Sundries, tin and paint shop.. ..	1 01.
Rent..	50 00
Sundries, hospital..	2 25
Sundry items..	1 15
	62 04
A. M. McDonald—	
Sundries, shoe shop..	5 35
Sundries, carpenter shop.. ..	21 19
Sundries, tin and paint shop..	3 25
Sundries, farm..	3 49
Pork..	3 50
Coal..	34 06
Rent..	6 00
Cartage..	2 50
Sundry items..	1 00
	80 34

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
J. D. McDonald—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 90
Sundries, shoe shop	1 85
Sundries, hospital	0 55
	4 30
L. A. McDonald—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 53
Sundries, shoe shop	5 50
Sundries, engineer department	1 24
Meals, etc	9 40
Sundries, farm	3 92
Sundries, hospital	6 65
Rent	50 00
Sundries, store	9 49
Coal	27 84
Cartage	1 75
Sundry items	0 76
	119 08
Sinclair McDougall—	
Sundries, tailor shop	0 70
Sundries, shoe shop	2 95
Sundries, farm	1 20
Sundries, tin and paint shop	0 20
Rent	50 00
Sundries, hospital	1 10
Coal	24 68
Cartage	1 00
Sundry items	1 16
	82 99
Patrick McGowan—	
Sundries, farm	7 00
Mrs. Lucy McGrath—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 00
Water rates	6 00
Sundry items	2 00
	9 00
Miss McMahon—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 65
Sundries, farm	14 28
Sundry items	2 42
	18 35
Andrew McPherson—	
Sundries, tailor shop	3 24
Sundries, shoe shop	3 65
Sundries, hospital	2 45
Sundries, carpenter shop	20 57
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 11
Sundries, farm	31 89
Cow	40 00
Hay	32 65
Condemned articles	1 00
Wood	1 25
Water supply	3 00
Sundry items	1 70
	142 51

	$ cts.
N. A. McPherson—	
Sundries, tailor shop	3 02
Sundries, shoe shop	1 15
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 43
Sundries, blacksmith department	1 05
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 15
Sundries, farm	3 13
Rent	50 00
Sundries, hospital	1 10
Coal	11 60
Sundry items	1 39
	77 02
Miss Mabel—	
Sundries, tin and paint shop	0 22
C. J. Mahon—	
Sundries, shoe shop	0 45
Archie Martin—	
Sundries, farm	3 50
Asa Mitton—	
Sundry items	2 00
Frank Mitton—	
Sundries, kitchen	3 50
J. S. Milton—	
Sundries, tailor shop	5 67
Sundries, shoe shop	2 20
Sundries, blacksmith dept	7 11
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 35
Sundries, farm	5 80
Rent	50 00
Sundry items	1 20
	73 33
Mitton & Lane—	
Sundries, blacksmith dept	0 90
Gilbert Mitton—	
Sundries, farm	1 00
George V. Ogilvie—	
Farm stock	135 00
Albert O'Brien—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 40
Sundries, carpenter shop	10 61
Sundries, blacksmith dept	1 95
Sundries, farm	3 10
Rent	50 00
Store	6 29
Coal	17 43
Sundry items	2 50
	97 28
Dominick Offrey—	
Sundries, farm	8 00
Oxford Worsted Co.—	
Sundries, blacksmith dept	1 20
Palmer's Ltd.—	
Sundries, farm	9 50

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
F. C. Palmer & Co.—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 15
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 30
Sundries, farm	7 00
	9 45
L. A. Palmer—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 30
Sundries, shoe shop	2 05
Sundries, blacksmith dept	2 50
Sundries, tin and paint	1 47
Sundries, farm	34 37
Hay	203 78
Rent	50.00
Sundries, hospital	1 08
Coal	6 37
Sundry items	2 40
	305 32
P. J. Palmer Estate—	
Sundries, farm	3 50
G. B. Papineau—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 84
Sundries, carpenter shop	5 15
Sundries, farm	5 80
Rent	50 00
Wood	1 25
Sundry items	0 67
	65 71
James A. Piercy—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 45
Sundries, shoe shop	3 00
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 85
Sundries, farm	17 14
Rent	50 00
Sundries, hospital	1 00
Coal	6 90
Sundry items	1 60
	83 94
A. B. Pipes—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 70
Sundries, shoe shop	9 35
Sundries, carpenter shop	10 10
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 41
Sundries, farm	39 38
Sundry items	1 64
	63 58
Provincial C. F. Co.—	
Bones	84 30
Johnson Reid—	
Hogs	15 00
A. D. Richards—	
Sundries, farm	0 60
Mark Rockwell—	
Sundries, farm	1 00
Charles Sears—	
Sundries, farm	7 00
Lorne Sears—	
Sundries, shoe shop	8 65
Sundries, blacksmith dept	1 60
Sundries, farm	5 00
Rent	41 66
Sundries, hospital	1 67
Coal	5 85
Sundry items	2 83
	67 26
Thos. Sherman—	
Sundries, blacksmith dept	0 15
R. Sinclair—	
Sundries, tailor shop	6 77
Sundries, shoe shop	2 45
Sundries, carpenter shop	15 59
Sundries, farm	11 84
Rent	50 00
Sundries, hospital	2 88
Wood	1 25
Coal	13 79
Sundry items	2 26
	106 83
C. S. Starratt—	
Sundries, tailor shop	10 67
Sundries, shoe shop	3 80
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 46
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 05
Sundries, farm	1 43
Sundries, hospital	4 44
Wood	2 00
Ice	2 88
Sundry items	1 63
	31 36
Stanley Sutherland—	
Sundries	30 00
W. E. D. Tait—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	0 15
W. F. Tait—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	0 20
Sundries, farm	4 00
Farm stock	341 00
	345 20
J. F. Teed, M.D.—	
Sundries, shoe shop	7 05
Sundries, carpenter shop	9 24
Sundries, blacksmith dept	2 00
Sundries, tin and paint shop	10 28
Sundries, engineer dept	3 52
Sundries, farm	2 70
	34 79

DORCHESTER—*Concluded.*

	$ cts.
Revd. B. H. Thomas—	
Sundries, tailor shop	4 98
Sundries, shoe shop	1 50
Sundries, carpenter shop	20 80
Sundries, blacksmith dept.	2 95
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 05
Sundries, farm	9 50
Stone shop	5 27
Sundry items	0 46
Sundries, hospital	1 07
	47 58
H. R. Thompson—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 25
Sundries, shoe shop	3 40
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 13
Sundries, farm	2 90
Rent	16 66
Coal	19 76
Sundry items	1 85
	46 95
S. W. Tingley—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 30
Sundries, blacksmith dept.	0 45
Sundries, farm	8 00
	11 75
Benjamin Tower—	
Sundries, farm	1 00
Robert Tower—	
Sundries, farm	7 00
W. J. Trites—	
Sundries, farm	3 50
Frederick Trotter—	
Hay	244 39
Edward Turner—	
Sundries, farm	1 00
Thos. Walsh—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 78
Sundries, shoe shop	12 15
Sundries, farm	5 40
Hay	10 50
Rent	50 00
Sundries, hospital	7 82
Wood	1 00
Coal	6 48
Sundry items	2 28
	98 41
N. P. Ward—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 80
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 39
Sundries, farm	21 98
Hay	7 00
Sundry items	1 30
Rent	50 00
	84 47
Edgar Weldon—	
Sundries, farm	1 00
W. D. Wilber—	
Sundries, farm	1 00
Alfred Willett—	
Young hogs	8 00
	6,749 27

MANITOBA.

	$ cts.
G. A. Abbott—	
Sundries, shoe shop	0 50
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 79
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 87
Meals, etc	2 88
	8 04
W. C. Abbott—	
Sundries, tailor shop	4 45
Sundries, shoe shop	7 76
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 99
Sundries, blacksmith department	0 20
Sundries, tin and paint shop	4 27
Meals, etc	24 32
Sundries, farm	35 90
Convict labour	3 40
Rent	48 00
Sundries, hospital department	0 79
Sundries, store	1 50
Sundries, change room	0 25
Coal	2 58
Teaming coal	1 00
Sundry items	0 60
	138 01
W. Andrews—	
Sundries, farm	3 00
C. H. Arklie—	
Sundries, tailor shop	0 85
Sundries, shoe shop	0 46
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 03
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 51
Meals, etc	21 36
Sundries, farm	6 40
Rent	1 50
Sundries, hospital department	0 35
Sundries, store	0 63
Teaming coal	0 75
	36 84
R. Attell—	
Sundries, farm	18 30

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
T. Bain—	
Sundries, tailor shop	0 50
Sundries, shoe shop	3 81
Sundries, carpenter shop	6 48
Sundries, blacksmith shop	2 29
Sundries, tin and paint shop	4 77
Meals, etc	30 30
Sundries, farm	209 15
Rent	33 00
Sundries, hospital department	1 47
Sundries, store	0 29
Change room	0 10
Convict labour	1 17
Lumber	2 85
	296 18
Chas. Baylie—	
Sundries, tailor shop	0 70
Sundries, shoe shop	0 83
Meals, etc	32 48
Change room	0 10
	34 11
Miss M. Beaupre—	
Teaming coal	0 50
F. Bell—	
Cow	60 00
M. W. Bennet—	
Sundries, tailor shop	0 15
Sundries, shoe shop	1 74
Sundries, carpenter shop	9 63
Sundries, blacksmith shop	0 75
Sundries, tin and paint shop	7 51
Meals, etc	31 48
Sundries, farm	27 40
Rent	36 00
Sundries, hospital department	1 10
Condemned articles	2 00
Convict labour	2 50
	120 26
N. Berstein—	
Cows, 7 head	355 00
C. H. Bewell—	
Sundries, kitchen department	9 99
Sundries, farm	7 50
Sundry items	0 25
Rent	1 50
	19 24
N. Bodegovck—	
Sundries, farm	34 96
W. Bowie—	
Sundries, farm	3 00
W. Brown—	
Sundries, farm	14 25
W Burkholder—	
Potatoes	83 50
J. G. Campbell—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 08
Meals, etc	0 48
Sundries, farm	0 75
Rent	9 00
Sundries, hospital department	0 10
Sundries, store	1 00
	13 41
A. Carruthers & Co.—	
Hides	15 30
B. Catterall—	
Sundries, farm	3 75
C. A. Conner—	
Potatoes	50 00
Miss Copeland—	
Sundries, tailor shop	0 15
R. R. Creighton—	
Sundries, tailor shop	0 75
Sundries, shoe shop	0 19
Change room	0 15
	1 09
J. H. Daignault—	
Sundries, tailor shop	3 50
Sundries, shoe shop	3 46
Sundries, carpenter shop	0 39
Sundries, tin and paint shop	0 92
Sundries, engineer department	0 20
Meals, etc	23 22
Sundries, farm	71 05
Rent	48 00
Sundries, hospital department	0 20
Convict labor	2 75
Book bindery department	0 20
	153 89
M. Danka—	
Sundries, farm	43 20
P. Demchuk—	
Sundries, tailor shop	0 40
Sundries, shoe shop	1 62
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 44
Sundries, blacksmith department	0 50
Sundries, tin and paint shop	0 80
Sundries, engineer department	2 24
Meals, etc	26 46
Sundries, farm	17 30
Convict labour	7 40
Razors honed	0 35
Rent	38 50
Sundries, hospital department	0 35
Sundries, store	1 14
	98 50

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
J. S. Donald—	
Sundries, tailor shop	5 20
Sundries, shoe shop	0 96
Sundries, carpenter shop	9 07
Sundries, tin & paint department	3 47
Meals, etc	77 58
Sundries, farm	4 85
Laundry	0 75
Rent	33 00
Sundries, hospital department	0 23
Change room	0 15
Convict labour	2 90
	138 16
R. Downie—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 67
Sundries, shoes shop	7 87
Sundries, carpenter shop	10 68
Sundries, blacksmith shop	1 33
Sundries, tin and paint shop	0 88
Sundries, engineer department	0 60
Meals, etc	42 97
Sundries, farm	19 80
Rent	42 00
Hospital	0 52
Change room	0 30
Hair cut	0 20
Razors honed	0 15
Teaming coal	1 25
Convict labour	2 80
	133 02
J. Dozberg—	
Condemned articles	1 50
H. L. Emmert—	
1 bull	125 00
J. Enright—	
Beef hides	33 00
A. Fisher—	
Sundries, tailor shop	0 10
Sundries, shoe shop	1 82
Sundries, carpenter shop	6 16
Sundries, blacksmith shop	1 12
Sundries, tin and paint	2 89
Meals, etc	11 90
Sundries, farm	43 35
Rent	36 00
Sundries, hospital	0 29
Change room	0 10
Razors honed	0 20
Convict labour	1 55
	105 48
A. Fladeby—	
Sundries, shoe shop	0 69
Sundries, carpenter shop	12 17
Sundries, blacksmith shop	1 22
Sundries, tin and paint	4 41
Meals, etc	25 34
Sundries, hospital	0 35
	44 18
E. Freeman—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 20
Sundries, shoe shop	5 36
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 07
Sundries, tin and paint	1 10
Sundries, engineer department	0 75
Bread, etc	18 46
Sundries, farm	67 60
Rent	60 00
Teaming coal	1 75
Convict labour	4 00
Sundry items	0 53
	162 82
A. Gilles—	
Sundries, farm	3 75
Gordon, Ironside & Fares—	
Live hogs	653 43
W. R. Grahame—	
Sundries, tailor shop	17 50
Sundries, shoe shop	8 02
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 07
Sundries, blacksmith shop	0 95
Sundries, tin & paint department	1 08
Sundries, engineer department	0 40
Sundries, kitchen	18 51
Sundries, farm	33 05
Sundries, store	1 95
Ice	0 80
Convict labour	1 70
Sundry items	1 37
	88 40
A. Gray—	
Potatoes	23 75
F. C. Green—	
Sundries, shoe department	2 69
Meals, etc	77 98
Sundries, farm	9 38
Rent	16 00
Sundry items	0 97
	107 02
W. Greene—	
Sundries, tailor department	1 95
Bread, etc	10 22
Rent	1 50
Sundry items	0 68
	14 35
J. Groboweick—	
Live hogs	36 80
J. F. Haigh—	
Meals, etc	15 68
Rent	1 50
Sundry items	0 15
	17 33

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
A. P. Hall—	
Sundries, tailor department	1 15
Sundries, shoe department	4 37
Meals	0 14
	5 66
S. Holowett—	
Sundries, farm	19 20
N. R. Hughes—	
Sundries, shoe department	3 12
Meals, etc	50 54
Rent	7 50
Sundry items	0 91
	62 07
W. S. Hughes—	
Sundry items	0 60
J. H. Irwin—	
Sundries, shoe dept	8 64
Sundries, carpenter department	41 64
Sundries, tin & paint department	8 76
Sundries, engineer department	1 30
Sundries, steward's department	16 54
Sundries, farm department	16 30
Coal	5 15
Sundry items	2 48
	100 81
Miss Isbister—	
Pigs	8 00
Revd. J. V. Joubert—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 51
Sundry items	0 84
	4 35
J. M. Jordon—	
Sundries, kitchen department	0 19
M. Jowarsky—	
Live hog	38 40
H. Keech—	
Sundries, tailor department	8 70
Sundries, shoe shop	4 28
Bread, etc	13 26
Sundries, farm	46 84
Rent	84 00
Sundries, hospital	1 45
Sundries, store	2 50
Coal	1 03
Teaming coal	4 25
Convict labour	2 00
Sundry items	2 00
	170 31
Kelpin Bros.—	
Gravel	31 25

	$ cts.
F. Kilgour—	
Sundries, tin and paint	0 16
Cow	75 00
Sundry items	1 50
	76 66
M. Kouchuk—	
Live hog	30 00
A. Lindsay & Son—	
Sundries, farm	8 70
Sundries, store	12 00
	20 70
G. Linklater—	
Sundries, shoe shop	8 61
Sundries, carpenter shop	7 27
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 64
Meals, etc	14 21
Vegetables	43 03
Rent	36 00
Sundries, store	1 90
Sundries, hospital	1 62
Teaming coal	2 25
Convict labour	3 60
Sundry items	1 00
	121 13
H. Linklater—	
Sundries, tailor department	1 50
Sundries, shoe shop	1 80
Meals	0 98
Sundries, hospital	0 80
	5 08
D. L. McComb—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 15
Sundries, shoe shop	1 81
Sundries, carpenter	46 55
Sundries, blacksmith shop	1 20
Meals, etc	41 09
Sundry items	1 27
Sundries, store	1 35
	95 42
J. McCullough—	
Sundries, tailor shop	9 30
Sundries, shoe department	5 39
Meals, etc	27 86
Sundries, farm	32 35
Beef	16 15
Rent	48 00
Sundries, hospital	3 96
Convict labour	6 85
Sundry items	2 61
	152 47
J. H. McEwan—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 19
Meals, etc	26 32
Rent	3 00
	30 51

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Dr. J. A. McGuire—	
Sundries, tailor shop	4 37
Sundries, shoe shop	2 78
Meals, etc	14 56
Pork	13 90
Sundries, farm	9 20
Convict labour	8 25
Rent	60 00
Sundries, hospital	4 43
Sundry items	2 74
	120 23
A. McLeod—	
Sundries, farm	0 75
J. McSween—	
Meals, etc	21 00
Rent	3 00
Sundry items	0 50
	24 50
A. McVarish—	
Sundries, tailor department	3 75
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 81
Meals, etc	53 34
Rent	9 00
Sundry items	0 66
	69 56
R. W. McWhirter—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 15
Sundries, shoe shop	5 86
Sundries, carpenter shop	19 88
Sundries, tin and paint shop	8 66
Sundries, engineer department	1 02
Meals, etc	11 57
Sundries, farm	31 30
Teaming coal	1 25
Sundry items	3 46
	85 15
J. A. Mcdougall—	
Sundries, tailor shop	7 15
Sundries, shoe shop	2 75
Sundries, carpenter shop	94 15
Meals, etc	32 63
Sundries, tin and paint shop	6 27
Sundries, farm	33 35
Rent	48 00
Teaming coal	1 50
Convict labour	4 70
Sundry items	1 58
	232 08
A. Mailhot—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 04
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 63
Sundries, tin and paint	8 25
Meals, etc	33 56
Sundries, farm	3 90
Rent	3 50
Sundries, hospital	1 04
Lumber	1 44
Coal	5 15
Sundry items	2 51
	68 02

	$ cts.
C. Martin—	
Sundries, tailor shop	9 90
Sundries, shoe shop	2 80
Sundries, carpenter shop	7 65
Sundries, tin and paint	1 75
Meals, etc	10 17
Sundries, farm	6 20
Rent	48 00
Teaming coal	1 25
Sundry items	0 30
Convict labour	2 80
	90 82
W. R. Meade—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 21
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 03
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 24
Sundries, engineer department	2 47
Meals, etc	26 46
Sundries, farm	63 75
Rent	48 00
Sundries, hospital	1 21
Condemned articles	1 50
Teaming coal	1 12
Convict labour	1 60
Sundry items	0 96
	154 55
T. Miller—	
Sundries, shoe shop	13 64
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 89
Meals, etc	38 14
Beef	16 53
Sundries, farm	4 20
Rent	16 00
Sundry items	2 90
	94 30
T. Mills—	
Cows	225 00
G. Millivard—	
Cow	100 00
Sundries, farm	8 00
	108 00
J. Mitchell—	
Sundries, tailor shop	4 65
Sundries, shoe shop	9 44
Sundries, blacksmith shop	2 29
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 79
Meals, etc	23 01
Sundries, farm	33 40
Rent	48 00
Teaming coal	1 13
Sundry items	1 50
	125 21

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
J. Molyneux—	
Sundries, tailor shop	5 80
Sundries, shoe shop	1 52
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 59
Sundries, blacksmith shop	2 32
Sundries, tin and paint shop	3 40
Sundries, engineer	1 99
Meals, etc	11 32
Sundries, farm	19 55
Beef	17 33
Rent	36 00
Sundry items	3 01
	103 83
Moosomin Jail—	
Convict clothing	914 00
F. Morenek—	
Live hog	38 40
A Mossak—	
Hog	25 00
A. Olaski—	
Live hog	20 40
N. Olaski—	
Live hog	19 20
W. O'Leary—	
Sundries, farm	0 75
H. Perkansky—	
Condemned articles	8 00
S. Polowski—	
Sundries, farm	2 00
J. C. Ponsford—	
Sundries, tailor	1 25
Sundries, engineer department	4 50
Meals, etc	4 95
Hay	4 00
Sundries, farm	8 63
Sundry items	1 40
	24 73
M. Poppitt—	
Meals, etc	6 86
Rent	1 00
Sundries, hospital	0 10
	7 96
J. A. Powell—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 00
Sundries, shoe shop	5 06
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 75
Sundries, tin and paint	3 52
Sundries, engineer department	1 95
Meals, etc	14 82
Sundries, farm	22 35
Laundry	0 25
Rent	36 00
Store	3 00
Convict labour	1 20
Sundry items	2 62
	95 52

	$ cts.
C. Pratt—	
Sundries, tailor shop	3 65
Sundries, shoe shop	3 81
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 61
Sundries, tin and paint	5 74
Meals, etc	12 70
Sundry items	2 03
Beef	14 73
Sundries, farm	5 70
Rent	33 00
Convict labour	2 00
	84 97
J. Quail—	
Sundries, farm	3 00
G. Richmond—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 63
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 13
Sundries, blacksmith shop	0 50
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 09
Meals, etc	25 60
Pork	18 10
Sundries, farm	10 80
Rent	36 00
Sundries, hospital	1 04
Teaming coal	1 12
Convict labour	1 20
Sundry items	0 61
	102 82
M. J. Rispin—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 03
Sundries, carpenter shop	10 51
Sundries, blacksmith shop	1 32
Sundries, tin and paint	7 49
Meals, etc	15 56
Pork	15 00
Sundries, farm	5 65
Coal	2 52
Sundry items	1 40
	64 48
J. P. Robertson—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 55
Sundries, shoe shop	14 30
Sundries, carpenter shop	12 34
Sundries, tin and paint shop	5 80
Meals, etc	20 16
Beef	17 75
Sundries, farm	22 60
Rent	48 00
Sundries, store	2 20
Convict labour	4 00
Sundry items	3 06
	151 76
G. S. Rochfort—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 16
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 83
Sundries, engineer department	1 41
Meals, etc	12 85
Sundries, farm	2 80
Sundry items	1 91
	21 96

MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

	$ cts.
Saskatchewan Penitentiary—	
Socks	16 62
A. Saunders—	
Pork	11 50
A. M. Seabrook—	
Sundries, farm	2 00
W. Skeoch—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 15
Sundries, shoe shop	4 93
Meals	6 96
Rent	3 00
Sundry items	0 60
	16 64
Ed. Smith—	
Sundries, tailor shop	3 50
Sundries, shoe shop	3 09
Meals	8 29
Sundries, farm	3 00
Sundry items	0 43
	18 31
J. Smith—	
Sundries, tailor shop	7 80
Sundries, shoe shop	4 94
Sundries, carpenter	6 74
Meals, etc	26 32
Sundries, farm	9 90
Beef	16 15
Potatoes	6 00
Convict labour	7 20
Rent	54 00
Teaming coal	3 97
	143 02
J. A. Smith—	
Sundries, carpenter	3 50
Revd. S. W. L. Stewart—	
Sundries, tailor shop	0 50
Sundries, shoe shop	3 58
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 80
Meals, etc	12 42
Pork	23 05
Beef	17 64
Sundries, farm	10 10
Rent	84 00
Coal	1 72
Teaming coal	3 50
Convict labour	1 20
Sundry items	2 95
	162 46
W. A. Stokes—	
Sundries, blacksmith shop	5 35
Sundries, engineer	2 72
Meals, etc	14 70
	22 77
A. Taylor—	
Sundries, farm	0 75
J. Tomicki—	
Live hog	43 20
C. Tomozzok—	
Pork	20 00
J. Tormwsky—	
Live hog	18 00
K. Tysknuik—	
Live hog	34 24
A. Vincent—	
Sundries, farm	0 75
M. Worznoskie—	
Live hog	21 76
Winnipeg, Selkirk, E. L. W. Ry. Co.—	
Rental for right of way	2 00
H. Woods—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 05
Sundries, shoe shop	3 78
Sundries, carpenter shop	13 79
Sundries, tin and paint shop	6 63
Meals	3 70
Sundries, store	3 10
Sundry items	2 30
	35 35
S. H. Wright—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 85
Sundries, shoe shop	8 70
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 77
Sundries, tin and paint shop	8 24
Sundries, engineer	6 08
Meals, etc	25 50
Sundries, farm	26 80
Rent	28 00
Sundries, hospital	1 70
Lumber	3 23
Teaming coal	1 25
Convict labour	1 05
Sundry items	0 96
	117 13
	8,042 23

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	$ cts.
C. Baylie—	
Sundry items	0 48
W. A. Bennett—	
Sundries, shoe shop	4 85
Sundries, carpenter shop	5 12
Meals	15 65
Bread	21 04
Sundries, hospital	1 20
Sundries, store	2 97
Coal	4 85
Sundry items	2 30
	57 98
E. Bettles—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 73
Meals, etc	29 68
Bread	14 58
Sundry items	1 62
	47 61
R. W. Boening—	
Sundry items	0 75
J. Boyd—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 67
Sundries, store	2 50
Coal	3 53
Sundry items	0 33
	8 03
J. C. Brown—	
Sundries, tailor shop	6 85
Sundries, shoe shop	7 00
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 66
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 90
Meals	28 90
Bread	21 57
Sundries, store	5 47
Coal	33 55
Refuse	4 18
Sundry items	1 40
	114 48
E. Buckley—	
Bread	6 85
Rent	36 00
Coal	16 18
Teaming coal	1 50
Sundry items	2 58
	63 11
E. A. Burkitt—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 46
Sundries, engineer department	2 90
Meals	17 25
Bread	2 43
Coal	11 00
Hauling coal	1 00
Sundry items	0 42
	38 46

	$ cts.
W. J. Carroll—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 05
Sundries, shoe shop	2 66
Meals	13 54
Bread	16 97
Sundries, hospital	1 30
Coal	2 75
Sacks	1 00
Sundry items	1 60
	41 87
Father Choinel—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 40
Meals	0 30
	1 70
A. J. Christmas—	
Sundries, tailor shop	10 85
Sundries, shoe shop	5 89
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 59
Sundries, blacksmith dept	1 30
Meals	13 20
Sundries farm	1 20
Bread	24 68
Sundries, hospital	3 23
Sundries, store	2 01
Coal	14 85
Hauling coal	2 50
Sundry items	1 23
	83 53
J. Colvin—	
Sundries, shoe shop	6 08
Sundries, carpenter shop	10 49
Sundries, blacksmith dept	2 86
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 86
Bread	5 36
Sundry items	2 13
Sundries, store	2 31
	32 09
E. Cooney—	
Meals	21 95
Rent	1 50
Condemned articles	1 00
Sundry items	2 24
	26 69
R. Craig—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 33
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 71
Meals	1 95
Bread	6 28
Sundries, hospital	2 20
Sundries, store	1 93
Sundry items	1 18
Coal	5 50
Hauling coal	1 50
	24 58

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
W. Currie—	
Sundries, shoe shop	12 69
Sundries, carpenter shop	9 83
Sundries, blacksmith shop	2 68
Sundries, tin and paint shop	5 69
Sundries, engineer department	3 51
Meals	37 90
Bread	2 95
Sundries, store	2 39
Coal	42 53
Hauling coal	4 00
Sundry items	0 65
	124 82
Wm. Davis—	
Meals	12 90
Sundry items	1 43
	14 33
Peter Devine—	
Sundry items	1 59
J. E. Dolphin—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 40
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 09
Meals	4 20
Bread	3 53
Sundry items	1 18
	11 40
R. Douglass—	
Bread	3 38
Rent	18 00
	21 38
J. Doyle—	
Sundries, tailor shop	4 22
Sundries, shoe shop	22 00
Sundries, engineer department	2 19
Bread	41 91
Rent	60 00
Sundries, store	7 76
Coal	33 50
Hauling coal	2 50
Sundry items	2 18
	176 26
C. W. Drayton—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 17
Meals	1 43
Bread	4 19
Sundry items	1 26
	9 05
R. Dynes—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 05
Sundries, shoe shop	24 12
Sundries, carpenter shop	8 74
Sundries, blacksmith department	3 91
Bread	51 76
Rent	60 00
Sundries, hospital	2 55
Sundries, store	2 85
Sundries, broom department	2 10
Coal	8 25
Hauling coal	1 50
Sundry items	2 48
	169 29

	$ cts.
F. Elston—	
Sundries, shoe shop	6 08
Sundries, carpenter shop	7 28
Sundries, blacksmith department	1 11
Bread	23 95
Sundries, store	4 77
Sundries, broom dept	1 78
Sundry items	2 48
	17 45
F. B. Emery—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 85
Sundries, shoe shop	4 95
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 89
Meals	1 25
Bread	13 62
Sundries, hospital	0 85
Sundries, store	9 24
Coal	29 98
Hauling coal	3 00
Sundry items	1 20
	69 83
T. Fellows—	
Meals	18 85
Sundries, broom department	0 59
Bread	6 84
Rent	18 00
Sundry items	0 80
	45 08
J. Fitzgerald—	
Meals	2 55
Sundry items	0 91
	3 46
E. W. Foy—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 09
Sundries, carpenter shop	36 39
Coal	5 50
Sundry items	2 71
	46 69
G. V. Franklin—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 18
Sundries, carpenter shop	7 58
Meals	14 65
Bread	2 78
Sundries, store	5 33
Coal	2 75
Rent	1 50
Sundry items	0 63
	37 40
J. L. H. Goss—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 84
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 41
Meals	16 10
Bread	19 71
Sundries, store	13 17
Sundry items	2 07
	57 30

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
J. Gray—	
Meals	18 45
Rent	15 00
Sundry items	1 28
	34 73
A. D. Happer—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 70
Meals	22 60
Sundry items	2 26
	26 56
J. W. Harvey—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 95
Sundries, shoe shop	7 43
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 73
Sundries, blacksmith department	1 00
Bread	21 96
Sundries, store	8 98
Coal	26 90
Sundry items	4 05
	75 00
A. Healy—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 40
Meals	13 20
Sundry items	0 40
	15 00
W. S. Hughes—	
Sundries, shoe shop	0 15
John Imlah—	
Sundries, shoe shop	6 73
Sundries, carpenter shop	4 97
Sundries, blacksmith department	1 66
Meals	33 25
Bread	21 54
Rent	60 00
Store	2 43
Convict labour	9 50
Sundry items	1 65
	141 73
Imperial Oil Co.—	
Condemned articles	2 20
R. Jack—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 95
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 37
Meals	3 00
Bread	7 91
Sundries, store	1 88
	17 11
H. Johnson—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 27
Sundries, shoe shop	1 12
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 31
Meals	20 08
Bread	9 25
Rent	1 50
Sundry items	1 17
	36 70

	$ cts.
G. H. Keeling—	
Sundries, shoe shop	6 50
Sundries, carpenter shop	4 03
Bread	34 23
Sundries, hospital	5 52
Sundries, store	6 94
Coal	10 45
Hauling coal	1 00
Sundry items	0 55
	69 22
P. J. Keenan—	
Sundries, tailor shop	13 29
Sundries, shoe shop	0 70
Meals	26 75
Rent	3 00
Sundry items	1 18
	44 92
A. L. Kemp—	
Sundries, shoe shop	7 66
Sundries, carpenter shop	0 65
Meals	3 18
Bread	8 20
Sundries, store	3 27
Coal	10 45
Hauling coal	1 00
Sundry items	0 59
	35 00
M. Landwehr—	
Sundries, store	34 70
M. Lavell—	
Bread	7 00
Rent	60 00
Coal	5 50
Hauling coal	0 50
	73 00
W. Leslie—	
Meals	30 05
Rent	18 00
Sundry items	0 95
	49 00
S. Lewis—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 07
Sundry items	2 25
	4 32
S. McCormack—	
Sundries, tailor shop	0 80
Sundries, shoe shop	2 06
Meals	7 40
Bread	2 85
Sundry items	0 59
	13 70

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
J. McFadden—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 00
Meals	22 08
Rent	18 00
Sundry items	1 23
	42 31
J. McLellan—	
Sundries, shoe shop	16 96
Sundries, carpenter shop	7 45
Bread	2 05
Sundries, store	2 92
Sundry items	1 42
	30 80
A. MacGregor—	
Sundry items	1 17
D. C. Mackenzie—	
Sundries, tailor shop	9 30
Sundries, shoe shop	8 45
Meals	32 20
Bread	13 81
Sundries, hospital	1 68
Sundries, store	9 79
Coal	34 05
Repairs to automobile	13 24
Hauling coal	2 00
Sundry items	0 30
	124 82
Geo. Mackenzie—	
Sundries, tailor shop	18 25
Sundries, shoe shop	23 00
Sundries, carpenter shop	5 69
Sundries, blacksmith department	1 52
Meals	30 48
Bread	31 76
Rent	60 00
Sundries, store	4 54
Coal	10 45
Hauling posts and coal	3 00
Book bindery	1 23
Sundry items	1 92
	191 84
H. Mackness—	
Meals	19 03
Bread	5 55
	24 58
Father Maillard—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	13 49
Meals	4 65
Book bindery	5 45
	23 59

	$ cts.
A. W. Methven—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 66
Sundries, carpenter shop	14 25
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 04
Sundries, engineer department	2 63
Meals	12 10
Bread	8 66
Sundries, store	4 98
Coal	2 75
Sundry items	2 28
	50 35
E. L. Morgan—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 21
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 07
Meals	4 80
Bread	2 36
Sundries, hospital	0 28
	10 72
A. Mullins—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 25
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 97
Meals	9 75
Bread	9 83
Sundries, store	3 64
Lumber	1 13
Sundry items	1 55
	30 12
H. F. Norman—	
Sundries, shoe shop	4 96
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 05
Bread	22 75
Rent	60 00
Sundries, store	1 96
Coal	28 55
Hauling coal	2 00
Sundry items	0 60
	122 87
A. T. North—	
Meals	15 60
Bread	11 94
Brick	10 18
Hauling brick	1 00
Sundry items	1 71
	40 43
W. A. Patchell—	
Sundries, tailor shop	8 00
Sundries, shoe shop	14 27
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 89
Sundries, farm	1 08
Bread	29 30
Rent	60 00
Sundry items	2 19
	117 73

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
J. Petticrew—	
Meals	19 15
Bread	6 01
Rent	18 00
Sundries, shoe shop	0 54
	43 70
L. Reid—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 00
Sundries, shoe shop	1 51
Meals	19 55
Coal	16 50
Hauling coal	1 50
Sundry items	0 91
	40 97
R. J. Robertson—	
Sundries, shoe shop	14 77
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 54
Bread	24 34
Rent	60 00
Sundries, hospital	2 52
Sundries, store	2 51
Sundries, broom department	1 25
Coal	2 75
Sundry items	0 85
	110 53
G. Rogers—	
Meals	6 65
Bread	1 50
	8 15
E. A. Round—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	5 72
Meals	4 75
Bread	2 75
Sundries, store	3 24
Sundry items	0 35
	16 81
J. W. Russell—	
Bread	1 45
Sundries, tailor shop	0 25
	1 70
T. Sampson—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 30
Sundries, shoe shop	2 18
Sundries, carpenter shop	7 22
Bread	5 12
Rent	60 00
Sundries, hospital	1 30
Sundries, store	1 19
Sundry items	1 86
	81 17
Dr. Smith—	
Sundries, tailor shop	6 45
Sundries, shoe shop	4 17
Sundries, carpenter shop	7 38
Bread	2 45
Coal	20 58
Hauling coal	1 50
Sundry items	0 20
	42 73

	$ cts.
F. Stewart—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 25
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 02
Meals	6 65
Bread	8 53
Rent	60 00
Sundries, store	5 46
Coal	21 40
Hauling coal	1 50
Sundry items	2 20
	108 01
J. W. Sutherland—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 74
Meals	13 80
Bread	14 69
Coal	5 50
Sundry items	3 44
	39 17
F. Thompson—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 10
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 64
Sundries, engineer department	1 23
Meals	2 50
Bread	14 06
Sundries, hospital	2 30
Sundries, store	3 96
Coal	2 48
Sundry items	2 26
	35 53
Revd. A. E. Vert—	
Sundries, shoe shop	4 63
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 05
Sundries, store	1 10
Coal	28 00
Hauling coal	2 00
Sundry items	2 67
	39 45
R. H. Vickery—	
Meals	2 00
Bread	1 85
Sundry items	0 70
	4 55
James Walker—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 31
Sundries, carpenter shop	18 54
Sundries, store	3 29
Coal	11 00
Hauling coal	1 00
Sundry items	0 89
	36 03
J. Ward—	
Meals	1 15
Sundry items	0 98
	2 13

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

	$ cts.
G. Weatherly—	
Sundries, tailor shop	0 75
Sundries, shoe shop	2 81
Sundries, carpenter shop	7 88
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 55
Meals	5 70
Bread	10 54
Sundries, hospital	1 60
Sundries, store	8 56
Sundry items	2 96
	43 35
C. R. Welch—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 00
Sundries, shoe shop	3 58
Sundries, carpenter shop	5 78
Sundries, tin and paint shop	0 28
Bread	7 37
Sundries, store	2 13
Table	2 99
Coal	10 45
Hauling coal	1 00
Lime	0 25
	34 83
K. Welch—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 20
Bread	0 75
	2 95
W. A. Wells—	
Sundry items	1 74
J. T. Wilkinson—	
Sundries, store	2 33
Meals	7 05
Bread	0 95
Rent	4 50
Sundries, tailor shop	0 50
	15 33
J. W. Wilkinson—	
Sundries, engineer department	1 44
Meals	2 25
Rent	1 50
Sundry items	0 40
	5 59
A. Wilson—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 06
Meals	20 20
Bread	0 15
Rent	1 50
Sundries, store	5 82
	28 73
W. Wilson—	
Meals	5 55
Rent	1 50
	7 05
Wm. Woods—	
Meals	6 78
Bread	1 93
Rent	4 50
Sundry items	1 15
	14 36
	3,625 54

ALBERTA.

	$ cts.
R. L. Arthur—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 81
Meals	16 35
Bread	2 65
Sundry items	1 31
	24 12
A. Bender—	
Meals	30 75
Sundries, shoe shop	0 55
	31 30
J. Bone—	
Meals	83 40
C. W. Brett—	
Sundries, shoe shop	4 89
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 17
Meals	2 40
Sundries, farm	8 59
Sundry items	1 00
	18 05
J. S. Browning—	
Meals	11 25
Sundries, tailor shop	0 99
	12 24
W. R. Bruce—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 63
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 20
Meals	29 85
Sundries, farm	5 40
Bread	3 35
Coal	6 00
Sundry items	0 43
	51 86
A. P. Campbell—	
Meals	9 90
Sundry items	1 25
	11 15

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
J. J. Cashman—	
Sundries, tailor shop	6 22
Sundries, shoe shop	10 66
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 40
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 73
Potatoes	8 17
Coal	5 25
Sundry items	1 13
	35 56
T. Clayton—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 04
Sundries, carpenter shop	15 34
Sundries, blacksmith department	3 68
Sundries, tin and paint shop	3 92
Meals	6 60
Bread	2 41
Sundries, store	3 42
Bricks	4 50
Coal	3 00
Sundry items	1 23
	45 14
H. Cleeton—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 49
L. Coles—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 95
Sundries, shoe shop	1 62
Sundries, farm	3 68
Bread	5 20
Coal	4 50
Sundry items	0 39
	17 34
P. Connolly—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 20
Sundry items	1 07
	2 27
E. H. Cummings—	
Sundries, tailor shop	0 20
J. Curran—	
Sundries, shoe shop	7 88
Sundries, tailor shop	0 25
Meals	9 00
	17 13
T. Davidson—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 80
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 15
Meals	13 20
Sundries, farm	3 23
Bread	3 70
Coal	4 50
Sundry items	0 51
	30 09
H. F. Devicq—	
Sundries, shoe shop	4 06
Meals	3 10
Bread	5 65
	12 81
Dr. A. Eprin—	
Sundries, farm	3 00
Sundry items	0 23
	3 23
Rev. A. Ethier—	
Bread	2 95
H. Field—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 60
Meals	23 70
Sundry items	0 80
	28 10
Dr. Forin—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 49
Sundries, shoe shop	11 26
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 08
Sundries, blacksmith department	1 35
Sundries, tin and paint shop	3 23
Repairs to automobile	5 70
	26 11
Freeze Sheet Metal Co.—	
Sundry items	1 50
A. G. Grant—	
Meals	44 40
Sundry items	1 61
	46 01
W. G. Grant—	
Meals	13 50
Sundries, shoe shop	0 54
	14 04
G. P. Halley—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 12
Sundries, carpenter shop	4 73
Meals	2 35
Sundries, farm	6 33
Bread	3 10
Sundry items	1 40
	19 03
J. L. Higginson—	
Sundries, shoe shop	9 36
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 19
Meals	1 40
Sundries, farm	4 00
Bread	10 96
Coal	3 00
Sundry items	0 94
	30 85
R. Honich—	
Sundries, tailor shop	0 20
Meals	1 95
Bread	6 25
Store	0 41
	8 81

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
G. Howland—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 78
Meals	22 20
Sundries, farm	2 22
Bread	4 10
Coal	3 00
Sundry items	1 17
	35 47
Huff Grading Co.—	
Rental	2,052 00
W. S. Hughes—	
Sundries, tailor shop	0 10
J. A. Irvine—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 10
Meals, etc	18 45
	19 55
H. Keech—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 32
Meals	51 15
Sundry items	0 82
	54 29
T. Kellagher—	
Meals	7 65
Kingston Penitentiary—	
Clothing and furnishing sent with female convicts to Kingston Penitentiary	350 42
J. Lemmon—	
Sundries, tailor shop	4 89
Sundries, shoe shop	9 12
Meals	8 25
Sundries, hospital	0 45
	22 71
W. H. Lyons—	
Meals	0 60
W. McCaghey—	
Sundries, tailor shop	0 85
Sundries, shoe shop	1 92
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 70
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 87
Meals	19 65
Sundries, farm	1 72
Bread	3 95
Coal	4 50
Sundry items	0 47
	37 63
A. McDonald—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 40
Sundries, shoe shop	1 83
Meals	16 65
Sundries, blackmith department	0 43
	21 31
J. P. McGee—	
Meals	10 50

	$ cts.
J. McLeod—	
Sundries, tailor shop	11 79
Sundries, shoe shop	4 84
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 56
Bread	3 20
Sundry items	0 90
	22 29
Rev. D. G. McQueen—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 56
J. A. MacDonald—	
Sundries, tailor shop	5 24
Sundries, shoe shop	3 92
Meals	16 80
Bread	2 20
Coal	4 50
Sundries, blacksmith department	0 15
	32 81
J. MacDougall—	
Sundries, shoe shop	6 26
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 45
Sundries, farm	9 00
Bread	4 60
Coal	12 00
Sundry items	2 38
	35 69
A. MacLean—	
Meals	8 85
Sundries, shoe shop	0 20
	9 05
J. Main—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 24
Sundries, blacksmith department	0 44
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 41
Sundries, farm	4 05
Bread	5 39
Sundries, hospital	1 00
Sundries, store	1 06
Coal	6 00
Sacks	0 09
	23 68
Manders & Gregory—	
Rent	300 00
A. Miller—	
Meals	6 15
Bread	2 25
	8 40
A. G. Miller—	
Meals	4 20
Bread	0 25
Sundries, hospital department	0 15
	4 60

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
F. Murray—	
Meals	4 80
Sundries, tailor shop	0 50
Coal	4 50
	9 80
H. B. Norris—	
Sundries, tailor shop	0 45
Officer Barber—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 20
J. C. Ponsford—	
Sundries, tailor shop	6 43
Sundries, shoe shop	2 27
Sundries, carpenter shop	6 77
Sundries, blacksmith shop	0 87
Sundries, tin and paint shop	0 43
Meals	1 35
Sundries, farm department	4 73
Bread	11 55
Sundries, hospital department	1 05
Sundries, store department	7 84
Ice	0 57
Coal	2 25
Convict labour	0 90
Repairs to automobile	20 58
	67 59
F. Pope—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 88
Sundries, shoe shop	16 74
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 95
Sundries, blacksmith shop	0 70
Meals	2 70
Sundries, farm department	8 63
Bread	12 50
Sundries, hospital department	1 00
Coal	10 50
Sacks	0 21
	57 81
R. N. W. M. Police—	
Khaki serge	17 87
J. Saunt—	
Sundries, tailor shop	4 74
Sundries, shoe shop	23 21
Meals	42 30
Bread	13 70
Sundries, farm department	8 29
Sundries, store department	1 44
Coal	7 50
Sundry items	0 75
	101 93
C. A. Smith—	
Sundries, tailor shop	24 09
Sundries, shoe shop	9 48
Sundries, carpenter shop	8 11
Meals	4 65
Sundries, farm	5 86
Sundries, store department	4 77
Coal	10 50
Sundry items	1 19
	68 65

	$ cts.
H. E. Smith—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 49
Bread	5 00
Meals	1 70
Sundry items	0 60
	12 79
R. Smith—	
Meals	44 85
Bread	2 70
Coal	6 00
Bricks	2 00
Sundry items	3 02
	58 57
W. G. Stead—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 50
Sundries, shoe shop	13 35
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 76
Meals	43 20
Bread	4 98
Sundries, farm department	4 73
Coal	1 50
Sundry items	2 06
	75 08
J. G. Tallon—	
Sundries, tailor shop	0 15
Coal	7 50
Sundry items	0 97
	8 62
T. L. Taylor	
Sundries, shoe shop	18 19
Bread	10 85
Meals	2 60
Sundries, farm department	3 75
Sundry items	0 88
	42 27
D. P. Thomas—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 82
Sundries, shoe shop	21 72
	24 54
T. J. Troyer—	
Sundries, shoe shop department	1 30
Meals	22 95
Bread	6 90
Sundries, farm department	6 45
Sundry items	1 71
	39 31

ALBERTA—*Concluded.*

	$ cts.
R. Tucker—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 46
Sundries, shoe shop	5 52
Sundries, carpenter shop	13 65
Sundries, farm department	2 25
Bread	6 03
Coal	6 75
Sundry items	0 99
	36 66
C. Turgeon—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 29
Sundries, shoe shop	3 40
Meals	42 15
Sundries, farm department	8 85
Sundry items	3 53
	60 22
J. F. Underwood—	
Meals	27 00
Sundry items	0 63
	27 63
F. Urquhart—	
Sundries, tailor shop	8 52
Bread	3 15
Coal	3 00
Sundry items	1 20
	15 87
J. T. Valpy—	
Sundries, shoe shop	4 52
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 47
Meals	42 00
Bread	10 50
Sundries, farm department	8 18
Sundries, store department	1 06
Coal	6 00
Iron	1 33
Sundry items	1 71
	77 77
M. E. Waddington—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 95
Meals	96 30
Convict labour	2 40
Sundry items	0 58
	105 23
W. Walker—	
Meals	1 35
Bread	0 85
	2 20
N. Walsh—	
Meals	2 10
Sundry items	0 44
	2 54
W. Wendt—	
Sundries, tailor shop	3 38
Sundries, shoe shop	1 17
Meals	16 50
Coal	1 50
	22 55
M. Willicome—	
Meals	16 65
Sundry items	1 28
	17 93
R. Wilson—	
Meals	60 60
Sundries, shoe shop	0 60
	61 20
R. C. H. Wilson—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 52
Meals	5 29
Bread	10 60
Sundry items	0 12
	18 53
W. Young—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 96
Meals	26 10
	29 06
	4,692 96

SASKATCHEWAN.

	$ cts.
R. Benson—	
Sundries, tin and paint shop	3 08
Meals	17 46
Sundry items	1 71
	22 25
R. M. Allen—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 91
Sundries, carpenter shop	9 10
Sundries, blacksmith shop	1 15
Sundries, tin and paint shop	0 96
R. M. Allen—Con.	
Meals	13 33
Bread	1 34
Sundries, farm department	2 29
Sundries, store department	5 40
Bricks	4 00
Mortar	3 80
Sundry items	1 91
	47 19

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
J. A. Anderson—	
Sundries, shoe shop	1 25
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 00
Meals	45 49
Sundries, farm department	2 45
Pork	8 08
Bricks	2 50
Sundry items	5 83
	68 60
W. L. Bird—	
Sundries, shoe shop	8 71
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 43
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 04
Meals	2 21
Sundry items	0 68
	15 07
Geo. E. Brookes—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 41
Meals	13 86
Bread	1 74
Sundries, farm department	10 68
Sundry items	1 92
	29 61
C. H. Brownbridge—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 67
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 70
Meals	18 38
Bread	6 80
Sundry items	1 05
	31 60
Canada Weather Strip Co.—	
Meals	5 50
Sundry items	1 75
	7 25
L. G. Carrier—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 45
Sundries, shoe shop	16 52
Sundries, carpenter shop	7 92
Sundries, tin and paint shop	7 22
Meals	35 57
Bread	15 49
Pork	21 92
Sundries, farm department	8 00
Sundry items	2 20
	117 29
P. D. Chapman—	
Sundries, shoe shop	10 13
Sundries, carpenter shop	5 91
Sundries, tin and paint shop	5 95
Meals	51 05
Bread	8 32
Sundries, farm department	1 15
Sundry items	1 60
	84 11
Dr. J. S. Chisholm—	
Sundries, tailor shop	4 30
Sundries, shoe shop	0 31
	4 61
Bruce Corbett—	
Sundries, shoe shop	6 61
Pork	10 00
Bread	2 91
Sundry items	0 80
	20 32
E. C. Costerd—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	7 22
Meals	58 36
Pork	8 40
Sundry items	0 86
	74 84
Geo. Cowie—	
Sundries, tailor shop	2 18
Sundries, shoe shop	4 92
Sundries, carpenter shop	1 15
Sundries, tin and paint shop	4 48
Sundries, farm department	14 90
Bread	14 99
Bricks	1 50
Sundry items	2 16
	46 28
John S. Donaldson—	
Sundries, shoe shop	4 58
Meals	41 19
Sundry items	1 65
	47 42
P. Doolan—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	7 54
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 28
Meals	68 17
Bread	2 09
Sundries, farm department	7 52
Rent	4 00
Sundry items	1 40
	92 00
Cyrus H. Drury—	
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 13
Meals	6 31
Bread	1 80
Sundries, farm department	1 43
Sundry items	0 32
	10 99
Empress Hotel—	
Vegetables	4 00
Dairy Lunch—	
Vegetables	10 40
J. Ewan—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 18
Meals	38 02
	41 20
Farmers Mill Co.—	
Wheat	226 80
France & Paul—	
Pork	123 25

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
A. A. Grant—	
Meals	7 37
Bread	0 46
Sundries, farm department	2 08
Sundry items	0 30
	10 21
A. Hanson—	
Sundries, tin and paint shop	1 07
Meals	98 03
Bread	1 28
Sundry items	1 10
	101 48
R. Henderson—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 18
Sundries, shoe shop	11 58
Sundries, carpenter shop	26 60
Sundries, blacksmith shop	3 92
Sundries, tin and paint shop	4 86
Sundries, farm department	36 35
Meals	22 90
Bread	20 83
Sundries, store department	1 80
Bricks	7 50
Sundry items	0 95
	138 47
A. J. Hitchcox—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 58
Sundries, engineer department	14 95
Meals	14 95
Pork	8 88
Sundry items	0 25
	29 04
W. S. Hughes—	
Sundries, tailor shop	0 40
Sundries, shoe shop	2 25
	2 65
E. Jeffery—	
Sundries, shoe shop	5 00
Meals	25 19
Bread	5 79
Sundry items	0 20
	36 18
J. Johnson—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 40
Sundries, shoe shop	21 57
Sundries, farm department	1 35
Meals	38 90
Bread	20 00
Bricks	11 00
Sundry items	1 75
	96 33
J. O. Johnson—	
Meals	114 65
Rent	2 67
Sundry items	0 35
	117 67
W. Johnson—	
Sundries, tailor shop	12 20
Sundries, shoe shop	5 23
Meals	44 74
Bread	1 89
Rent	2 67
Sundry items	0 15
	66 88
W. C. McAllister—	
Sundries, shoe shop	4 93
Sundries, blacksmith shop	1 20
Meals	8 15
Sundries, farm department	2 40
Sundries, store department	2 22
Bricks	20 00
Mortar	9 35
Sundry items	1 50
	49 75
Jos. McKay—	
Sundries, shoe shop	37 44
Sundries, carpenter shop	4 67
Sundries, blacksmith shop	4 73
Sundries, tin and paint shop	5 84
Bread	28 27
Meals	40 02
Pork	20 08
Sundries, farm department	5 92
Sundry items	0 68
	147 65
John McKay—	
Sundries, tailor shop	3 04
W. J. Macleod—	
Sundries, tailor shop	9 75
Sundries, shoe shop	4 45
Sundries, carpenter shop	5 50
Sundries, blacksmith shop	1 55
Sundries, farm department	21 15
Sundries, hospital	1 97
Sundries, store department	16 57
Sundries, hospital	1 97
Ice	3 00
Sundry items	1 82
	65 76
D. Malcolmson—	
Sundries, tailor shop	11 61
Sundries, shoe shop	5 87
Sundries, carpenter shop	15 13
Sundries, blacksmith shop	7 51
Sundries, tin and paint shop	21 44
Sundries, engineer department	3 15
Meals	15 35
Bread	6 61
Sundries, farm department	13 10
Pork	17 20
Sundries, store department	1 03
Bricks	5 00
Ice	1 75
Sundry items	0 95
	125 80

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Wm. Meighen—	
Sundries, tailor shop	1 50
Sundries, shoe shop	4 69
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 15
Sundries, blacksmith shop	4 38
Meals	32 63
Bread	1 62
Sundries, farm department	2 25
Pork	8 16
Horse feed	7 50
Sundry items	0 10
	65 98
Jos. Moodie—	
Meals	5 94
Sundry items	0 31
	6 25
E. Moore—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 20
Meals	30 01
	33 21
Moosomin Jail—	
Sundries, shoe shop	48 25
R. H. Oliver—	
Sundries, tailor shop	3 81
Sundries, shoe shop	4 48
Sundries, carpenter shop	2 06
Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 47
Sundries, engineer department	3 29
Meals	39 20
Bread	3 94
Sundries, farm department	1 20
Pork	12 00
Sundry items	3 49
	75 94
D. O'Sullivan—	
Sundries, shoe shop	7 14
Sundries, carpenter shop	5 61
Sundries, blacksmith shop	2 05
Meals	5 43
Bread	21 17
Pork	17 84
Sundry items	1 51
	60 75
Rev. E. Pascal—	
Sundries, shoe shop	11 79
Meals	7 37
Sundry items	0 76
	19 92
F. Porter—	
Pork	10 00
Queen's Hotel—	
Vegetables	3 10

	$ cts.
Geo. Rose—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 03
Meals	11 61
Bread	7 30
Sundries, farm department	3 38
Sundry items	0 20
	25 52
W. C. Sanderson—	
Sundries, carpenter shop	3 90
Sundries, tin and paint shop	4 44
Sundries, farm department	1 05
Meals	28 85
Bread	5 55
Sundry items	5 59
	49 38
F. Sergeant—	
Sundries, engineer department	1 46
Meals	29 74
Sundry items	0 77
	31 97
A. Sjadin—	
Meals	30 60
Sundry items	1 05
	31 65
A. A. Strachan—	
Meals	7 75
Sundries, farm department	3 75
	11 50
Jos. Strachan—	
Meals	2 57
Sutherland Bros.—	
Straw	6 00
Rev. J. Taylor—	
Sundries, shoe shop	3 25
Meals	1 44
Sundry items	0 33
	5 02
S. Taylor—	
Straw	12 00
E. Turner—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 88
Meals	8 35
	11 23
J. Twist—	
Meals	9 40
Sundry items	1 02
	10 42

SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*

	$ cts.		$ cts.
G. Watson—		*R. Wyllie*—	
Sundries, shoe shop	2 41	Sundries, tailor shop	11 82
Meals	46 88	Sundries, shoe shop	4 16
Bread	3 03	Sundries, tin and paint shop	2 66
Sundries, farm department	1 45	Meals	22 53
Sundry items	2 00	Bread	8 81
	55 77	Sundries, farm department	26 21
		Horse labour	1 75
L. Williams—		Ice	2 00
Sundries, tailor shop	1 35	Sundry items	1 82
Sundries, shoe shop	3 15		81 76
Meals	24 01		2,828 57
	28 51	Refund of previous year's expenditure	485 57
K. Wilson—			3,314 14
Sundries, kitchen department	25 88		

APPENDIX K.—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

KINGSTON.

STAFF.	$ cts.
Salaries, General—	
Wardens, 2 at $2,800 (broken period)	2,800 00
Surgeon, 1, 12 mos.	2,700 00
Chaplains, 2, 12 mos.	2,400 00
Accountant, 1, 12 mos.	1,700 00
Clerical assistants, 3, 12 mos.	3,600 00
Clerical assistants, 2 at $1,200 (broken period)	2,091 66
Clerical assistant, 1 at $1,200 (less deduction)	1,190 00
Steward, 1, 12 mos.	1,200 00
Asst. stewards, 2, 12 mos.	1,800 00
Hospital nurse, 1, 12 mos.	1,000 00
Asst. hospital nurses, 2 at $900 (broken period)	897 22
Matrons, 2, 12 mos.	1,400 00
Engineer, 1, 12 mos.	1,300 00
Asst. engineers, 2, 12 mos.	2,000 00
Asst. engineers, 2 at $1,000 (broken period)	999 97
Day fireman, 1 at $800 (less deduction)	795 00
Day fireman, 1 at $800 (broken period)	533 28
Night fireman, 1, 12 mos.	900 00
Night fireman, 1 at $900 (broken period)	825 00
Salaries, Industrial—	
Chief trade instructor, 1, 12 m.	1,200 00
Trade instructors, 8, 12 mos.	8,000 00
Trade instructors, 2 at $1,000 (less deduction)	1,975 43
Salaries, Police—	
Deputy warden, 1, 12 mos.	1,800 00
Chief keeper, 1, 12 mos.	1,200 00
Chief watchman, 1 at $1,200 (less deduction)	1,196 78
Watchman, 1, 12 mos.	900 00
Watchman, 17 at $900 (broken periods)	6,197 30
Guards, 24, 12 mos.	19,200 00
Guards, 20 at $800 (less deduction)	15,799 36
Guards, 13 at $800 (broken periods)	5,614 51
Temporary officers	3,160 00
	96,375 51
Less refund of expenditure	8 34
	96,367 17
Retiring allowances—	
Guard, James Doyle	1,778 50
Guard, Wm. Bourke	130 55
Guard, Wm. Tatton	619 44
Asst. engineer, R. McDonald	1,500 00
	4,028 49

STAFF—*Con.*	$ cts.
Uniforms—	
Boot uppers, 4 pr.	9 70
Braid, 5½ gro.	8 69
Buttons, gilt, 22 gro.	46 33
Buttons, fly, 3 gro.	4 05
Cloth, beaver, 3 yds.	14 25
Cement, rubber, 5 gal.	10 50
Caps, uniform, 7 only	29 50
Caps, Persian lamb, 5 only	52 72
Caps, hair seal, 3 doz.	122 86
Canvas, 574 yd.	86 18
Duck, 118 yd.	19 82
Denim, 227 yd.	39 72
Eyelets, tan, 5 M.	1 50
Gaiter webbing, 4 gro.	9 00
Gloves, 4 pr.	5 00
Hair cloth, 65 yd.	16 38
Holland, 170 yd.	36 53
Hats, cowboy, 6½ doz.	102 93
Ink, black diamond, 12 bottles	4 20
Ink, burnishing, 6 bottles	2 10
Khaki, serge, 506 yd.	556 75
Lining, mohair, 32 yd.	16 35
Lining, Italian, 89 yd.	40 41
Lining, sleeve, 34 yd.	18 70
Lining, khaki, 5 yd.	2 75
Laces, boot, 8 gro.	5 84
Leather, welt, 147 lb.	82 55
Leather, sole, 981 lb.	313 92
Leather, calfskin, 829 ft.	278 06
Leather, French calf, 6½ lb.	10 33
Leather, French calf, 2 only	7 61
Mitts, Mocha, 90 pr.	90 00
Nails, shoe, 200 lb.	11 87
Pegs, wooden, 3½ bus.	4 38
Padding, 181 yd.	45 19
Persian lambskin, 13 only	130 00
Paste, shoe, 24 doz.	19 20
Polish, shoe, ¼ gal.	5 00
Parts for caps	9 91
Stars and crowns, gilt, 60 pr.	30 00
Shoe tacks, 35 lb.	5 00
Sateen, 98 yd.	16 33
Silesia, 558 yd.	98 87
Serge, blue, 279 yd.	460 83
Tissue, rubber, 5 lb.	5 25
Thread, 7 boxes	57 71
Thread, 48½ lb.	135 29
Wadding, 9 bales	51 75
Sundry items	10 98
Containers	1 75
Freight and express	11 91
	3,156 45
Less refund of expenditure	306 52
	2,849 93
Mess—	
Apples, canned, 94 doz.	106 80
Butter, 1,435 lb.	427 25
Beef, 10,000 lb.	960 00
Baking powder, 21 lb.	9 60

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

STAFF—*Con.*	$ cts.
Mess—Con.	
Cream of tartar, 25 lb.	12 50
Corn starch, 130 lb.	8 25
Currants, 887 lb.	66 10
Cheese, 170 lb.	25 77
Eggs, 360 doz.	97 65
Essences, 18 bottles	18 00
Flour, 100 bags	290 00
Figs, 96 lb.	5 76
Fish, fresh, 942 lb.	113 44
Lard, 1,140 lb.	148 60
Macaroni, 36 pgks.	2 88
Mustard, 15 jars	12 00
Milk, 545½ gal.	131 04
Prunes, 600 lb.	72 75
Raisins, 612 lb.	60 84
Sugar, granulated, 800 lb.	42 76
Tea, 300 lb.	90 00
Tapioca, 50 lb.	3 25
Yeast, 30 lb.	9 00.
Sundry items	28 74
Freight and express	2 21
	2,745 19

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.

Rations—	
Bacon, 1,005 lb	140 70
Beef, 118,078 lb.	11,335 48
Beans, 4,080 lb.	213 30
Beans, 118 bus.	280 80
Barley, pot, 1,088 lb.	36 61
Cornmeal, 20 bags	46 00
Fish, cod, 10 cases	60 00
Fish, cod, 3,000 lb.	199 04
Flour, 3,054 bags	8,279 30
Labour bagging potatoes	9 75
Labour unloading flour	4 00
Molasses, 1,120 gal.	310 80
Milk, skimmed, 18,000 lb.	45 00
Onions, 15 cases	53 65
Pickles, 75 gal.	31 50
Potatoes, 91 bus.	95 32
Potatoes, 1,379 bags	1,194 94.
Pepper, 258 lb.	48 02.
Peas, split, 2,980 lb.	116 85
Rice, 95 bags	341 60
Rolled oats, 330 bags	884 25
Syrup, 226½ gal.	79 27
Salt, fine, 51 brls.	70 35
Salt, coarse, 70 bags	43 20
Sugar, yellow, 35,277 lb.	1,656 16
Tea, 1,384 lb.	298 00
Turnips, 2,100 lb.	10 50
Tomatoes, 20 doz. cans	18 50
Vinegar, 362 gal.	62 55
Yeast, 330 lb.	99 00
Christmas extras	104 80
Freight and express	170 81
	26,340 05
Less refund of expenditure	2 10
	26,337 95
Clothing—	
Braces, police, 30 doz.	63 90
Buttons, coat, 34 gro.	21 06
Buttons, pants, 10 gro.	9 95

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS—*Con.*	$ cts.
Clothing—Con.	
Binding, 16 gro.	7 20
Cloth, checked, 790 yd.	908 20
Cotton, 2,726 yd.	333 09
Duck, 218 yd.	52 83
Denim, 832 yd.	182 90
Flannel, 137 yd.	24 42
Handkerchiefs, 60 doz.	27 00
Hose, 3 doz. pr.	5 25
Hats, straw, 42 doz.	39 90
Hats, women, 8 only	4 00
Hooks and eyes, 20 M.	10 00
Ink, burnishing, 5 gal.	2 75
Laces, leather, 30 gro.	66 00
Leather, sole, 4,208 lb.	1,282 51
Leather, wax upper, 548 lb.	274 00
Leather, sheepskin, 9 doz.	120 00
Mitts, assorted, 17 doz.	40 50
Nails, shoe, 100 lb.	5 74
Oil, neatsfoot, 30 gal.	27 00
Rivets, shoe, 110 lb.	13 50
Shirting, galatea, 3,280 yd.	353 64
Tacks, shoe, 50 lb.	6 00
Thread, 56 lb.	116 01
Underwear, 195 doz.	1,035 50
Yarn, 1,196 lb.	492 40
Sundry clothing with females transferred from Alberta pen.	187 84
Sundry items	8 26
Containers	1 60
Freight and express	2 15
	5,725 10
Hospital—	
Biscuit, soda, 32 lb.	3 04
Butter, 255 lb.	75 95
Blood pressure apparatus, 1 only	21 71
Bottles	16 80
Currants, 137 lb.	9 25
Eggs, 135 doz.	38 10
Oranges, 20 doz.	6 90
Spectacles, glazed, 1 gro.	43 20
Hospital supplies, sundry	495 62
Milk, 1,027 gal.	246 36
Professional services, sundry	17 00
Sugar, granulated, 100 lb.	4 21
Tapioca, 75 lb.	4 00
Tobacco, 88 lb.	42 23
Sundry items	2 36
Freight and express	3 03
	1,029 76
Freedom suits and allowances—	
Allowances and travel 216 convicts	2,267 65
Braces, police, 6 doz.	12 00
Buttons, assorted, 45 gro.	24 50
Caps, 9 doz.	34 50
Collars, 1 doz.	1 00
Canvas, 592 yd.	59 20
Coats, women, 6 only	30 94
Dressgoods, 39 yd.	17 55
Gloves, women, ½ doz.	1 50
Hats, felt, 6 doz.	27 00
Hats, women, 4 only	6 00
Handkerchiefs, 12½ doz.	5 95
Jean, 54½ yd.	8 18

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS—*Con.*	$ cts.
Freedom suits and allowances—Con.	
Lining, 261 yd.	55 57
Leather, calfskin, 354 ft.	106 20
Leather, box kip, 243 ft.	53 40
Sateen, 1,158 yd.	144 75
Silesia, 525 yd.	68 00
Shirts, top, 17 doz.	84 12
Ties, 20 doz.	21 75
Tweed, 510 yd.	264 46
Travel of convict to St. John Asylum and escort	109 00
Underwear, 18 doz.	60 30
Sundry items	2 50
Freight and express	2 85
	3,468 87
Transfer—	
Insane convicts to St. John Asylum, 2 only	114 00

WORKING EXPENSES.

Heat, light and water—	
Coal oil, 304 gal.	46 32
Coal, hard, 137 tons	984 06
Coal, soft, 3,340 tons	11,297 65
Electric lamps, tungsten, 524 only	193 89
Demurrage on coal boat, 1½ days	60 00
	12,581 92
Maintenance of buildings—	
Bath, enamel, 1 only	25 00
Bolts, carr., 800 only	7 31
Bon Ami, 3 doz.	4 05
Basin, 1 only	2 35
Bends, 4 only	2 00
Base, green, 11 yd.	5 50
Blinds, 8 only	4 22
Batteries, dry, 37 only	11 02
Branch headers, 18 only	38 00
Butts, 1 pr.	2 35
Closet and tank, 1 only	32 00
Castings, iron, 1,544 lb.	54 35
Colours, 530 lb.	13 79
Colours, 16 gal.	39 66
Condulets, 160 only	60 90
Condulets, 1,225 ft.	98 16
Cocks, stop, 5 only	2 55
Drain board for sink, 1 only	4 25
Dryer, japan, 5 gal.	3 50
Disinfectant, 204 gal.	84 48
Emery cloth, 1 ream	16 25
Electric fixtures, 7 only	105 98
Electric fittings, sundry	45 09
Elbows, 82 only	10 34
Fuses, electric, 12 only	7 68
Flanges, 2 only	3 00
Glue, 50 lb.	10 50
Glass, 24 boxes	87 55
Glass, 6 lights	3 20
Heaters, Edge, 2 only	1,000 00
Hose, water, 50 ft.	11 11
Hose, linen, fire, 50 ft.	7 84
Iron, flat, 2,211 lb.	48 95
Iron, round, 1,027 lb.	22 94
Iron, galv., 2,377 lb.	94 27

WORKING EXPENSES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of buildings—Con.	
Iron, bar, 155 lb.	3 49
Iron, sq., 150 lb.	3 73
Latches, night, 3 only	4 35
Lye, 1 case	3 60
Labour, hanging wall paper	6 40
Lead, white, 2,000 lb.	158 00
Lime, 87½ bus.	33 75
Lavatories, enamel, 1 only	15 25
Locks, pad, 7 only	14 67
Lumber, oak, 82 ft.	7 47
Nails, wire, 15 kegs	30 20
Nails, moulding, 70 lb.	2 75
Nails, finishing, 1 keg	3 00
Oil, linseed, 81 gal.	48 24
Oil, raw, 41 gal.	29 04
Plaster of Paris, 1 brl.	2 30
Putty, 834 lb.	22 95
Powder, roach, 15 lb.	12 50
Pump, wooden, 1 only	13 00
Paper, wall, 154 rolls	26 25
Paper, toilet, 60 cases	270 00
Pipe, soil, 4-in. 35 ft.	9 10
Pipe, black, 3,700 ft.	472 92
Rosettes, 31 only	5 10
Roofing metal, 14 squares	60 62
Regitherms, 3 only	99 00
Switches, electric, 33 only	21 23
Sal ammoniac, 50 lb.	4 00
Sockets, electric, 280 only	38 87
Soap, chip, 1,998 lb.	148 45
Soap, 123 boxes	293 70
Services of caretaker, 12 mos.	480 00
Sapolio, 18 boxes	51 30
Sink, enamel, 2 only	27 92
Soda, sal., 19,365 lb.	192 72
Steel, assorted, 612 lb.	15 55
Seeds and bulbs, flower	61 99
Traps, steam, 5 only	108 10
Tape, electric, 10 lb.	11 00
Tees, 12 only	6 65
Turpentine, 44 gal.	29 75
Unions, 54 only	35 82
Varnish, 6 gal.	17 25
Valves, 31 only	238 31
Washers, tap, 1,600 only	9 16
Wax finish, 10 lb.	3 50
Wire, cable, 1,707 ft.	58 58
Wire, cord, 1,277 ft.	25 86
Wire, weatherproof, 787 lb.	118 06
Wire, annunciator, 8 lb.	2 60
Wire, telephone, 400 ft.	6 19
Wire, duplex, 120 ft.	3 05
Sundry items	43 33
Freight and express	28 68
	5,409 44
Less refund of expenditure	0 22
	5,409 22
Maintenance of machinery—	
Asbestos roll board, 566 lb.	20 66
Belting, 144 ft.	44 47
Cotton waste, 786 lb.	87 32
Castings, iron, 136 lb.	8 30
Castings, brass, 1 only	10 55
Fire clay, 4,100 lb.	22 75
Fire brick, 1,500 only	51 00
Grate bars, 3,270 lb.	114 46
Grease, 100 lb.	10 00

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

WORKING EXPENSES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of machinery—Con.	
Gauge glasses, 2 doz.	15 86
Leather, lace, 17 ft.	8 16
Metal polish, 100 lb.	20 00
Oil, engine, 114 gal.	39 52
Oil, Cylinder, 178 gal.	73 86
Parts for machinery, sundry.	50 27
Packing, assorted, 122 lb.	65 33
Repairs to engine.	183 50
Steam gauge, 1 only.	2 65
Soda, prosperity, 2,800 lb.	39 58
Customs duty.	1 37
Sundry items.	11 53
Freight and express.	3 03
	884 17
Chapels, schools and libraries—	
Organists' salaries, 2, 12 mos.	200 00
Bibles, 122 only.	49 10
Hymn books, 51 only.	33 00
Candles, 72 lb.	36 00
Beads, 1 gro.	7 20
Music, 20 sheets.	5 35
Altar bread.	4 82
Subscriptions to magazines.	99 45
Sundry items.	16 26
Freight and express.	3 40
	454 58
Office expenses—	
Clock dials, 1 M.	7 84
Postage.	165 72
Printing.	246 18
Stationery.	261 55
Telephones.	291 85
Telegrams.	44 41
Subscriptions to newspapers, 2 only.	9 00
Premium on officer bonds.	24 00
Customs duty.	2 80
Freight and express.	68 08
	1,121 43

INDUSTRIES.

Farm—	
Axle grease, 36 lb.	1 62
Axles, cart, 3 only.	7 50
Bells, 1 string.	2 50
Bran, 3 tons.	79 00
Brushes, horse, 1 doz.	2 25
Boar pigs, 2 only.	35 00
Corn, 400 bus.	336 00
Forks, digging, 4 only.	3 29
Horses, 2 teams.	1,334 10
Harness, 2 team.	130 00
Horse blankets, 2 only.	4 50
Lace leather, 9½ lb.	8 55
Oats, 800 bus.	560 00
Nails, horseshoe, 40 lb.	4 60
Plough, 1 only.	12 50
Paris green, 25 lb.	5 75
Palms for ice cutting.	2 00
Potatoes, 64 bags.	76 50
Parts for machines.	31 91
Services of teamster, at $700 a year (broken period).	636 01

INDUSTRIES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Farm—Con.	
Shoeing horses.	7 90
Seeds, sundries.	231 27
Threshing grain, 4,377 bus.	65 65
Veterinary services and medicine.	103 38
Sundry items.	17 66
Freight and express.	28 10
	3,727 54
Trades shops—	
Awls, harness, 3 doz.	1 05
Awls, pegging, 4 gro.	4 40
Axes, 3 only.	1 88
Buttons, Pant, 5 gro.	6 15
Buttons, gilt, 16 gro.	48 00
Brushes, kalso, 3 only.	3 00
Brushes, steel, 6 only.	2 38
Brushes, varnish, 2 doz.	7 00
Brushes, paint, 3½ doz.	25 09
Buckles, snake, 2 gro.	21 00
Buckles, pant, 5 gro.	3 65
Blasting powder, 3 kegs.	7 25
Blasting fuse, 600 ft.	3 60
Binding cloth, 6 rolls.	25 25
Bristles, 1½ lb.	19 00
Benzine, 15 gal.	3 60
Belting, leather, 114 ft.	37 63
Belt trimmings, 72 sets.	12 96
Beeswax, 10 lb.	4 50
Braid, gold, 300 yd.	75 00
Broom cord, 3,989 lb.	204 31
Bolts, carr., 1,000 only.	7 08
Bolts, machine, 50 only.	1 42
Coal, soft, 1,214 tons.	4,103 20
Coal, blacksmith, 38½ tons.	246 84
Charcoal, 100 bus.	16 00
Chalk, tailors, 12 boxes.	9 00
Copper, 33 lb.	7 94
Colours, assorted, 162 lb.	16 92
Castings, brass, 953 lb.	254 88
Castings, iron, 13,567 lbs.	771 62
Cloth, tunic, 6 yd.	19 50
Canvas, 195 yd.	30 15
Duck, 123 yd.	22 05
Drill, 615 yd.	61 45
Drills, 12 doz.	50 91
Emery wheels, 9 only.	20 18
Eyelets, shoe, 10 M.	2 00
Emery cloth, 2 reams.	31 63
Emery powder, 523 lb.	25 83
Emery wheel dresser, 2 doz.	24 00
Emery rollers, 100 only.	49 50
Files, assorted, 15½ doz.	16 56
Felt, 4 yd.	12 00
Felt, hair, 3,600 sq. ft.	234 00
Gasolene, 65 gal.	13 80
Hats, felt, 9 only.	13 50
Haircloth, 76 yd.	19 00
Holland, 49 yd.	9 50
Hammers, assorted, 9 only.	4 75
Handkerchiefs, silk, 11 only.	11 00
Hooks, boot, 20 M.	9 00
Handles, pick, 7 doz.	19 62
Handles, hammer, 3 doz.	2 58
Handles, sledge, 17½ doz.	30 52
Handles, broom, 2,000 only.	54 00
Handles, sundry.	11 12
Ink, burnishing, 20 bottles.	7 00
Ink, printing, black, 65 lb.	30 00
Iron, tin, 739 lb.	75 23

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

INDUSTRIES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Trades Shops—Con.	
Iron, angle, 5,996 lb.	158 89
Iron, bar, 6,659 lb.	146 20
Iron, round, 3,121 lb.	81 85
Iron, sheet, 320 lb.	12 80
Iron, wrought, 476 lb.	10 71
Iron, sundry, 1,061 lb.	43 43
Laces, boot, 3 gro.	2 48
Lumber, oak, 1,991 ft.	99 55
Lumber, bass wood, 2,356 ft.	70 68
Lumber, pine, 26,000 ft.	961 00
Lumber, assorted, 3,515 ft.	103 63
Locks, Yale, 10 only.	5 80
Leather, welt, 205 lb.	76 75
Leather, sole, 2,073 lb.	659 93
Leather, calf, 1,107 ft.	350 24
Leather, belt, 330 ft.	98 85
Leather, belt, 97 lb.	58 20
Leather, harness, 203 lb.	83 23
Leather, box chrome, 100 lb.	53 46
Marline, 2 doz. hanks.	4 38
Mufflers, 6 doz.	18 00
Mitts, wool, 5 doz.	15 00
Muratic acid, 5 gal.	4 60
Mill board, 18 bundles.	35 84
Machines, knitting, 1 only.	45 00
Nuts, 947 only.	46 87
Nails, wire, 6 kegs.	14 20
Nails, horseshoe, 75 lb.	8 14
Nails, moulding, 70 lb.	3 10
Nails, shoe, 300 lb.	18 00
Needles, assorted.	23 75
Oil, boiled, 43½ gal.	28 75
Oil, linseed, 43 gal.	27 09
Oil, sewing machine, 1 gal.	1 50
Paper, sand, 3 reams.	12 78
Paper, print, 236 reams.	515 20
Paper, print, 200 lb.	7 00
Parts for machine, sundry.	56 08
Pipe for beds, 336 pieces.	61 00
Picks, clay, 1 doz.	4 50
Pegs, shoe, 2¼ bus.	2 81
Rope, manila, 155 lb.	23 64
Rasps, shoe, 1 doz.	3 00
Rules, box wood, 4 doz.	17 60
Rubber tissue, 4 lb.	6 00
Rubber cement, 5 gal.	11 25
Rivets, 335 lb.	27 27
Rings, 3 gro.	4 80
Screws, wood, 71 gro.	12 40
Screws, with shears, 1,890 only	288 92
Screw, set, 300 only.	6 82
Scissors, tailors, 1 pr.	12 00
Scissors, assorted, 47 pr.	49 78
Saws, assorted, 2½ doz.	3 76
Steel, tool, 463 lb.	32 58
Steel, oct., 513 lb.	41 04
Steel, round, 1,215 lb.	34 19
Steel, machine, 98 lb.	2 94
Steel, annealed, 46 lb.	6 90
Steel, milled, 2 pieces.	3 40
Steel, cast, 84 lb.	6 72
Steel, flat, 19,761 lb.	515 20
Subscriptions to trades journal, 2 only.	8 00
Silesia, 172 yd.	31 77
Shovels, 4½ doz.	34 29
Scoops, 3 doz.	25 38
Starch, 88 lb.	5 39
Shellac, 5 gal.	8 75
Twine, broom, 55 lb.	30 25
Taps, 2 sets.	1 23

INDUSTRIES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Trades Shops—Con.	
Tin, plate, 5 boxes.	23 00
Tin, block, 117 lb.	40 95
Tallow, 25 lb.	2 50
Turpentine, 86 gal.	58 50
Tape, binding, 4 rolls.	4 00
Type gauges, 2 sets.	2 91
Tacks, brooms, 25 lb.	2 25
Tacks, shoe, 124 lb.	15 36
Trowels, masons, 1 doz.	6 75
Thread, 30 gro.	143 44
Thread, 63 lb.	78 78
Thread, 23 boxes.	145 42
Varnish, 5 gal.	7 50
Wax, black, 20 lb.	2 00
Webbing, gaiter, 4 gro.	8 00
Wadding, 2 bales.	11 50
Welding compound, 150 lb.	13 50
Wrenches, monkey, 1 only.	1 25
Wire, screen, 924 sq. ft.	21 17
Wire, iron, 100 lb.	2 46
Wire, broom, 251 lb.	20 08
Wire, spring pillow, 1,014 lb.	70 98
Wire, 569 lb.	2 07
Sundry items.	65 57
Containers.	2 50
Customs charges.	480 80
Freight and express.	269 29
	13,651 05
Binder twine—	
Freight and telegrams, account of Farmers' Binder Twine Co.	604 52
Less refund of expenditure.	225 83
	378 69

PRISON EQUIPMENT.

Furnishings—	
Bedspreads, 2 doz.	22 80
Creton, 13 yd.	3 25
Cotton, twill, 1,873 yd.	238 81
Crash, 1,500 yd.	120 00
Forfar linen, 601 yd.	193 06
Hair felt, 1,800 sq. ft.	117 00
Linen, table, 12 yd.	7 20
Linoleum, 36 yd.	23 40
Mattresses, 14 only.	66 00
Mirrors, 1 doz.	5 25
Ticking, 528 yd.	92 78
Toweling, 500 yd.	40 00
Sundries, furnishings received with female convicts from Alberta Pen.	138 03
Window shades, 35 only.	18 09
Sundry items.	2 23
Customs charges.	33 32
Freight and express.	22 33
	1,143 55
Less refund of expenditure.	98 97
	1,044 58
Utensils—	
Ammunition, rifle, 4,000 rounds	126 79
Ammunition, revolver, 1,600 rounds.	18 90

KINGSTON—*Concluded.*

PRISON EQUIPMENT—*Con.*	$ cts.
Utensils—Con.	
Brushes, hair, 22 only	16 70
Brushes, shoe, 1 doz.	2 25
Brushes, scrub, 24 doz.	6 60
Brushes, lather, 6 only	1 76
Brushes, flue, 6 only	9 60
Brushes, floor, 1 only	1 50
Bowls, soup, white enamel, 1,588 only	361 25
Cell spoons, 750 only	75 00
Cell forks, 750 only	75 00
Clock, 1 only	6 00
Chamber sets, 1 doz.	17 88
Combs, hair, 33 only	7 85
Clippers, hair, 1 pr.	2 00
Inspection of scales	6 50
Kettles, cooking, 5 only	825 00
Knives, table, 1 doz.	1 25
Lantern, 1 doz.	7 00
Line, 10 lb.	3 00
Lamp burners, 2 doz.	1 50
Lamp chimneys, 1 case	3 86
Meat chopper, 1 only	1 50
Milk pans, white enamel, 125 doz.	215 55
Mugs, white enamel, 125 doz.	202 10
Mugs, agate, 8 doz.	10 99
Pots, enamel, 4 only	4 56
Pails, sanitary, 3 doz.	36 00
Pudding dishes, white enamel, 1,000 only	145 00
Plates, soup, white enamel, 1,000 only	100 00
Parts for ranges	33 62
Parts for washing machines	12 85
Parts for vegetable peelers	4 50
Repairs to rifles and revolvers	3 00
Rakes, 1 doz.	6 55
Revolvers, 1 doz.	183 36
Razors, 6 only	7 50
Shovels, coal, 1 doz.	7 20
Shovels, snow, 1 doz.	5 00
Tin, 2 boxes	28 00
Thermos bottles, 18 only	41 32
Thermos refills, 7 only	12 25
Sundry items	45 04
Freight and express	22 70
	2,705 78

PRISON EQUIPMENT—*Con.*	$ cts.
Lands, buildings and walls—	
Bushings, 106 only	14 06
Crosses, 80 only	10 80
Channels and plates, 1,755 lb.	49 25
Cement, 1,328 brls.	2,111 52
Elbows, 26 only	3 98
Heaters, presto, 2 only	875 00
Iron beams, 28 ft. long, 5 only	189 00
Land for quarry	500 00
Legal expenses *re* land	23 37
Lumber, spruce, 3,000 ft.	91 75
Lumber, red pine, 1,013 ft.	36 47
Lumber, elm, 3,128 ft.	78 45
White oak, 1,800 ft.	163 80
Pipe, drain tile, 50 ft.	8 00
Pipe, black, 1,546 ft.	115 28
Posts, cedar, 237 only	77 75
Rails, 13,140 lb.	212 10
Sand, 1,277 yd.	1,276 75
Steel, angle, 60 bars	66 00
Tees, 104 only	13 56
Valves, gate, 1½ in., 3 only	6 75
Sundry items	1 63
Freight and express	314 67
	6,239 94
Less refund of expenditure	358 04
	5,881 90

MISCELLANEOUS.

	$ cts.
Travelling expenses—	
Penitentiary officers	247 85
Street car tickets	36 00
Return of paroled convicts, 8 convicts	219 70
	503 55
Less refund of expenditure	5 00
	498 55
Special—	
Rifle and revolver prizes	50 00
Care of infant, 1 year	35 00
Expenses *re* escape of convict, Symonski	821 23
	906 23

KINGSTON.

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Staff—		*Industries—*	
Salaries and retiring allowances	100,395 66	Farm	3,727 54
Uniforms and mess	5,595 12	Trade shops	13,651 05
	105,990 78	Binder twine	378 69
			17,757 28
Maintenance of Convicts—		*Prison equipment—*	
Rations	26,337 95	Furnishing	1,044 58
Clothing and medicines	6,754 86	Utensils and vehicles	2,705 78
	33,092 81	Land, buildings and walls	5,881 90
			9,632 26
Discharge Expenses—			
Freedom suits and allowances	3,468 87	*Miscellaneous—*	
Transfer and interment	114 00	Advertising and travel	498 55
	3,582 87	Special	906 23
			1,404 78
Working Expenses—			191,912 10
Heat, light and water	12,581 92		
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	6,293 39		
Chapels, schools and library	454 58		
Office expenses	1,121 43		
	20,451 32		

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

STAFF.	$ cts.
Salaries, General—	
Warden, 1, 12 mos	2,800 00
Surgeon, 1 12 mos	1,700 00
Accountant, 1, 12 mos	1,600 00
Chaplain, 2, 12 mos	2,400 00
Engineer, 1, 12 mos	1,300 00
Asst. engineer, 2, 12 mos	2,000 00
Asst. engineer, 1, at $1,000 (broken period)	95 23
Clerical assistants, 3, 12 mos	3,600 00
Clerical assistants, 1, at $1,200 (broken period)	895 00
Steward, 1, 12 mos	1,200 00
Asst. steward, 1, 12 mos	900 00
Asst. steward, 1, at $900 (broken period)	848 15
Hospital nurse, 1, 12 mos	1,000 00
Night fireman, 1, 12 mos	900 00
Day fireman, 1, 12 mos	800 00
Salaries, Industrial—	
Chief trades instructors, 2, at $1,200 (broken periods)	1,200 00
Trades instructors, 4, at 12 mos	4,000 00
Trades instructors, 4, at $1,000 (less deduction)	3,941 12
Trades instructors, 2, at $1,000 (broken periods)	999 98
Salaries, Police—	
Deputy warden, 1, 12 mos	1,800 00
Chief keeper, 1, 12 mos	1,200 00
Chief watchman, 1, 12 mos	1,200 00
Watchman, 1, 12 mos	900 00
Watchmen, 3, at $900 (less deductions)	2,687 00
Watchmen, 3, at $900 (broken periods)	1,291 06
Guards, 19, 12 mos	15,200 00
Guards, 15, at $800 (less deductions)	11,922 32
Guards, 14, at $800 (broken period)	5,469 58
Temporary officers	3,624 92
	77,474 36
Less refund of expenditure	10 90
	77,463 46
Retiring allowances—	
Guard, E. Rodier	405 55
Guard, I. Cloutier	2,005 00
Guard, Ed. Belanger	644 44
Guard, A. McDonough	574 00
Guard, R. Desjardins	715 26
Guard, J. Leblanc	1,176 33
	5,520 58
Uniforms—	
Buttons, 16 gro	33 47
Buttons, assorted, 6 gro	2 16
Boots, rubber, 4 pairs	12 05
Beaver cloth, 6 yd	30 00
Coat hooks, brass, 100 only	5 62
Caps, staff, 4 only	30 00
Cotton, twill, 534 yd	58 09
Canvas, 400 yd	52 86
Duck, 242 yd	65 25

STAFF—*Con.*	$ cts.
Uniforms—Con.	
Farmers satin, 217 yd	91 85
Felt, red, 5 yd	2 99
Frieze, 147 yd	293 00
Gloves, 5 pr	7 50
Haircloth, 50 yd	12 38
Hair seal skins, 20 only	130 00
Hooks and eyes, boot, 6 M	5 00
Hats, cowboy, 4½ doz	74 73
Khaki serge, 298 yd	337 76
Laces, boot, 7 gro	5 65
Lining, sleeve, 72 yd	27 19
Leather, box calf, 300 ft	96 00
Leather, calf skin, 372 ft	119 04
Leather, calf skin, 7¼ lb	2 18
Leather, welt, 25 lb	11 25
Mitts, mocha, 7 doz	84 00
Persian lamb skins, 12 only	120 00
Padding, tailors, 83 yd	20 82
Paste, shoe, 18 doz	27 00
Polish, 15 gal	17 34
Parts for caps	99 28
Raincoat, 1 only	20 74
Silesia, 380 yd	56 20
Serge, blue, 339 yd	543 90
Thread, silk, 7 lb	45 01
Thread, linen, 3 lb	5 26
Thread, shoe, 3 lb	3 21
Wadding, black, 6 bales	34 50
Sundry items	10 85
Containers	1 55
Freight and express	10 99
	2,606 67
Less refund of expenditure	22 34
	2,584 33
Police Mess—	
Apples, evaporated, 100 lb	8 25
Butter, 1,511 lb	431 62
Beef, 3,775 lb	366 01
Baking soda, 50 lb	1 25
Currants, 44 lb	3 19
Coffee, 55 lb	12 60
Corn, cracked, 4 bags	9 40
Eggs, 99 doz	34 96
Fish, cod, 5 brls	38 00
Fish, salmon, 4 cases	24 10
Fish, haddock, 701 lb	70 05
Lard, 100 lb	12 75
Mustard, 4 jars	3 60
Milk, 272 gal	98 25
Sugar, granulated, 200 lb	10 83
Yeast, 20 lb	6 00
Sundry items	3 20
Freight and express	7 32
	1,141 38

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.

Rations—	
Beans, white, 3,588 lb	415 18
Barley, pot, 7 bags	19 25
Beef, 61,093 lb	5,958 63
Cloves, 70 lb	13 70
Corn, cracked, 11 bags	28 45
Curry powder, 5 lb	1 25
Fish, pollock, 200 lb	8 00
Flour, 910 brls	4,369 50

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS—*Con.*	$ cts.
Rations—Con.	
Lard, 400 lb.	46 95
Milk, skimmed, 500 lb.	2 00
Mutton, 1,790 lb.	179 00
Molasses, 2,470 gal.	736 67
Pepper, 160 lb.	38 40
Pork, 57 brls.	1,506 00
Potatoes, 78,900 lb.	648 78
Peas, green, 50 bus.	120 00
Peas, whole, 3,000 lb.	150 00
Rice, 1,800 lb.	59 35
Rolled oats, 94 bags.	248 19
Syrup, corn, 464 gal.	162 40
Salt, 146 bags.	113 90
Sugar, yellow, 9,187 lb.	383 26
Tea, 612 lb.	112 40
Vinegar, 154 gal.	32 98
Yeast, 188 lb.	56 40
Christmas extras.	65 85
Sundry items.	9 40
Freight and express.	117 81
	15,603 70
Less refund of expenditure.	69 60
	15,534 10
Prisoners' clothing—	
Boots, rubber, 10 pr.	31 13
Buttons, assorted, 23 gro.	14 76
Buckles, 2 gro.	2 20
Cotton, grey, 89 yd.	8 90
Checked cloth, 1,703 yd.	1,335 88
Denim, 1,746 yd.	385 05
Eyelets, black, 20 M.	8 80
Flannel, grey, 129 yd.	39 99
Gingham, 112 yd.	13 23
Hats, straw, 43 doz.	38 40
Laces, leather, 20 gro.	38 50
Leather, sole, 4,045 lb.	1,222 98
Leather, cow hide, 652 lb.	354 38
Leather, welt, 53 lb.	21 89
Leather, split, 404 lb.	135 78
Leather, kip, 1,398 lb.	305 42
Leather, sheep skin, 10 doz.	133 08
Oil, neatsfoot, 20 gal.	20 56
Rivets and burrs, 19 lb.	10 52
Socks, 10 doz. pr.	25 00
Shirting, galatea, 3,026 yd.	326 87
Shoe rivets, 400 lb.	30 05
Shoe, tacks, 125 lb.	13 25
Shoe, nails, 25 lb.	1 50
Thread, linen, 36 lb.	29 96
Thread, cotton, 20 gro.	90 00
Underwear, 271½ doz.	1,455 85
Yarn, grey, 712 lb.	286 80
Sundry items.	1 46
Freight and express.	46 24
	6,428 43
Less refund of expenditure.	99 53
	6,328 90
Hospital—	
Bovril, 2 bottles.	2 50
Biscuits, soda, 35 lb.	8 30
Eggs, 66 doz.	22 64
Fruit, sundries.	7 30
Hospital supplies, sundries.	516 20
Lemons 10½ doz.	3 15

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS—*Con.*	$ cts.
Hospital—Con.	
Methylated spirits, 5 gal.	3 75
Milk, 1,630 gal.	587 35
Tobacco, 160 lb.	78 07
Sundry items.	13 59
Freight and express.	6 55
	1,249 40

DISCHARGE EXPENSES.

Freedom suits and allowances—	
Buttons, assorted, 58 gro.	30 90
Braces, 10 doz. pr.	20 00
Caps, 8 doz.	36 00
Cheesecloth, 240 yd.	9 00
Canvas, 596 yd.	47 66
Gloves, 6 doz. pr.	14 00
Handkerchiefs, 10 doz.	4 00
Hats, felt, 4 doz.	18 00
Italian, 324 yd.	121 50
Lining, sleeve, 62 yd.	10 23
Leather, box kip, 200 ft.	44 00
Silesia, 381 yd.	34 28
Shirts, top, 8 doz.	36 00
Socks, 6 doz. pr.	7 50
Ties, 10 doz.	10 00
Tweed, 1,166 yd.	934 10
Sundry items.	0 45
Freight and express.	0 80
Allowances and travel, 149 convicts.	911 00
	2,289 42
Transfer and interments—	
Transfer of 3 women to Kingston.	77 00
Services and disbursements *re* transfer of insane convicts to provincial care.	61 00
Digging graves, 1 only.	3 00
Freight and express.	0 80
	141 80

WORKING EXPENSES.

Heat, Light and Water—	
Coal oil, 87½ gal.	13 48
Carbons, 25 only.	3 82
Coal, steam, 2,191 tons.	9,092 46
Coal, egg, 85 tons.	521 19
Electric lamps, 1,800 only.	406 96
Testing water, 3 samples.	22 50
Freight and express.	58 75
	10,119 16
Less refund of expenditure.	265 16
	9,854 00
Maintenance of buildings—	
Awnings, 8 only.	39 75
Bolts, carr., 3,600 only.	20 70
Bolts, expansion, 250 only.	17 19
Bolts, sundry.	3 47
Batteries, electric, 120 only.	24 36
Bonds, 37 only.	65 50
Buckles, 124 only.	5 57

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

WORKING EXPENSES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of buildings—Con.	
Bushings, reducing, 200 only..	3 75
Burlap, 60 yd..	7 64
Cocks, assorted, 2½ doz..	12 70
Colours, 1,530 lb..	158 43
Chloride of lime, 335 lb..	10 28
Chain, sash, 1,500 ft..	31 10
Closet bowels, 4 only..	21 06
Castings, 4,760 lb..	241 72
Conduit, 1,100 ft..	53 31
Condulets, 48 only..	13 87
Disinfectant, 125 gal..	63 31
Elbows, assorted, 730 only..	50 41
Electric fitting, sundry..	42 09
Flanges, 7 only..	8 66
Faucets, 10 only..	9 78
Glue, 100 lb..	13 00
Glass, 24 cases..	99 99
Glass, 12 panes..	60 00
Hinges, 18 doz. pr..	9 60
Hose, fire, 500 feet..	207 50
Iron, beams, 5 only..	140 00
Iron, bar, 4,826 lb..	89 52
Iron, round, 2,795 lb..	54 22
Iron, galv., 6,560 lb..	236 55
Iron, flat, 2,340 lb..	43 29
Iron, norway, 838 lb..	30 59
Japan, gold size, 5 gal..	7 25
Keys, 2 only..	2 50
Ladders, 3 only..	6 02
Lamps, guards, 144 only..	51 60
Latches, door, 1 doz..	1 94
Lead, white, 6,000 lb..	465 80
Locks, pad, 4 doz..	49 80
Locks, cupboard, 2 doz..	13 80
Locks, sundry..	32 79
Lumber, spruce, 79,609 ft..	2,103 09
Lumber, pine, 72,348 ft..	2,815 51
Lumber, birch, 4,085 ft..	92 14
Lumber, basswood, 3,027 ft..	113 51
Magneto stations, 4 only..	23 80
Night caretaker, at $800 a year	738 34
Nails, wire, 15 kegs..	67 29
Nails, roofing, 200 lb..	6 44
Nuts, 100 lb..	5 30
Nipples, black, 6-in., 2 only..	4 41
Oil, linseed, 170 gal..	100 98
Pearline, 10 cases..	32 90
Paper, fly, 12 boxes..	4 80
Paper, toilet, 30 boxes..	130 19
Pipe, assorted, 10,366 ft..	846 02
Radiator, 1 only..	18 69
Rope, 30 lb..	5 10
Sinks, 2 only..	16 70
Soda, washing, 336 lb..	2 86
Sockets, electric, 73 only..	9 65
Switches, electric, 13 only..	6 52
Savogram, 4,366 lb..	283 80
Soap, chip, 4,620 lb..	347 98
Soap, chip, 5 brls..	38 86
Steel, twist, 145 lb..	2 83
Solder, wire, 15 lb..	3 45
Shellac, 10 gal..	18 25
Size, 160 lb..	3 99
Switch board, 1 only..	139 00
Spikes, 6-in., 448 lb..	10 75
Staples, 1 keg..	2 60
Shutter knobs, 1 gro..	13 80
Sawdust, 155 bags..	6 20
Screws, cap, 100 only..	2 99
Screws, machine, 30 only..	5 87
Screws, wood, 60 gro..	9 00
Traps, 4 only..	13 22
Tees, 250 only..	146 14
Tape, friction, 20 lb..	5 00
Telephone sets, 4 only..	42 25
Twine, cotton, 9 lb..	2 70
Tape, rubber, 20 lb..	8 60
Turpentine, 218 gal..	136 80
Tin, ingot, 218 brls..	78 66
Thimbles, brass, 25 only..	6 25
Union, 118 only..	26 60
Valves, globe, 1 only..	11 62
Valves, 24 only..	39 60
Varnish, 52 gal..	76 00
Washers, iron, 150 lb..	7 98
Whiting, 972 lb..	6 16
Wire, fuse, 6 lb..	12 98
Wire, R. C., 6,400 ft..	87 26
Wire, screen, 200 ft..	9 60
Wire, cable, 1,000 ft..	113 75
Wire, cord, 250 ft..	7 64
Wire, 3,070 ft..	46 54
Wire, 419 lb..	12 57
Y's, soil pipe, 36 only..	11 00
Sundry items..	63 20
Containers..	2 00
Freight and express..	329 22
	11,857 36
Maintenance of machinery—	
Belting, leather, 300 ft..	97 17
Babbitt metal, 54 lb..	29 16
Copper plate, 61½ lb..	24 60
Fire brick, 4,000 only..	105 60
Fire clay, 9,880 lb..	36 97
Grease, 25 lb..	3 75
Gauges, steam, 4 only..	15 00
Leather, lace, 34 lb..	33 20
Metal polish, 68 gal..	59 45
Metal polish, 2 doz. boxes..	18 00
Oil, engine, 368 gal..	126 53
Oil, cylinder, 236 gal..	99 48
Packing, sheet, 165 lb..	74 12
Packing, spiral, 44 lb..	28 12
Parts for machines, sundry..	54 56
Repairs to motor..	42 50
Repairs to engine..	57 00
Regulator, steam, 1 only..	30 00
Soda, Wyandotte, 1,120 lb..	22 40
Trap, steam, 1 only..	36 50
Valve, check, 1 only..	26 25
Sundry items..	8 41
Containers..	0 25
Freight and express..	42 99
	1,072 01
Chapels, Schools and Libraries—	
Tapers, wax, 35 lb..	10 00
Wine, 4 gal..	5 00
Attendance, 12 months..	50 00
Prayer books, 7 doz..	39 60
Rosaries, 2 gro..	10 80
Missal stand, 1 only..	2 50
Sundry items..	9 46
Copy books, 12 doz..	11 52
Organists salaries, 1, 4 months	37 50
Subscriptions to magazines..	34 96
Freight and express..	2 20
	213 54

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

WORKING EXPENSES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Office expenses—	
Premium on officers bond for 1915	24 00
Postage	97 93
Printing	643 60
Stationery	321 07
Telegrams	32 93
Telephones	78 55
Subscriptions to Newspapers	20 00
Freight and express	28 34
	1,246 42

INDUSTRIES.

Farm—	
Axle grease, 97 lb	4 40
Binder twine, 100 lb	10 25
Boar pig, 1 only	10 00
Binder, 1 only	117 00
Bolts, tire, 1,600 only	4 20
Buckles, 1 doz	2 01
Bran, 1 ton	28 00
Chain, 115 lb	5 35
Corn, 6 tons	184 95
Forks, assorted, 9 only	4 49
Feed, moulee, 20 tons	680 00
Feed, shorts, 5 tons	161 00
Horseshoes, 400 lb	14 80
Hose, water, 75 ft	14 18
Hoes, garden, 3 doz	3 60
Horses, 2 only	560 00
Lumber, elm, 9,458 ft	389 21
Leather, harness, 161 lb	74 06
Manure, 16 carloads	315 00
Nails, horse, 3½ boxes	8 58
Paris green, 200 lb	35 62
Phosphate, 4 tons	140 80
Parts for harness	14 45
Parts for plough	21 40
Parts for wheels	30 34
Parts for machine, sundry	76 23
Parts for mower	13 80
Rakes, garden, 1 doz	7 10
Rivets, copper, 3 lb	2 25
Soap, harness, 1 doz	2 00
Soap, soft, 6 tins	5 40
Saddle, 1 only	29 11
Steel, tyre, 1,619 lb	36 43
Seeds, sundry	264 35
Seed, potatoes, 265 bags	172 25
Veterinary services and medicine	53 50
Wire, hay, 1,005 lb	24 52
Sundry items	4 72
Freight and express	17 65
	3,543 00
Less refund of expenditure	4 00
	3,539 00
Trades shops—	
Augers, 2 only	4 35
Awls, pegging, 4½ gro	11 75
Awls, sewing, 1 gro	2 28
Borax, 50 lb	2 63
Beeswax, 10 lb	4 72
Bolt clipper, 2 only	10 75
Blower, 1 only	13 00
Boring tool, 1 only	6 07
Brushes, kalso, 1 doz	6 60

INDUSTRIES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Trades Shops—Con.	
Brushes, sash, 1 doz	4 16
Brushes, paint, 5 doz	29 91
Brace, corner, 1 only	2 75
Bits, auger, 1 set	4 20
Bits, auger, 1½ doz	2 03
Bristles, 1 lb	17 34
Chisels, 2 sets	7 45
Chisels, 11 only	3 94
Coal, sea, 2 bags	4 00
Coal, blacksmith, 50 tons	251 06
Cord wood, tamarac, 42½ cords	289 25
Cord wood, mixed, 66 cords	363 00
Cord wood, slabs, 116 cords	525 60
Colours, 25 lb	2 68
Coke, 19½ tons	116 92
Charcoal, 50 bags	15 00
Crucibles, 2 only	5 20
Chalk, tailors, 5 boxes	1 10
Casters, 3 sets	2 10
Cement, rubber, 1 gal	1 75
Cuban oil, ½ gal	2 00
Carriage clamps, 9 only	11 00
Cloth, binders, 2 rolls	8 50
Combs, graining, 2 sets	1 10
Dies, Jarecki, 3 sets	11 25
Dies, pipe, 2 sets	1 75
Dies, bolt, 4 only	3 51
Derricks, 2 only	818 45
Drills, hand, 2 only	10 43
Drills, assorted, 4½ doz	24 07
Emery straps, 1 doz	3 25
Emery wheels, 6 only	15 18
Emery cloth, 4 reams	62 01
Fuse, blasting, 500 ft	2 50
Files, assorted, 118½ doz	221 61
Gimp, black, 2 gro	2 14
Gold leaf, 20 books	7 10
Glue, 212 lb	23 09
Gasoline, 30 gal	9 55
Hoes, mortar, 1 doz	7 40
Handles, awl, 8 doz	3 70
Handles, hickory for, 2¼ cords	56 25
Hinges, 6 doz	9 39
Hair sealskins, 10 only	65 00
Hammers, 9 only	38 10
Iron, galv. 2840 lb	98 31
Knives, shoe, 4 doz	5 80
Knives, sundry, 9 only	3 93
Lettering pallet, 1 only	7 98
Lasts, 78 prs	49 78
Levels, masons, 5 only	11 42
Locks, drawer, 3 doz	12 90
Lumber, oak, 300 ft	23 76
Leather, buffing, 405 ft	61 33
Leather, box calf, 279 ft	89 28
Leather, dongola, 101½ ft	30 45
Leather, roanskins, 9 only	7 88
Millboard, 14 bundles	21 70
Mallets, masons, 3 doz	33 00
Nails, wire, 1 keg	2 95
Nails, lining, 60 prs	2 40
Needles, assorted	25 35
Oil, sewing machine, 2 gals	2 15
Paper, drafting, 113 lb	4 24
Paper, sand, 8 reams	32 04
Persian lamb skins, 19 only	190 00
Pliers, 2 prs	2 32
Pipe cutters, 3 only	10 01
Parts for tools, and machine	14 56
Pencils, carpenters, 1 gross	3 96
Planes, 6 only	10 94
Powder, blasting, 5 kegs	9 80
Rasps, horse, 1 doz	5 39

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

INDUSTRIES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Trades Shops—Con.	
Rasps, shoe, 4 doz..	19 15
Rope, steel, 750 ft..	64 50
Rope, manila	3 45
Rope, manila, 1,848 ft..	271 77
Resin, 490 lb..	12 74
Rice root, 512 lb..	143 36
Rules, stanney, 4 doz..	14 67
Steel, cast, 3,008 lb..	370 55
Steel, tool, 14 bars..	21 26
Steel, drill, 405 lb..	28 35
Steel, sundry, 1,251 lb..	52 80
Screws, 235 gros..	47 37
Screws, hand, 1 doz..	10 00
Scoops and shovels, 13 doz..	105 87
Scissors, 2 pr..	1 65
Shoe ink, 5 gals..	3 50
Screw plate, 1 only..	20 00
Sleeve ratchet, 1 only..	9 50
Steel stamp, 1 only..	6 06
Saws, cross cut, 1 only..	2 03
Saws, hack, 4 doz..	2 00
Saws, hand, 2 only..	3 83
Saws, band, 40 ft..	5 33
Sponges, 2 doz..	2 80
Subscriptions to Trades Journals, 2 only..	14 00
Sea grass, 1,000 lb..	15 00
Sand, moulding, 5,814 lb..	32 90
Squares, 3 only..	1 78
Twine, 41 lb..	10 48
Tape, metallic, 2 only..	5 45
Tape, linen, 1,030 yds..	4 56
Type, brass, 4 fonts..	25 00
Trowels, 2½ doz..	18 48
Tool holders, 7 only..	18 59
Tire upsetter, 1 only..	121 00
Varnish, 1 gal..	2 15
Vises, 5 only..	35 95
Wrenches, 8 only..	7 31
Winch, 2 only..	119 75
Webbing, 1 gro..	4 00
Welding compound, 15 lb..	1 13
Sundry items..	67 41
Containers..	0 90
Freight and express..	124 33
	5,756 26
Less refund of expenditure..	7 40
	5,748 86

PRISON EQUIPMENT.

Machinery—	
Water tube boiler, 1,619 sq. ft..	2,800 00
Furnishing—	
Blankets, 400 only..	991 00
Cork linoleum, 51 yds..	44 59
Cotton sheeting, 1,335 yds..	197 56
Crash towelling, 1,003 yds	80 28
Forfar linen, 1,370 yd..	427 94
Rubber mats, 3 only..	23 16
Soap, barbers, 20 lb..	6 90
Sea grass, 4,430 lb..	66 45
Sea moss, 3,960 lb..	59 40
Table oilcloth, 48 yd..	22 20
Ticking, 764 yd..	130 74
Towels, 3 doz..	6 75
Sundry items..	1 60
Custom's charges..	36 52
Freight and express..	74 03
	2,169 12

PRISON EQUIPMENT—*Con.*	$ cts.
Prison utensils—	
Ammunition, rifle, 3,100 rounds.	97 82
Bung borer, 1 only..	2 40
Bath bricks, 16 doz..	6 65
Brooms, hair, 2 only..	1 06
Brooms, corn, 40 doz..	109 30
Bowls, white enamel, 2¼ doz..	4 73
Brushes, banister, 6 only..	2 11
Burners, lamp, 6 doz..	3 80
Chimneys, lamp, 3 doz..	1 80
Casters, 6 sets..	2 10
Cups and saucers, 2 doz..	2 88
Clippers, toilet, 3 pr..	6 01
Clocks, 3 only..	20 00
Combs, 6 doz..	2 40
Ewers, white, 2 doz..	13 50
Ears, mall. 83 lb..	11 50
Forks, table, 1 doz..	2 95
Forks, cell, 600 only..	60 00
Gloves, rubber, 1 pr..	3 76
Glasses, field, 1 pr..	12 00
Guns, riot, 6 only..	125 69
Inspection of scales..	7 30
Iron, gal. 8,362 lb..	293 04
Iron, tinned, 400 lb..	38 20
Iron, russian, 295 lb..	29 50
Iron, hoop, 319 lb..	21 53
Knives, tables, 3 doz..	9 90
Lamps, portable, 3 only..	7 95
Lumber, pine, 1,008 ft..	55 44
Ladders, extension, 2 only..	305 80
Mugs, white enamel, 100 doz..	150 00
Pails, dinner, 1½ doz..	7 62
Pans, milk, white enamel, 100 doz..	184 13
Pots, 2 only..	3 90
Parts for potato peeler..	10 83
Rugs, carriage, 2 only..	5 00
Rivets, and burrs, 3 lb..	2 25
Range, 1 only..	131 25
Razor, 1 doz..	13 04
Surrey, 1 only..	190 94
Soup bowls, white enamel, 107 doz..	292 17
Spoons, soup, 18 doz..	4 43
Spoons, tea, 1 doz..	1 15
Spoons, cell, 600 only..	60 00
Thermometers, 3 only..	1 31
Tin, sheet, 395 lb..	41 61
Tin, 28 boxes..	177 98
Whisks, 1 doz..	1 20
Wire, 745 lb..	16 80
Zinc, 96 lb..	10 08
Sundry items..	20 51
Freight and express..	20 65
	2,607 97
Lands, buildings and wall—	
Bath sets, 2 only..	10 50
Beds, cell, 24 only..	192 20
Bibbs, 4 only..	7 62
Bolts, window, 2 doz..	8 00
Boring well..	5,250 00
Brass buttons, 2 gro..	4 60
Chain, sash, 2,000 ft..	27 86
Cement, paint, 325 gals..	517 50
Closets and tanks, 4 only..	73 00
Cement, 215 brls..	394 03
Door pulls, 7 doz..	10 40
Elbows, 51 only..	5 92
Iron, bar, 4,146 lb..	75 04
Iron, round, 5,420 lb..	100 27
Iron, swede, 1,988 lb..	70 62

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Concluded.*

PRISON EQUIPMENT—*Con.*	$ cts.
Lands, buildings and wall—Con.	
Iron, flat, 4,465 lb..	82 16
Locks and keys, 21 only.. ..	123 70
Locks, door, 24 sets..	182 87
Lumber, pine, 18,058 ft..	611 95
Lead, pig, 308 lb..	15 43
Presto heater, No. 6, 1 only..	1,600 00
Pulleys, 6 doz..	7 00
Pipe, galv., 620 ft..	22 83
Pipe, sewer, 7 pieces..	10 92
Pipe, soil, 100 ft..	34 65
Screws, assorted, 22½ gros.. ..	13 02
Steel, flat, 13,000 lbs..	227 59
Steel, round, 10,720 lbs..	187 60
Steel, twist, sq., 3,370 lb.. ..	65 72
Sand, 816 tons..	607 55
Tees, 51 only..	4 03
Legal expenses *re* land transfer.	109 85
Valves, air, 18 only..	1 88
Customs charges..	25 30
Sundry items..	21 65
Freight and express..	181 99
	10,885 25
Less refund of expenditure. ..	97 86
	10,787 39

MISCELLANEOUS.	$ cts.
Travelling Expenses—	
Allowances in lieu of removal expenses, Chief trade instructor, Dorchester to St. Vincent de Paul..	200 00
Sundries officers..	233 20
Return of paroled convict, 1 only..	11 85
	445 05
Special—	
Rifle and revolver prizes.. ..	50 00
Rent of railway siding, 1 year.	11 54
	61 54

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Staff—		*Industries—*	
Salaries and retiring allowances	82,984 04	Farm	3,539 00
Uniforms and mess	3,725 71	Trade shops	5,748 86
	86,709 75		9,287 86
Maintenance of Convicts—		*Prison Equipment—*	
Rations	15,534 10	Machinery	2,800 00
Clothing and medicines	7,578 30	Furnishing	2,169 12
	23,112 40	Utensils and vehicles	2,607 97
Discharge Expenses—		Land, buildings and walls	10,787 39
Freedom suits and allowances	2,289 42		18,364 48
Transfer and interment	141 80	*Miscellaneous—*	
	2,431 22	Advertising and travel	445 05
Working Expenses—		Special	61 54
Heat, light and water	9,854 00		506 59
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	12,929 37		164,655 63
Chapels, schools and library	213 54		
Office expenses	1,246 42		
	24,243 33		

DORCHESTER.

STAFF.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries, general—		
Warden, 1, 12 mos.	2,800 00	
Surgeon, 1, 12 mos.	1,700 00	
Chaplain, 1, 12 mos.	1,200 00	
Chaplain, 1, at $900 (broken period)	825 00	
Accountant, 1, 12 mos.	1,600 00	
Clerical assistant, 1, 12 mos.	1,200 00	
Clerical assistant, 1, at $1,200 (broken period)	976 66	
Engineer, 1, 12 mos.	1,300 00	
Assistant engineer, 1, 12 mos.	1,000 00	
Steward, 1, 12 mos.	1,200 00	
Assistant steward, 1, 12 mos.	900 00	
Assistant steward, 1, at $900 (broken period)	841 94	
Hospital nurse, 1, 12 mos.	1,000 00	
Matrons, 2, 12 mos.	1,400 00	
Night fireman, 1, 12 mos.	960 00	
Salaries, Industrial—		
Chief trade instructors, 2, at $1,200 (broken period)	1,200 00	
Trades instructors, 6, 12 mos.	6,000 00	
Salaries, Police—		
Deputy warden, 1, 12 mos.	1,800 00	
Chief keepers, 2, at $1,200 (broken period)	1,200 00	
Chief watchman, 2, at $1,200 (broken period)	1,180 64	
Watchmen, 2, 12 mos.	1,800 00	
Guards, 16, 12 mos.	12,800 00	
Guards, 4, at $800 (less deduction)	3,177 93	
Guards, 7, at $800 (broken periods)	2,155 88	
Temporary officers	897 75	
	51,055 80	
Retiring allowances—		
W. E. Lawrence	1,215 85	
L. S. Hutchinson	1,918 55	
	3,134 40	
Uniforms—		
Buttons, gilt, 12 gro.	25 24	
Braid, ¼ gro.	1 13	
Boot uppers, ladies, 4 pr.	7 60	
Blacking, shoe, ⅔ gro.	6 66	
Buckles, pant, 12 gro.	5 40	
Caps, Persian lamb, 5 only	53 26	
Caps, hair seal, 7 only	23 24	
Canvas, 200 yd.	32 00	
Cloth, tunic, 5 yd.	16 25	
Coat, water proof, 2 only	30 36	
Dress goods, 12 yd.	9 00	
Duck, 133 yd.	47 06	
Gloves, 6 pr.	7 50	
Haircloth, 118 yd.	37 00	
Hooks and eyes, 4,100 only	7 42	
Hats, cowboy, 2 only	2 82	
Linen, 144 yd.	28 75	
Lining, sleeve, 425 yd.	87 57	
Lining, Italian, 84 yd.	39 36	
Lining, shoe, 15 yd.	2 70	
Laces, boot, 2 gro.	1 60	
Leather, box calf, 328 ft.	104 96	
Leather, welt, 19 lb.	7 22	
Uniforms—Con.		
Leather, sole, 518 lb.	167 56	
Mitts, 43 pr.	43 00	
Parts for caps, sundry	50 32	
Paste, shoe, 21 doz.	20 83	
Polish, shoe, 5 gal.	5 00	
Silesia, 40 yd.	5 80	
Serge, khaki, 120 yd.	136 98	
Serge, blue, 128 yd.	212 70	
Thread, 2 boxes	16 05	
Wadding, 5 bales	28 75	
Sundry items	3 09	
Containers	1 70	
Freight and express	8 97	
	1,284 85	
Police Mess—		
Apricots, dried, 100 lb.	16 00	
Apples, 1½ doz. cans	3 80	
Apples, evaporated, 150 lb.	10 13	
Butter, 684 lb.	186 01	
Beef, 2,727 lb.	279 53	
Biscuits, soda, 89 lb.	5 20	
Biscuits, pilot, 28½ lb.	2 00	
Currants, 172 lb.	14 70	
Coffee, 20 lb.	6 40	
Cream of tartar, 8 lb.	3 60	
Extract of lemon, 6 bottles	3 78	
Eggs, 40 doz.	10 70	
Fish, haddock, 225 lb.	6 75	
Flour, 27 bags	64 87	
Ginger, 20 lb.	5 60	
Lard, 300 lb.	40 12	
Mustard, 5 lb.	1 00	
Oatmeal, 2 brls.	10 50	
Onions, 293 lb.	11 72	
Peas, 2 doz. cans	3 20	
Peaches, 4 doz. cans	6 80	
Pickles, mustard, 3 kegs	10 25	
Pineapple, 12 doz. cans	19 00	
Pears, 1 case	3 15	
Raisins, 91 lb.	9 14	
Sugar, granulated, 944 lb.	51 82	
Tomatoes, 4 cases	8 60	
Tea, black, 80 lb.	21 60	
Vinegar, 41 gals.	8 20	
Yeast, 20 lb.	7 00	
Sundry items	9 08	
Freight and express	1 60	
	841 85	

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.

Rations—	
Apples, evaporated, 900 lb.	89 00
Barley, pot, 3 brls.	20 75
Beef, 36,254 lb.	3,716 03
Beans, white, 4,500 lb.	216 00
Baking soda, 336 lb.	6 60
Baking powder, 1 doz.	4 90
Flour, 995 bags	2,563 31
Fish, cod, 4,680 lb.	245 70
Fish haddock, 500 lb.	19 00
Fish, herring, 19 brls.	109 50
Lard, 410 lbs.	54 80
Molasses, 1,193 gal.	396 11
Oatmeal, 35 brls.	210 00
Onions, 1,342 lb.	53 61
Pepper, 50 lb.	10 80
Prunes, 1,800 lb.	162 00

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS—*Con.*	$ cts.
Rations—Con.	
Rice, 1,124 lb.	47 71
Rolled oats, 8 brls.	45 75
Spices, mixed, 22 lb.	4 85
Salt, 9,620 lb.	73 05
Sugar, 8,598 lb.	499 30
Split peas, 10 bls.	87 90
Tea, 547 lb.	106 76
Yeast, 215 lb.	75 25
Vinegar, 44 gal.	8 36
Christmas extras.	47 00
Freight and express.	97 61
	8,971 65
Less refund of expenditure.	1 75
	8,969 90
Prison clothing—	
Buttons, pants, 6 gr.	7 50
Cloth, checked, 738 yd.	849 25
Cotton, grey, 1,120 yd.	135 31
Canvas, 394 yd.	31 50
Cotton tie, 352 yd.	63 36
Denim, 1,024 yd.	225 42
Flannel, 130 yd.	15 66
Caps, straw, 25 doz.	23 75
Handkerchiefs, 40 doz.	18 00
Ink, printers, 6 lb.	4 50
Italian, 322 yd.	124 50
Laces, boot, 12 gro.	24 25
Leather, sole, 3,438 lb.	1,100 16
Leather, upper wax, 515 lb.	288 40
Lining, sleeve, 328 yd.	31 98
Shoe nails, 200 lb.	21 09
Shoe rivets, 40 lb.	2 80
Socks, 210 pairs.	43 80
Shirting, 540 yd.	58 26
Underwear, 24 doz.	122 00
Yarn, grey, 50 lb.	21 00
Sundry items.	5 67
Containers.	1 30
Freight and express.	10 12
	3,229 58
Hospital—	
Biscuits, 116 lb.	8 22
Eggs, 47 doz.	12 45
Keep of insane convicts in Provincial asylum.	43 29
Sundries, hospital supplies.	243 74
Sundries, professional services.	122 75
Freight and express.	8 97
	439 42

DISCHARGE EXPENSES.

Freedom Suits, and Allowances—	
Allowances and travel for 102 convicts.	931 35
Expenses of escort.	25 40
Buttons, 4 gros.	3 40
Braces, 8 doz.	16 80
Caps, 8 doz.	36 00
Handkerchiefs, 15 doz.	6 75
Hats, 4 doz.	18 00
Leather, chrome, 248 ft.	52 03
Overcoating, 173 yds.	120 75

DISCHARGE EXPENSES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Freedom, Suits and Allowance—Con.	
Shirts, top, 12 doz.	55 00
Tweed, 329 yds.	148 02
Ties, 12 doz.	12 00
Underwear, 16 doz.	86 10
Sundry items.	9 90
Freight and express.	3 06
	1,524 56
Interments—	
Sundries, coffins fitting.	22 57
Sundry items.	1 25
Services of coroner.	16 70
	40 52

WORKING EXPENSES.

Heat, light and water—	
Coal, egg, 57¼ tons.	398 17
Coal, slack, 212 tons.	607 81
Coal, run of mine, 1,056½ tons.	4,014 29
Coal oil, 342 gals.	63 27
Matches, 1 great gross.	6 00
Electric light account.	1,527 97
Electric lamps, 448 only.	111 08
Freight and express.	13 63
	6,742 22
Maintenance of buildings—	
Bon Ami, 6 doz.	7 20
Bends, 30 only.	54 00
Basin cocks, 30 only.	17 50
Comp. bibbs, 27 only.	9 72
Colours, 11 galls.	20 66
Colours, 42½ lbs.	5 33
Disinfectant, 125 gals.	50 00
Elbows, 10 doz.	37 04
Electric fittings, sundry.	22 67
Gold dust, 2 cases.	7 90
Glass, 22 boxes.	106 68
Glass, 4 panes.	1 93
Iron, galv., 1,125 lbs.	42 19
Iron, black, 2,057 lbs.	56 57
Iron, angle, 280 lb.	7 20
Japan, brown, 10 gals.	7 00
Locks, 1 doz.	3 50
Lead, white, 2,100 lbs.	164 80
Lead, red, 600 lbs.	41 00
Lead, sheet, 306 lbs.	21 42
Lumber, spruce, 17,022 ft.	249 33
Lumber, pine, 600 ft.	12 60
Lumber, scantling, 3,002 ft.	45 03
Lavatories, 2 only.	8 60
Nails, wire, 16 kegs.	52 98
Papers, wall, 67 rolls.	25 60
Paper, toilet, 20 cases.	87 45
Pipe, assorted, 2,331 ft.	401 39
Shades and holders, 30 only.	14 05
Sapolio, 1 case.	2 85
Shingles, cedar, 200 M.	620 00
Sash fasteners, 2 doz.	2 00
Soap, 25 boxes.	56 25
Soap, chip, 10 brls.	78 50
Trap, 1 only.	4 25
Tees, 58 only.	77 72
Union, dart, 3 doz.	10 08
Valves, 45 only.	174 92

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

WORKING EXPENSES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	
Varnish, 3 gal.	10 80
Wire, R.C., 3,361 ft.	33 58
Wire, cloth, 1,200 sq. ft.	18 81
Whiting, 360 lb.	3 60
Sundry items.	16 91
Freight and express.	17 87
	2,709 48
Maintenance of Machinery—	
Asbestos mortar, 300 lb.	3 75
Cotton waste, 125 lb.	13 75
Fire brick, 500 only.	25 00
Fire clay, 4 bags.	4 80
Laced leather, 7 lb.	6 30
Metal polish, brass, 12 gal.	12 00
Parts for pump.	19 05
Parts for boilers.	46 42
Parts for ovens.	34 60
Rubber, sheet, 15 lb.	2 70
Steel plate, 320 lb.	11 20
Sal soda, 2,975 lb.	32 63
Sundry items.	2 35
Freight and express.	2 71
	217 26
Chapel, School and Libraries—	
Hymn and Prayer books, 12 doz.	86 60
Wax candles, 31 lb.	18 60
Scapulars, 6 doz.	3 00
Altar wine, 2 gal.	4 00
Cassock, 1 only.	15 00
Surplice, 1 only.	2 00
Medals, 200 only.	4 00
Organists' salary, 2, 12 mos.	200 00
Sundries, for chapel.	8 65
Subscriptions to magazines, 9 only.	16 70
Freight and express.	2 95
	361 50
Office expenses—	
Premium on officer bonds, for 1915.	24 00
Postage.	70 00
Printing.	183 72
Stationery.	194 99
Subscriptions to papers.	18 00
Telegrams.	22 62
Telephones.	74 68
Freight and express.	11 41
	599 42

INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRIES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Farm—	
Axles, 1 only.	9 75
Box stove, 1 only.	9 35
Bran, 6 tons.	169 00
Boar, Yorkshire, 1 only.	15 00
Baskets, 16 only.	3 67
Binder twine, 200 lb.	20 00
Felt, fawn, 21½ yd.	9 25
Forks, hay, 1 doz.	6 50
Fertilizer, 14½ tons.	344 86
Farm—Con.	
Grease, 4 tins.	0 60
Gasoline, 256 gal.	48 65
Horse shoes, 600 lb.	20 50
Horses, 3 only.	820 00
Harrows, 2 only.	30 75
Handles, fork, 3 doz.	5 10
Heater, Quebec, 1 only.	15 00
Horse rake, 1 only.	26 00
Hay forks, 1 set.	13 50
Harness snaps, 3½ gro.	14 65
Horse collar, 1 only.	7 00
Hay press on truck.	350 00
Hay press engine, 8 h.p.	425 00
Harness, double team, 1 set.	62 00
Leather, harness, 61 lb.	25 83
Mower, 1 only.	51 00
Middlings, 10 tons.	303 50
Oil, engine, 1½ gal.	1 20
Oats, 399 bush.	268 66
Potato digger, 1 only.	104 35
Paris green, 50 lb.	11 00
Potato planter, 1 only.	75 00
Parts for machines.	38 28
Steel toe caulks, 110 lb.	3 85
Scythes, 1 doz.	8 50
Steel, shoe, 587 lb.	15 30
Scales, 1 only.	24 40
Seeds, sundry.	202 59
Spades, dyking, 1 doz.	19 20
Subs. to Farmers Advocate	1 50
Wire, hay, 10 bales.	27 30
Wire, hay, 2,500 lbs.	68 75
Travel of warden.	11 20
Sundry items.	10 17
Containers for gasolene, 3 only	30 00
Freight and express.	40 26
	3,767 97
Trades Shops—	
Awls, assorted, 7 gros.	11 90
Anvil, 1 only.	29 28
Brushes, paint, 4½ doz.	17 69
Bolts, car. 600 only.	2 76
Bristles, 2 ounces.	2 00
Blasting powder, 18 kegs.	41 40
Blasting fuse, 6 coils.	2 70
Coal, blacksmith, 15 tons	51 00
Colours, assorted, 350 lbs.	22 29
Duck, 112 yds.	22 50
Emery wheel, 2 only.	3 50
Files, 20 doz.	30 77
Glass, 3 boxes.	18 75
Glass cutter, 1 only.	3 50
Glue, 100 lbs.	13 50
Handles, hammer, 10 doz	12 00
Hinges, 2 doz.	2 65
Hatchets, 6 only.	2 25
Ink, burnishing, 1 doz. qts.	3 00
Iron, assorted, 4,002 lbs.	119 35
Knives, shoe, 2 doz.	2 70
Knife sharpeners, 4 doz.	7 40
Knitting machine, 1 only.	85 00
Lasts, 15 pairs.	12 75
Labour, sawing lumber.	31 03
Labour, piling lumber.	22 00
Lumber, oak, 300 ft.	30 00
Lumber, pine, 4,000 ft.	112 00
Moss, upholsterers, 50 lb.	7 50
Needles, assorted, 12 papers.	0 30
Needles, sewing machine, 2½ gross.	4 50

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

INDUSTRIES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Trades Shops—Con.	
Nails, shoe, 277 lbs.	22 82
Nails, wire, 5 kegs	13 90
Oil, neatsfoot, 10 gals.	10 00
Oil, sewing machine, 1 gal.	0 90
Oil, raw, 42 gals.	28 35
Oil, boiled, 46 gals	32 51
Paper, manilla, 303 lbs.	10 96
Parts for tools.	14 66
Rasps for shoes, 3 doz.	10 50
Rope, 234 lbs.	38 61
Rivets, tinned, 3¼ lbs.	6 92
Rivets, shoe, 85 lbs.	6 95
Steel, assorted, 924 lbs.	91 36
Shovels, round point, 2 doz.	11 82
Screws, wood, 42 gros.	11 94
Sewing machine, 1 only.	44 00
Scissors, 3 pairs.	2 10
Shellac, 2 gals.	4 00
Taps, 9 only.	3 90
Turpentine, 44 gals.	30 36
Thread, 10 lbs.	11 20
Tin, 6 boxes.	33 00
Varnish, 8 gals.	15 00
Wrenches, 2 only.	4 00
Sundry items.	28 40
Containers.	1 00
Freight and express.	25 07
	1,242 20

PRISON EQUIPMENT.

Furnishings—	
Crash towelling, 220 yds.	17 60
Forfar linen, 1,505 yds.	489 29
Hair felt, 7,500 sq. ft.	487 50
Linoleum, 17⅓ yds.	21 67
Soap, shaving, 45 lbs.	14 63
Towels, 1 doz.	2 50
Ticking, 2,029 yds.	340 62
Sundry items.	1 40
Custom's duty.	22 05
Freight and express.	42 50
	1,439 76
Utensils—	
Ammunition, revolver, 5 M.	52 77
Ammunition, rifle, 2,680 rds.	92 02
Brooms, 20 doz	53 85
Brushes, nail, 4 doz.	4 50
Brushes, shaving, ½ doz.	2 18
Bowls, wash, 25 doz. white enamel.	40 00
Bowls, soup, white enamel, 55 doz.	153 75
Cell spoons, 350 only.	35 00
Cell forks, 350 only	35 00
Dishes, pudding, white enamel, 400 only.	58 00
Dishes, soup, white enamel, 28 doz.	37 38
Flag, union jack, 1 only.	7 50
Field glasses, 1 pair.	12 00
Hones, razors, 3 only.	1 60
Locks, pad, 1½ doz.	13 95
Knives, butcher, 1 doz.	3 70
Lamp chimney, 4 doz.	4 00
Lawn mower, 1 only.	6 25
Mugs, white enamel, 104 doz.	209 55
Milk pans, white enamel, 55 doz.	92 00
Plates, soup, white enamel, 400 only.	39 00
Parts for rifles.	12 00
Parts for whitewash sprayer.	27 30
Peeler, vegetable, 1 only.	75 00

PRISON EQUIPMENT—*Con.*	$ cts.
Utensils—Con.	
Razor, 1 doz.	17 55
Revolvers, 1 doz.	202 80
Shovels, snow, 2 doz.	15 00
Scoops, ½ doz.	4 22
Scales, 3 only.	39 77
Whip, 6 only	6 00
Expenses *re* inspection of scales.	14 87
Sundry items.	15 57
Freight and express.	30 60
	1,414 68
Lands, Buildings and Walls—	
Bolts, carriage, 1 M.	6 50
Boiler, daisy, 1 only.	209 00
Branches, T. Y., 1 doz.	12 36
Bends, 75 only.	25 50
Brass knobs, 8 only.	14 00
Cell beds, 250 only.	1,210 00
Cleanouts, 45 only	15 75
Channels, 29 only.	70 00
Closet and tank, 33 only.	440 63
Cement, 380 brls.	493 02
Cocks, basin, 2 only.	5 00
Crosses, railing, 124 only.	13 95
Door sets, 1 doz.	11 00
Elbows, 138 only.	25 22
Fuse wire, 6 coils.	2 70
Fuses, victor, 3 boxes	6 75
Flanges, floor, 35 only.	11 82
Hinges, 3 doz. pair.	3 25
Iron, beams, 3 only.	58 00
Iron, round, 200 lbs.	5 45
Lead, pig, 1,145 lbs.	65 64
Lavatories, enamel, 30 only.	193 50
Lime, 60 brls.	137 40
Locks, rim, 2 doz.	7 00
Locks, pad, 6 only.	8 70
Lumber, pine, 2,000 ft.	67 00
Lumber, spruce, 15,000 ft.	265 00
Metal lath, 18 bundles.	106 93
Nuts, square, 35 lbs.	3 39
Nails, wire, 1 keg.	3 90
Offsets, 30 only.	37 80
Paper, tar felt, 512 rolls.	12 54
Plaster, calcine, 5 brls.	8 65
Pipe assorted, 6,500 ft.	674 29
Rivets, 23 lbs.	1 31
Sinks, enamel, 3 only.	25 50
Sinks, cast iron, 31 only.	375 10
Sand, 258 tons.	102 96
Stone, building, 556 tons.	1,112 00
Steel plates, 740 lbs.	28 60
Tees, 232 only.	120 70
Traps, 3 only.	13 50
Valves, assorted, 33 only	30 00
Sundry items.	16 68
Freight and express.	238 62
	6,596 61
Less refund of expenditure.	1 17
	6,595 44

MISCELLANEOUS.

Travelling expenses—	
Return of paroled convict, 1 only.	15 05
Allowance in lieu of removal expenses, chief trade instructor, St. Vincent de Paul to Dorchester.	200 00
	215 05
Special—	
Rifle and revolver prizes.	50 00

DORCHESTER—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Staff—		*Industries—*	
Salaries and retiring allowances	54,190 20	Farm	3,767 97
Uniforms and mess	2,126 70	Trade shops	1,242 20
	56,316 90		5,010 17
Maintenance of Convicts—		*Prison equipment—*	
Rations	8,969 90	Furnishing	1,439 76
Clothing and medicines	3,669 00	Utensils and vehicles	1,414 68
	12,638 90	Land, buildings and walls	6,595 44
			9,449 88
Discharge expenses—		*Miscellaneous—*	
Freedom suits and allowances	1,524 56	Advertising and travel	215 05
Transfer and interment	40 52	Special	50 00
	1,565 08		265 05
			95,875 86
Working expenses—			
Heat, light and water	6,742 22		
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	2,926 74		
Chapels, schools and library	361 50		
Office expenses	599 42		
	10,629 88		

MANITOBA.

STAFF.

	$ cts.
Salaries, general—	
Surgeon, 1, 12 mos.	1,700 00
Accountant, 1, 12 mos.	1,600 00
Chaplain, 2, 12 mos.	2,400 00
Steward, 1, 12 mos.	1,200 00
Asst. stewards, 2, 12 mos.	1,800 00
Engineer, 1, 12 mos.	1,300 00
Asst. engineer, 1, 5 mos.	500 00
Clerical asst., 1, at $1,200 (less deduction)	1,177 42
Hospital nurse, 1, at $1,000 (less deduction)	997 22
Salaries, Industrial—	
Chief trade instructor, 1 at $1,200 (broken period)	164 52
Trade instructor, 3 at 12 mos.	3,000 00
Trade instructor, 1 at $1,000 (less deduction)	999 00
Trade instructor, 1 at $1,000 (broken period	333 32
Salaries, Police—	
Deputy warden, 1, 12 mos.	1,800 00
Chief watchman, 1, 12 mos.	1,200 00
Chief keeper, 1, 12 mos.	1,200 00
Guards, 6, 12 mos.	4,800 00
Guards, 8 at 800 (less deductions)	6 374 00
Guards, 11 at $800 (broken periods)	3,884 14
Temporary officers.	3,718 16
	40,147 78
Less refund of expenditure.	12 63
	40,135 15
Uniforms—	
Buttons, gilt, 6 gro.	13 05
Beaver cloth, 3½ yd.	17 50
Chamois skin, 4 only.	4 00
Caps, Persian lamb, 4 only.	42 37
Caps, muskrat, 12 only.	28 62
Coat, waterproof, 1 only.	15 60
Canvas, 450 yd.	67 25
Denim, 58 yd.	11 26
Hats, cowboy, 1½ doz.	25 38
Khaki, serge, 174 yd.	179 09
Leather, sole, 200 lb.	64 00
Leather, box calf, 452 ft.	135 58
Leather, welt, 33 lb.	13 20
Leather, kangaroo, 151 ft.	38 44
Leather, kip, 114 ft.	38 93
Leather, oak, 55 lb.	20 90
Linen stay, 85 yd.	16 15
Lining, Italian, 383 yd.	143 63
Lining, twill, 2 yd.	2 50
Lining, sleeve, 72½ yd.	27 19
Mitts, 49 pr.	73 03
Persian lamb skins, 4 only.	40 00
Polish, shoe, 2 doz.	1 90
Padding, 41 yd.	10 31
Parts for caps.	7 32
Rubber tissue, 1 box.	1 25
Serge, blue, 173 yd.	287 44
Sundry items.	2 02
Containers.	1 30
Freight and express.	14 68
	1,343 89

STAFF—*Con.*

	$ cts.
Mess—	
Apricots, 65 lb.	9 50
Apples, evaporated, 25 lb.	2 25
Butter, 502 lb.	154 50
Beef, 2,179 lb.	211 05
Baking powder, 23 lb.	5 10
Corn starch, 30 pkg.	2 40
Currants, 35 lb.	3 30
Essence of lemon, 10 bottles.	5 42
Eggs, 126 doz.	31 38
Flour, 150 brls.	727 50
Milk, 230 gal.	69 00
Prunes, 50 lb.	4 31
Pepper, 15 lb.	3 75
Raisins, 35 lb.	3 23
Sugar, granulated, 600 lb.	39 10
Yeast, 21 boxes.	29 80
Sundry items.	1 20
Freight and express.	2 05
	1,304 84
Living allowance—	
Allowance at the rate of $100 per annum.	4,172 37

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.

Rations—	
Beans, 3,960 lb.	236 40
Barley, 200 lb.	10 39
Beef, 39,229 lb.	3,794 08
Fish, white, 2,667 lb.	173 35
Flour, 450 brls.	2,182 50
Mustard, 5 lb.	1 25
Molasses, 127 gal.	44 45
Molasses, 1,089 lb.	40 84
Pepper, 10 lb.	2 50
Rice, 1,300 lb.	68 50
Rolled oats, 7,040 lb.	234 20
Sugar, 3,400 lb.	209 00
Tea, 1,062 lb.	194 40
Salt, fine, 18 brls.	47 40
Split peas, 892 lb.	42 18
Vinegar, 38 gal.	9 50
Yeast, 5 boxes.	7 00
Christmas extras.	51 70
Containers.	3 00
Freight and express.	14 40
	7,367 04
Clothing—	
Braces, 3 doz. prs.	8 25
Checked cloth, 431 yds.	495 93
Duffle, cloth, 37 yds.	55 36
Duck, 22 yds.	42 27
Denim, 2,011 yds.	443 00
Felt soling, 16 lbs.	13 60
Leather, sole, 986 lbs.	317 38
Leather, upper, wax, 205 lbs.	129 15
Mitts, 12 doz. pr.	48 00
Shirting, 1,093 yd.	117 95
Underwear, 75 doz.	339 75
Yarn, 200 lbs.	89 00
Sundry items.	0 28
Freight and express.	41 38
	2,141 30

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS—*Con.*	$ cts.
Hospital—	
Bovril, 18 bottles	7 00
Eggs, 17 doz.	4 72
Keep of insane convict in asylum	297 50
Sundries hospital supplies	108 57
Milk, 396 gals.	118 80
Professional services	89 80
Sundry items	4 95
Freight and express	15 43
	645 97

DISCHARGE EXPENSES.

Freedom suits and allowances—	
Allowance and travel, 86 convicts	699 10
Buttons, 46 gros.	13 70
Braces, 3½ doz. prs.	10 65
Caps, 6 doz.	24 00
Canvas, 160 yds.	17 25
Hats, crusher, 4 doz.	18 00
Lining, sleeve, 238 yds.	34 98
Leather, sole, 200 lbs.	63 40
Leather, kip, 223 ft.	49 11
Leather, box calf, 237 ft	61 69
Mitts, 12 doz.	59 40
Overcoating, 182 yds.	181 63
Silesia, 112 yds.	14 06
Underwear, 10 doz.	53 00
Wadding, black, 2 bales	11 50
Freight and express	12 32
	1,323 79
Transfers—	
Transfer 3 convicts to Kingston	558 81

WORKING EXPENSES.

Heat, light and water—	
Cordwood, tamarac, 102 cords	459 00
Coal oil, 1,274 gals.	239 27
Coal, egg, 190 tons	1,476 39
Coal, stove, 85 tons	398 78
Coal, soft, 544 tons	3,469 77
Gasoline, 133 gals.	28 51
Electric light, 7 mos.	304 65
Sundry items	1 24
Container	12 00
Freight and express	0 61
	6,390 22
Less refund of expenditure	33 33
	6,356 89
Maintenance of buildings—	
Bolts, expansion, 200 only	6 00
Black lead, 1 gros.	1 75
Batteries, dry, 3 doz.	7 23
Bends, 2 only	2 46
Burlap, 24 yds.	16 80
Colours, 4 gals.	11 95
Colours, 589 lbs.	80 19
Chlor. of lime, 2,167 lbs.	59 03
Closet tanks, 2 only	12 50
Emery cloth, 20 qrs.	18 20
Elbows, 24 only	1 36

WORKING EXPENSES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of buildings—Con.	
Galvaduct, 50 ft.	7 37
Glue, 100 lbs.	14 00
Glass, 10 cases	63 69
Heater, tortoise, 3 only	24 25
Hose, fire, 700 ft.	339 50
Inspection of scales	8 75
Iron, flat, 213 lbs.	5 64
Japan, black, 5 gals.	3 75
Locks, pad, 1 doz.	12 35
Lumber, spruce, 7,400 ft.	218 00
Lumber, fir, 4,005 ft.	141 96
Lumber, pine, 500 ft.	39 00
Nuts, tapped, 25 lb.	1 70
Oil, raw, 49 gal.	31 10
Oil, boiled, 39 gal.	27 00
Pipe covering, 480 ft.	38 00
Putty, 394 lb.	12 55
Plaster of paris, 1 brl.	3 50
Paper, wall, 244 rolls	35 90
Paper, toilet, 10 cases	45 00
Pipe, black, 203½ ft.	11 20
Seeds, flower	3 95
Shellac, 5 gal.	10 80
Soap, laundry, 30 cases	147 00
Soda, washing, 2,400 lb.	46 00
Sash cord, 25 lb.	8 42
Shingles, 40 M.	120 00
Tees, 24 only	1 54
Turpentine, 46 gal.	36 00
Unions, 30 only	3 57
Valves, globe, 9 only	19 20
Varnish, 6 gal.	8 70
Whiting, 4,673 lb.	57 57
Washers, 60 lb.	3 65
Sundry items	11 70
Freight and express	46 48
	1,826 20
Maintenance of machinery—	
Belting leather, 38 ft.	6 27
Gaskets, asbestos, 4 doz.	13 62
Oil, cylinder, 100 gal.	54 89
Putz pomade, 6 doz.	3 30
Parts for pumps	23 89
Parts for boiler	52 80
Parts for engine	44 13
Packing, 288 lb.	139 21
Rivets, boiler, 60 lb.	3 42
Services and expenses *re* adjustment of engine	7 80
Sundry items	5 92
Freight and express	23 84
	379 09
Chapel, School and Libraries—	
Organists' salaries, 2, 12 mos.	200 00
Music, 1 doz. books	10 80
Sanctuary oil, 5 gal.	6 25
Candles, 30 sets	19 50
Library books, 270 only	200 55
Sundry items	8 57
Freight and express	3 35
	449 02
Office expenses—	
Postage	46 00
Printing	162 53

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

WORKING EXPENSES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Office Expenses—Con.	
Stationery	102 02
Premium on officer bonds	24 00
Subscriptions to newspapers, 3 only	6 00
Telegrams	83 59
Telephone	39 50
Freight and express	35 09
	498 73
Less refund of expenditure	2 75
	495 98

INDUSTRIES.

Farm—	
Axle grease, 5 boxes	6 40
Bran, 4 tons	80 00
Barley, 1,106 bus	706 45
Binder, 6 ft., 1 only	139 00
Boar pig, 1 only	20 00
Binder, twine, 300 lb	35 25
Buckets, stable, 1 doz	7 50
Horse pads, 2 only	14 40
Hay, 16 tons	115 00
Oats, feed, 1,000 bus	650 00
Plough shares, 24 only	60 00
Parts for machine	8 35
Shoots, 7 tons	159 00
Seeds, sundry	115 39
Travel of instructor	1 75
Threshing grain, 3,026 bus	98 35
Veterinary service	12 50
Sundry items	6 25
Freight and express	5 93
	2,241 52
Trade shops—	
Acid, mur., 2 gals	3 00
Awls, sewing, 1 gros	2 75
Axes, 1 doz	7 00
Buckles, brace, 2 gros	4 00
Brushes, paint, 4 doz	1 44
Brushes, varnish, 1 doz	2 03
Brace and bit, 3 only	8 71
Bits, 13 only	4 03
Bristles, 1 lb	16 50
Butts, 9½ doz	6 07
Bolts, 1,200 only	9 00
Buttons, 2 gros	1 90
Coal, blacksmith, 2 tons	20 00
Casting, 1 only	2 00
Colour, assorted, 157 lbs	7 91
Chalk, tailor, 8 boxes	1 60
Cement, leather, 2 doz	2 70
Canada plate, 4 boxes	14 00
Cordwood, poplar, 34 cords	102 00
Dies, 4 pairs	9 24
Drills, 13 only	3 86
Emery wheel, 1 only	1 07
Eyelet, machine, 1 only	3 00
Eyelets, 16 M	9 00
Fire cot, 1 only	5 85
Files, 3 doz	4 51
Glue, 100 lbs	16 00
Grindstone, 1 only	3 68
Hammers, 13 only	4 72
Haircloth, 101 yds	22 25
Handles, axe, 2 doz	4 80
Handles, pick, 2 doz	3 40
Iron stand, 2 only	3 50

INDUSTRIES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Trades Shops—Con.	
Ink, red diamond, 1 doz. qts	4 60
Iron, galv., 180 lbs	16 65
Iron, round, 800 lbs	22 28
Iron, band, 100 lbs	4 35
Iron, sheet, 160 lbs	5 52
Japan, 20 gals	18 96
Knife sharpeners, 2 doz	2 50
Knives, lip, 1 doz	1 80
Locks, 3½ doz	25 96
Lasts, 51 prs	50 52
Lining, sleeve, 129 yds	21 29
Lumber, pine, 1,500 ft	66 72
Lumber, basswood, 1,508 ft	120 50
Lumber, birch, 1,000 ft	82 00
Lumber, oak, 500 ft	60 00
Leather, sole, 200 lbs	82 99
Leather, wax split, 43 lbs	19 35
Methylated spirits, 2 gals	2 00
Nippers, 1 pr	1 50
Nuts, blank, 40 lbs	2 88
Nails, shoe, 50 lbs	3 00
Nails, horseshoe, 3 boxes	8 70
Nails, horseshoe, 4 kegs	12 10
Needles, sewing machine, 800 only	9 15
Oil, sewing machine, 2 gals	1 35
Parisian paste, 30 lbs	2 40
Paper, tailors, 2 rolls	4 34
Parts for machines	5 50
Picks, clay, 6 only	2 40
Planes, 2 only	2 00
Punch, revolving, 1 only	2 60
Rules, 1 doz	3 75
Rivets, shoe, 110 lbs	11 30
Rubber tissue, 2 boxes	2 60
Subscription to Trade Journal	2 50
Steel, assorted, 2,216 lbs	94 04
Screws, wood, 57 gros	10 26
Sewing machine, 4 only	204 40
Sandpaper, 9 gros	2 55
Shears, bench, 1 pr	5 65
Shovels, 1 doz	8 10
Shellac, 2 gals	4 20
Steel shanks, 12 doz	3 60
Tees, 3 doz	5 00
Thread, silk, 14 boxes	113 24
Thread, linen, 50 lbs	88 96
Thread, cotton, 4 gros	18 00
Toe caulks, 125 lbs	8 75
Tin, 8½ boxes	44 60
Varnish, 4 gals	8 50
Wax, shoe, 2 gros	2 40
Washers, 55 lbs	3 85
Wire, iron, 100 lbs	3 58
Sundry items	48 97
Freight and express	32 31
	1,707 34

PRISON EQUIPMENT.

Furnishings—	
Crash, 667 yd	53 40
Cotton, grey, 1,290 yd	128 95
Cotton, sheeting, 2,003 yd	306 49
Rubber mat, 1 only	6 35
Soap, Castile, 39 cases	119 70
Table oilcloth, 2 pieces	4 80
Customs duty on soap	17 63
Sundry items	2 02
Freight and express	11 25
	650 59

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

PRISON EQUIPMENT—Con.	$ cts.
Utensils—	
Ammunition, 500 rounds	12 00
Boiler, copper, 1 only	32 50
Brooms, corn, 12 doz	34 24
Bath bricks, 4 doz	2 80
Clipper, toilet, 2 pr	5 50
Forks, cell, 250 only	25 00
Handcuffs, 10 pr	45 00
Lamp glasses, 12 doz	5 40
Lantern globes, 6 doz	3 90
Mugs, white enamel, 45 doz	70 00
Milk pans, white enamel, 45 doz	80 36
Pudding pans, white enamel, 15 doz	27 00
Parts for clippers	4 25
Repairs to clocks	8 00
Shear, barber, 1 pr	0 67
Scales, platform, 1 only	29 78
Spoons, cell, 250 only	25 00
Soup bowls, white enamel, 45 doz	128 25
Thermometer, oven, 1 only	9 80
Sundry items	7 57
Freight and express	15 72
	572 74
Lands, Buildings and Walls—	
Bushings, 200 only	3 00
Boring well, 258 ft. deep	665 00
Crosses, malab'e, 116 only	16 20
Cement, 200 brls	442 00
Elbows, 10 only	1 53
Installation of electric lighting	3,909 25
Lime, 53 bus	14 31
Lands, Buildings and Walls—Con.	
Lumber, pine, 3,500 ft	195 00
Lumber, oak, 500 ft	60 00
Lumber, maple, 500 ft	50 00
Pipe, black, 817 ft	59 30
Sand, 50 yd	12 50
Screws, 17 gro	3 49
Steel, mild, 5,160 lb	135 78
Tees, 158 only	21 43
Sundry items	0 79
Freight and express	72 69
	5,662 27
Less refund of expenditure	34 83
	5,627 44

MISCELLANEOUS.

	$ cts.
Travelling expenses—	
Sundry, officers	216 62
Special—	
Rent of site for storehouse, 2 years	2 00
Expenses re escape of convict from asylum	159 20
Grant to school section in lieu of taxes	750 00
	911 20
	80,427 79

MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Staff—		*Industries—*	
Salaries and retiring allowances	40,135 15	Farm	2,241 52
Uniforms and mess	2,648 73	Trade shops	1,707 34
Living allowance	4,172 37		3,948 86
	46,956 25	*Prison Equipment—*	
Maintenance of Convicts—		Furnishing	650 59
Rations	7,367 04	Utensils and vehicles	572 74
Clothing and medicines	2,787 27	Land, buildings and walls	5,627 44
	10,154 31		6,850 77
Discharge Expenses—		*Miscellaneous—*	
Freedom suits and allowances	1,323 79	Advertising and travel	216 62
Transfer and interment	558 81	Special	911 20
	1,882 60		1,127 82
			80,427 79
Working Expenses—			
Heat, light and water	6,356 89		
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	2,205 29		
Chapels, school and library	449 02		
Office expenses	495 98		
	9,507 18		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

STAFF.

	$ cts.
Salaries, General—	
Warden, 1, 12 mos.	2,800 00
Surgeon, 1, 12 mos.	1,700 00
Accountant, 1, 12 mos.	1,600 00
Chaplain, 1, 12 mos.	1,200 00
Chaplain, 3 at $1,200 (broken period)	1,200 00
Clerical asst., 2, 12 mos.	2,400 00
Clerical asst., 1 at $1,200 (broken period)	953 33
Engineer, 1, 12 mos.	1,300 00
Hospital nurse, 1, 12 mos.	1,000 00
Steward, 1, 12 mos.	1,200 00
Asst. steward, 2, 12 mos.	1,800 00
Salaries, Industrial—	
Chief trade instructor, 1, 12 mos.	1,200 00
Trade instructors, 4, 12 mos.	4,000 00
Trade instructors, 1 at $1,000 (less deduction)	999 00
Salaries, Police—	
Deputy warden, 1, 12 mos.	1,800 00
Chief keeper, 1, 12 mos.	1,200 00
Chief watchman, 1, 12 mos (less deduction)	1,100 00
Watchmen, 4, 12 mos.	3,600 00
Watchmen, 3 at $900 (broken period)	430 65
Guards, 14, 12 mos.	11,200 00
Guards, 11 at $800 (less deduction)	8,777 18
Guards, 13 at $800 (broken period)	4,836 75
Temporary officers.	2,436 74
	58,733 65
Refunded from war vote.	1,647 05
	57,086 60

STAFF—*Con.*

	$ cts.
Mess—	
Apples, evaporated, 200 lbs.	21 63
Beans, 733 lbs.	37 20
Butter, 1,016 lbs.	339 28
Beef, 8,188 lbs.	1,021 66
Baking powder, 22 lbs.	7 70
Baking soda, 16 lbs.	1 08
Corn starch, 16 lbs.	1 20
Carrots, 200 lbs.	1 40
Coffee, 100 lbs.	15 00
Essence of lemon, 4 bottles	2 45
Essence of vanilla, 5 bottles	2 95
Eggs, 6 doz.	2 10
Flour, 94 brls.	520 00
Fish, fresh, 1,137 lbs.	66 43
Lard, 60 lbs.	7 80
Mustard, 18 lbs.	7 74
Milk, 541 gals.	175 80
Potatoes, 1 ton.	30 00
Prunes, 365 lbs.	28 79
Pork, 315 lbs.	39 39
Peaches, 305 lbs.	22 29
Salt, 2,045 lbs.	15 95
Sugar, granulated, 2,000 lbs.	122 20
Rolled oats, 600 lbs.	19 50
Tea, 265 lbs.	67 50
Vinegar, 44 gals.	15 40
Yeast cakes, 5 boxes.	6 75
Sundry items.	3 20
Freight and express.	4 66
	2,607 05
Living allowance—	
Allowance at the rate of $100 per annum.	5,794 24
Less refund of expenditure.	8 34
Less refund from war vote.	208 34
	5,585 90

Uniforms—

Buttons, gilt, 2 gross.	3 40
Coating, w. p., 60 yds.	156 10
Canvas, 331 yds.	57 94
Gloves, mocha, 46 pr.	47 92
Holland, 50 yds.	8 50
Hats, cowboy, 2 doz.	33 84
Hats, W. P., 1 only.	5 50
Lining, 254 yd.	47 85
Leather, sole, 1,710 lbs.	395 58
Leather, box calf, 388 ft.	124 16
Leather, chrome, 332 ft.	115 44
Padding, 61 yds.	15 31
Pocketing, 68 yds.	13 26
Paste, shoe, 5¾ doz.	14 80
Polish, shoe, 11 gals.	16 08
Parts for caps, sundry.	9 74
Serge, khaki, 215 yds	249 64
Serge, blue, 175 yds.	289 09
Shirts, uniform, 102 only.	99 96
Tape, 1 gross.	2 25
Ties, black, 4¼ doz.	9 56
Thread, 40 lbs.	91 01
Sundry items.	3 20
Containers.	1 50
Freight and express.	39 93
	1,851 56

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.

Rations—

Apples, evaporated, 850 lbs.	94 13
Beans, white, 12,970 lbs.	762 43
Barley, 650 lbs.	35 25
Beef, 60,768 lbs.	7,598 16
Bacon, 20 lbs.	4 40
Baking powder, 26 lbs.	9 10
Curry powder, 15 lbs.	3 75
Cocoa, 6 lbs.	5 10
Coffee, 306 lbs.	49 10
Carrots, 1,500 lbs.	12 60
Cornmeal, 3,590 lbs.	69 14
Flour, 846 brls.	4,660 00
Fish, fresh, 14,281 lbs.	790 40
Keep of female convict in jail for 28 days.	14 00
Lard, 1,080 lbs.	144 30
Mutton, 378 lbs	47 21
Potatoes, 11 tons.	330 00
Pork, 4,646 lbs.	580 90
Pepper, black, 290 lbs.	46 15
Prunes, 2,635 lbs.	201 46
Peaches, 2,195 lbs.	160 96
Rice, 2,594 lbs.	107 20
Rolled oats, 7,400 lbs.	236 90
Salt, 7,355 lbs.	64 12
Syrup, 27,024 lbs.	667 35
Sugar, 11,500 lbs.	574 50

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS—*Con.*	$ cts.
Rations—Con.	
Tea, 1,390 lbs.	217 35
Vinegar, 40 gals.	12 00
Yeast cakes, 84 boxes	112 40
Christmas extras	79 75
Sundry items	13 37
	17,703 48
Clothing—	
Buckles, 1 gross	1 56
Buttons, 3 gross	6 25
Cotton, 454 yds.	58 77
Checked cloth, 528 yds.	606 62
Drilling, 112 yds.	12 88
Duck, 345 yds.	79 88
Denim, 2,365 yds.	527 38
Hats, straw, 25 doz.	23 75
Laces, boot, 4 gross.	18 00
Lining, duck, 56 yds.	15 68
Lining, Italian, 416 yds.	164 81
Leather, sole, 3,572 lbs.	1,153 24
Leather, chrome, 531 ft.	143 44
Oil, neatfoot, 6 gals.	7 50
Oil, hair, 1 gal.	3 00
Rubber boots, 24 pr.	79 80
Stay binding, 2 gross.	3 50
Silesia, 165 yd.	15 68
Shirting galatea, 2,671 yd.	289 50
Tape, 3 gross.	4 05
Thread, twist, 1 lb.	8 00
Underwear, 83 doz.	383 10
Yarn, 900 lb.	376 50
Sundry items	1 50
Containers	2 60
Freight and express	109 21
	4,096 20
Hospital—	
Bacon, 61 lb.	14 03
Butter, 117 lb.	35 58
Chickens, 3 only	2 95
Corn starch, 48 lb.	3 48
Cocoa, 20 lb.	17 40
Coffee, 20 lb.	6 82
Essences, 3 bot.	1 70
Eggs, 46 doz.	16 10
Fluid beef, 34 bot.	32 50
Fruit, sundry	3 30
Hospital supplies, sundry	440 42
Mustard, 10 lb.	4 50
Milk, 307 gal.	98 45
Professional services	19 00
Sundry items	6 51
Freight and express	28 80
	731 54

DISCHARGE EXPENSES.

Freedom suits and allowances—	
Allowances and travel, 182 convicts	1,351 00
Buttons, 1 gro.	1 50
Braces, 17 doz.	35 20
Canvas, 750 yd.	83 62
Hats, 13 doz.	63 00
Holland, 51 yd.	8 67
Lining, duck, 50 yd.	10 00

DISCHARGE EXPENSES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Freedom, Suits and Allowances—Con.	
Lining, sleeve, 414 yd.	45 68
Lining, Italian, 366 yd.	122 05
Laces, black, 1 gross.	0 60
Leather, sole, 1,711 lb.	395 91
Padding, 23 yd.	5 75
Pocketing, 62 yd.	12 09
Shirts, top, 12 doz.	60 36
Ties, 15 doz.	15 00
Tweed, 1,163 yd.	781 58
Thread, 29 lb.	64 93
Thread, 2 gross.	10 00
Wadding, black, 1 bale.	5 75
Freight and express.	38 59
	3,111 28
Transfers—	
Transfer expenses, 2 females to Kingston penitentiary	462 20

WORKING EXPENSES.

Heat, Light and Water—	
Coal oil, 160 gal.	33 55
Carbon for arc lamps, 600 only	20 09
Coal, nut, 264 tons.	1,189 44
Coal, lump, 480 tons.	2,400 10
Gasoline, 90 gal.	18 00
Water account, 12 mos.	611 25
Electric light, 12 mos.	1,519 60
Electric lamps, 354 only.	116 21
Electric light globes, 12 only.	13 10
Matches, 1 tin.	2 00
	5,923 34
Maintenance of buildings—	
Alabastine, 48 pkgs.	14 28
Bibbs, brass, 4 doz.	34 35
Bolts, stove, 300 only.	1 05
Burlap, 50 yd.	8 50
Butts, 12 doz.	11 24
Batteries, dry, 3 doz.	9 96
Bon Ami, 1 doz.	1 40
Colours, assorted, 500 lb.	28 45
Colours, 2 gal.	10 00
Dutch cleanser, 8 doz.	7 60
Disinfectant, 286 gal.	125 76
Elbows, galv., 2½ doz.	2 46
Electric fittings, sundry	123 54
Guards, lamp, 26 only.	6 90
Glue, 40 lb.	5 50
Hinges, 8 doz.	7 85
Hose and fittings, 400 ft.	54 65
Ice, 11,700 lb.	58 50
Iron, Gal. 900 lb.	40 08
Iron, flat, 2,300 lb.	59 36
Iron, round, 1,008 lb.	28 79
Iron, band 100 lb.	2 87
Iron, sq. 50 lb.	1 47
Japan, 44 gal.	28 49
Latches, night, 3 only.	4 50
Locks, pad, 3½ doz.	25 07
Labour painting officer's house	55 50
Lead, white, 1,800 lb.	155 00
Lead, red, 25 lb.	1 87
Lye, 16 cases.	66 40
Lumber, fir, 5,267 ft.	102 82
Lumber, cedar, 2,110 ft.	52 02
Lumber, spruce, 1,681 ft.	25 77
Nuts, sq. 125 lbs.	7 21
Nails, wire, 32 kegs.	106 41

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

DISCHARGE EXPENSES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of buildings—Con.	
Millboard, asbestos, 16 sq. ft.	3 68
Oil, linseed, 144 gals.	100 64
Oil, neatsfoot, 3 gals.	5 10
Pulley, iron, 1 only.	3 75
Paper, wall, 120 rolls.	41 40
Paper, toilet, 12 boxes.	63 60
Paper, fly, 50 boxes.	21 00
Plugs, fuse, 108 only.	6 46
Parts for batteries,	2 25
Pipe, stove, 50 lengths.	5 35
Rope, wire, 50 ft.	2 13
Range, boiler, 1 only.	8 50
Reflectors, tin, 20 only.	5 13
Steel, sheet, 902 lb.	31 03
Steel, spring, 32 lb.	1 34
Steel, oct. 234 lb.	16 38
Steel tool, 567 lb.	49 10
Shellac, 1 gal.	2 00
Shingles, 2 M.	4 00
Seeds, flower, sundry.	48 35
Screws, wood, 21 gross.	7 85
Sockets, electric, 249 only.	40 03
Stove, box, 1 only.	10 00
Sand, screen, 30 ft.	4 35
Switches, electric, 7 only.	4 85
Sapolia, 18 doz.	19 60
Soap, laundry, 3,880 lb.	212 82
Telephones, 3 only.	67 24
Turpentine, 48 gals.	43 60
Tin, blk. 53 lb.	26 50
Varnish, 4 gals.	10 90
Valves, brass, 11 only.	21 96
Valves, globe, 4 only.	8 10
Whiting, 395 lb.	4 94
Washers, pressed, 115 lb.	7 13
Wire, cable, 1,325 ft.	143 01
Wire, barbed, 200 lb.	6 50
Wire cloth, 825 sq. ft.	16 17
Wire, R. C., 1,250 ft.	13 86
Wire, galv. 59 lb.	3 06
Wire, annunciater, 17 lb.	6 79
Wire, lamp cord, 300 ft.	4 67
Wire, solid, 750 ft.	20 33
Wire, heater cord, 100 ft.	3 13
Wire, duplex, 100 ft.	1 47
Wire, Nichrome, 2 lb.	7 30
Sundry items.	35 85
Freight and express.	119 07
	2,567 89
Maintenance of machinery—	
Belting, leather, 50 ft.	24 00
Furnace, hot air, 1 only.	65 00
Fire grates, 541 lb.	67 73
Fire grates, 1 only.	2 10
Fire clay, 600 lb.	5 30
Leather, lace, 20 lb.	19 71
Oil, engine, 51 gal.	16 28
Oil, dynamo, 2 gals.	1 57
Packing, rainbow, 42 lb.	33 60
Packing, rubber, 49 lb.	23 28
Polish, metal, 9 doz. tins.	23 75
Polish, stove, 5 doz. tins.	4 05
Parts for machine.	29 05
Parts for motors.	32 55
Rivets, 15 lb.	1 50
Repairs to motor.	10 85
Soda, Wyndotte, 2,660 lb.	70 59
Wire, magnet.	3 61
Sundry items.	16 41
Freight and express.	28 75
	479 58

DISCHARGE EXPENSES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Chapels, Schools and Libraries—	
Organists' salaries, 2, 12 mos.	200 00
Tuning and repairing organ.	7 50
Subscriptions to magazines, 14 only.	29 95
White vestment, 1 only.	32 00
Testments, 1½ doz.	4 80
Candles, 20 sets.	1 75
Candles, 1 box.	2 25
Prayer and hymn books, 156 only.	22 70
Laundry.	3 60
Chalk, 1 box.	0 40
	304 95
Office expenses—	
Premium on officers bond, 1915.	24 00
Postage.	73 00
Printing.	198 33
Stationery.	201 35
Telegrams.	34 21
Telephones.	148 50
Freight and express.	97 26
	776 65

INDUSTRIES.

Farm—	
Axle grease, 2 cases.	8 20
Axle, hickory, 1 only.	2 65
Binder twine, 40 lbs.	6 00
Buckles, japan, 8 gross.	6 06
Bran, 2 tons.	56 00
Brushes, dandy, 1 doz.	2 00
Boar, pig, 1 only.	30 00
Curry combs, 1 doz.	1 00
Forks, field, 1 doz.	5 40
Fork handles, 6 doz.	12 00
Grains, 62 loads.	104 13
Hose, water, 150 ft.	19 59
Horseshoes, 525 lbs.	27 50
Horseshoe caulks, 50 lbs	4 17
Lumber, fir, 263 ft.	3 87
Lumber, ash, 2 poles.	5 50
Leather, harness, 176 lbs	73 64
Manure, 65 loads.	32 50
Oats, 8,010 lbs.	115 75
Pads, horse collar, 1 doz.	7 00
Parts for machines.	19 05
Rakes, garden, 1 doz.	6 48
Spray pump, 1 only.	3 25
Seeder, 1 only.	12 50
Soap, harness, 11 cakes.	2 29
Shorts, 2 tons.	64 00
Scythe blades, 6 only.	4 00
Salt, coarse, 1,900 lbs	12 35
Veterinary service and medicine	33 40
Sundry items.	9 26
Freight and express.	4 30
	693 84
Trade shops—	
Awls, 5½ gross.	13 80
Acid, muratic, 1 gal.	2 00
Axes, 1 doz.	7 75
Borax, 25 lbs.	2 00
Brushes, assorted, 14 doz.	71 07
Bristles, shoe, 5 oz.	5 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

INDUSTRIES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Trades Shops—Con.	
Burning brick, 26 night services	78 00
Bits, auger, 8 only	1 20
Braces, ratchet, 2 only	1 00
Chalk, tailors, 6 boxes	1 50
Chalk, French, 20 lbs	2 60
Coal, blacksmith, 12 tons	216 75
Catches, cupboard, 1 doz	2 00
Dies, 1 set	3 25
Dynamite, 100 lbs	16 75
Emery wheels, 4 only	20 75
Eyelets, 9 M	4 75
Electric current for shop motors	311 05
Files, assorted, 5½ doz	11 31
Grindstone, 1 only	2 14
Glue, 70 lbs	10 68
Gasolene, 90 gals	18 90
Handles, assorted, 31 doz	74 70
Iron stands, 3 only	5 25
Iron, round, 790 lbs	22 08
Iron, tin, 12½ lbs	1 57
Laces, brogan, 2 gross	5 00
Lining duck, 51 yds	25 50
Leather, russett, 3 doz	19 60
Leather, welt, 40 lb	15 20
Lumber, fir, 12,724 ft	252 66
Lumber, spruce, 2,148 ft	80 43
Lumber, cedar, 7,576 ft	223 35
Lumber, oak, 260 ft	35 70
Mattocks, 1 doz	5 50
Needles, sewing machine, 20 doz	3 00
Nails, shoe, 80 lb	9 00
Nails, channel, 14 lb	2 10
Nails, cut, 2 kegs	8 00
Nails, horseshoe, 25 lb	2 88
Oil, sewing machine, 1 gal	0 80
Oil Viscol, 1 doz	10 65
Pulley split 1 only	3 25
Parts for sewing machines	18 65
Parts for knitting machine	4 52
Parts for wheel barrows	6 90
Planes, 2 only	2 10
Poles, ash, 4 only	8 80
Pliers, 1 pr	1 25
Pencils, carpenter, 12 doz	3 96
Rope, wire, 100 ft	4 75
Rubber tissue, 4 lb	6 30
Rivets, shoe, 55 lb	5 50
Salt, coarse, 1,200 lb	7 50
Sand paper, 35 doz. sheets	5 25
Steel, pick, 51 lb	5 10
Steel tool, 133 lb	14 63
Spoke shaves, 1 only	1 80
Sewing machine, 1 only	45 00
Shovels, 8¼ doz	71 05
Saws, band, 5 only	18 40
Saws, crosscuts, 6 only	37 00
Saws, buck, 3 only	4 20
Saws, rip, 2 only	3 50
Saws, hand, 3 only	4 80
Saws, coping, 1 only	1 10
Saws, circular, 1 only	6 25
Trowels, 2 doz	13 50
Thread, assorted, 49 lb	40 36
Toe caulks, 25 lb	1 88.
Wrenches, 10 only	9 85
Sundry items	23 95
Cartage	11 85
Freight and express	28 87
	2,032 04

PRISON EQUIPMENT	$ cts.
Machinery—	
Electric motor, 30 h.p., 1 only	340 00
Furnishings—	
Blankets, 200 only	495 00
Cotton, grey, 112 yd	15 75
Crash, 512 yd	46 41
Linoleum, cork, 31 sq. yd	31 00
Linen, forfar, 1,109 yd	340 60
Linen, table, 32 yd	20 96
Soap, barbers, 60 lb	21 00
Snap, 12 doz	21 00
Ticking, 53 yd	9 32
Customs duty	26 45
Containers	0 35
Freight and express	57 06
	1,084 90
Utensils—	
Ammunition, revolver, 2,200 rd	34 25
Ammunition, rifle, 2,000 rd	79 10
Bolts, 1,800 only	11 22
Brooms, 42 doz	115 80
Basin, wash, 2 doz	3 20
Brushes; scrub, 22 doz	40 40
Brushes, banister, 6 only	2 13
Bath bricks, 6 doz	3 60
Cell, spoons, 500 only	50 00
Cell, forks, 500 only	50 00
Combs, 5 doz	3 75
Clock, 1 only	5 00
Cups and saucers, 4 doz	5 00
Knives, butcher, 7 only	4 15
Kettles, iron, 4 only	6 60
Lawn mower, 16-in., 1 only	12 75
Lanterns, 1 doz	5 50
Mugs, white enamel, 82½ doz	130 00
Milk pans, white enamel, 82½ doz	145 66
Pans, sauce, 10 only	4 54
Pans, dish, 3 only	2 25
Pans, pudding, 5 doz	13 85
Pails, galv., 19 doz	79 41
Pails, garbage, 8 doz	57 83
Plates, dinner, 8 doz	9 50
Parts for range	96 70
Parts for revolvers	10 55
Parts for sundry utensils	6 25
Range, 1 only	68 18
Soup bowls, white enamel, 87 doz	237 50
Saucers, white enamel, 27 doz	21 35
Spoons, assorted, 20 doz	6 05
Tubs, iron, 2 only	2 30
Whisks, 33 doz	39 38
Sundry items	32 38
Freight and express	94 55
	1,490 68
Lands Buildings and Walls—	
Bends, 30 only	15 46
Bushings, 36 only	2 46
Barriers, 85 only	4,224 50
Colours, assorted, 300 gal	424 34
Couplings, reducing, 21 only	9 16
Closet tanks, 2 only	10 00
Cocks, basin, 6 only	4 50
Crosses, 270 only	83 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

PRISON EQUIPMENT—*Con.*	$ cts.
Lands, Buildings and Walls—Con.	
Cement, 3,743 brls..	9,011 44
Dynamite, 250 lb..	45 63
Dynamite caps, 3 boxes.. ..	2 01
Elbows, 183 only..	21 34
Glass, 52 cases..	254 16
Gravel, 464 yd..	696 00
Iron, assorted, 8,745 lb..	305 14
Locks, 24 only..	174 15
Lead, pig, 1,295 lb..	79 38
Lime, 404 brls..	545 40
Lumber, fir, 87,403 ft..	1,521 01
Lumber, fir piling, 9,515 lin. ft.	307 98
Lumber, cedar, 4,190 ft.. ..	63 07
Nuts, brass, 229 only..	6 78
Nails, wire, 12 kegs..	36 00
Oakum, 7 bales..	19 11
Putty, 100 lb..	3 75
Plaster, 8 tons..	116 00
Pipe, assorted, 3,361 ft..	334 01
Pipe, 4,935 lb..	129 38
Pipe, 9 pieces..	7 55
Rock, crushed, 650 yd..	1,216 30
Rivets, round head, 24 lb.. ..	2 40
Shingles, 12½ M..	25 00
Switches, electric, 6 only.. ..	8 10
Sash cord, 20 lb..	7 40
Sash chain, 3,500 ft..	73 50
Sash weights, 7,480 lb..	146 61
Solder, 20 lb..	11 80
Services of plumber, 12 mos (less deduction)..	1,084 71
Screws, 12 gro..	3 51
Tile, coloured, 15 ft..	9 75
Tees, cast iron, 136 only.. ..	19 06
Tees, galv., 58 only..	13 04
Lands, Buildings and Walls—Con.	
Traps, 2 only..	7 00
Unions, 274 only..	51 41
Valve gate, 20 only..	44 00
Washers, 250 only..	3 77
Sundry items..	8 77
Cartage..	50 70
Freight and express..	763 42
Towing scow..	20 00
	22,002 96
Less refund of expenditure..	29 57
	21,973 39

MISCELLANEOUS.

	$ cts.
Travel—	
Travel of officers..	134 35
Return of paroled convict, 1 only..	1 85
Tram tickets..	26 00
	162 20
Special—	
Rifle and revolver prizes.. ..	50 00
Expenses in hospital *re* convict on ticket of leave..	171 43
	221 43
	131,286 70

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Staff—		*Industries—*	
Living allowance	5,585 90	Farm	693 84
Salaries and retiring allowances	57,086 60	Trade shops	2,032 04
Uniforms and mess	4,458 61		2,725 88
	67,131 11	*Prison equipment—*	
Maintenance of Convicts—		Machinery	340 00
Rations	17,703 48	Furnishing	1,084 90
Clothing and medicines	4,827 74	Utensils and vehicles	1,490 68
	22,531 22	Land, buildings and walls	21,973 39
			24,888 97
Discharge expenses—		*Miscellaneous—*	
Freedom suits and allowances	3,111 28	Advertising and travel	162 20
Transfer and interment	462 20	Special	221 43
	3,573 48		383 63
			131,286 70
Working expenses—			
Heat, light and water	5,923 34		
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	3,047 47		
Chapels, schools and library	304 95		
Office expenses	776 65		
	10,052 41		

ALBERTA.

STAFF.	$ cts.
Salaries, general—	
Warden, 1, 12 mos.	2,800 00
Surgeon, 1, 12 mos.	1,360 00
Accountant, 1, 12 mos.	1,600 00
Chaplains, 2, 12 mos.	1,800 00
Engineer, 1, 12 mos.	1,300 00
Hospital nurse, 1, 12 mos.	1,000 00
Clerical asst., 1, 12 mos.	1,200 00
Steward, 1, 12 mos.	1,200 00
Asst. steward, 1, 12 mos.	900 00
Asst. steward, 2, at $900 (broken period)	845 00
Matron, 1, at $700 (broken period)	97 84
Temporary steward, 1, at $1.100 (broken period)	366 72
Salaries, industrial—	
Chief trade instructor, 1, 12 mos.	1,200 00
Trade instructors, 6, 12 mos.	6,000 00
Trade instructors, 2, at $1,000 (broken period)	891 65
Salaries, police—	
Deputy warden, 2, at $1,800 (broken period)	1,800 00
Chief keeper, 2, at $1,200 (broken period)	1,183 87
Chief watchman, 1, 12 mos.	1,200 00
Watchmen, 2, 12 mos.	1,800 00
Watchmen, 2, at $900 (broken periods)	975 00
Guards, 3, 12 mos.	2,400 00
Guards, 22, at $800 (broken periods)	7,417 28
Guards, 1, at $800 (less deduction)	760 00
Temporary officers.	5,203 07
	45,300 43
Less refund from war vote. 1,253 08	
Refund of expenditure 7 53	1,260 61
	44,039 82
Retiring allowances—	
Deputy warden, E. H. Cummings.	712 50
Matron, Mrs. E. Cummings.	132 90
Industrial guard, Urquhart.	472 21
	1,317 61
Uniforms—	
Boots, rubber, 1 pr.	3 55
Buttons, gilt, 12 gro.	17 66
Cloth, beaver, 3¼ yd.	15 75
Caps, khaki, 2 only.	11 48
Caps, muskrat, 3 doz.	85 86
Caps, persian lamb, 2 only.	21 41
Canvas, 319 yd.	46 38
Coat, waterproof, 2 only.	31 56
Eyelets, shoe, 6 M.	6 00
Gloves, mocha, 42 pr.	43 00
Gloves, gauntlet, 12 pr.	36 00

STAFF—*Con.*	$ cts.
Utensils—Con.	
Hooks, collar, 1 gro.	8 36
Hooks, shoe, 6 M.	6 00
Hats, cowboy, 27 only.	38 07
Lining, sleeve, 319 yd.	67 87
Lining, mohair, 17 yd.	27 09
Lining, Italian, 218 yd.	66 34
Laces, shoe, 4 gro.	4 16
Leather, coloured calf, 92 ft.	29 44
Leather, dongola, 55 ft.	19 34
Leather, russet, 84½ ft.	13 52
Leather, cordovan, 106 ft.	26 44
Leather, boxcalf, 266 ft.	85 12
Leather, calfskin, 258 ft.	82 56
Leather, calfskin, 50 lb.	64 00
Persian, lamb skin, 1 only.	10 00
Paste, shoe, 13½ doz. tins.	12 30
Parts for uniform caps.	29 58
Rubber tissue, 3 boxes.	3 75
Serge, khaki, 278 yd.	299 06
Serge, blue, 172 yd.	286 98
Shirts uniform, 40 only.	39 20
Sateen, 2 yd.	2 00
Services, cutting uniforms, 2 days.	6 00
Ties, black uniform, 19 only.	3 56
Tunic cloth, 4½ yd.	13 82
Thread, assorted, 11 lb.	61 56
Sundry items.	7 99
Repayment of amount paid by C.P.R. for goods lost and afterwards recovered.	14 95
Containers.	1 15
Freight and express.	41 31
	1,690 17
Mess—	
Bacon, 285 lb.	68 16
Beans, 23 lb.	5 41
Butter, 1,840 lb.	505 05
Beef, 6,621 lb.	589 26
Baking powder, 20 lb.	2 92
Corn, 2 cases.	4 70
Chocolates, 6 lb.	2 05
Cheese, 40 lb.	6 60
Cream of tartar, 5 lb.	1 40
Corn starch, 80 lb.	6 20
Currants, 350 lb.	30 88
Coffee, 296 lb.	95 27
Essences, 2 doz. bottles.	10 36
Eggs, 780 doz.	203 65
Figs, 200 lb.	13 98
Fish, halibut, 94 lb.	9 40
Jelly, crabapple, 50 lb.	6 32
Harts, 36 lb.	3 30
Liver, 117 lb.	10 08
Lard, 920 lb.	91 30
Mustard, 6 lb.	2 52
Milk, 3,295 qt.	255 35
Mutton, 833 lb.	111 96
Pork, 3,724 lb.	446 94
Pumpkin, canned, 3 cases.	7 00
Peaches, evaporated, 100 lb.	7 88
Pepper, white, 15 lb.	4 35
Peas, 2 cases.	4 00
Sugar, granulated, 2 100 lb.	142 80
Raisins, 376 lb.	35 56
Sausages, 95 lb.	10 45
Pickles, mixed, 6 gal.	4 10
Tomatoes, 3 cases.	7 95
Tea, 400 lb.	106 00

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

STAFF—*Con.*	$ cts.
Mess—Con.	
Veal, 94 lb.	11 75
Vinegar, 10 gal.	4 00
Kidneys, 59 lb.	5 90
Sundry items	10 47
Freight and express	12 12
	2,857 39
Living allowance—	
Allowance at the rate of $100 per annum	4,340 66
Less refund from war vote	116 68
	4,223 98

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.

Rations—	
Apples, evaporated, 850 lb.	83 50
Beans, 1,840 lb.	90 52
Beef, 59,382 lb.	5,284 95
Coffee, 567 lb.	122 24
Fish, 1,714 lb.	120 05
Flour, 209 brls.	1,380 00
Keep of female in convent (6 mos.)	61 33
Lard, 150 lb.	15 45
Molasses, 210 lb.	10 55
Onions, 879 lb.	23 39
Peaches, evaporated, 500 lb.	39 25
Prunes, 375 lb.	33 19
Pepper, white, 10 lb.	2 80
Pepper, black, 90 lb.	19 05
Potatoes, 123 bush.	141 79
Potatoes, 1,680 lb.	28 00
Pork, 1,286 lb.	154 32
Peas, split, 100 lb.	4 25
Rolled oats, 43 brls.	133 40
Rolled oats, 10,200 lb.	324 60
Syrup, 14 cases.	47 42
Salt, 10 bags.	6 80
Salt, 2,700 lb.	36 72
Sugar, 15 bags.	79 65
Sugar, 4,500 lb.	290 95
Tea, 600 lb.	131 25
Tomatoes, 1 case.	2 55
Vinegar, 10 gal.	4 20
Yeast, 260 lb.	91 25
Christmas extras.	37 75
Sundry items.	3 65
Containers.	1 75
Freight and express.	8 82
	8,815 39
Clothing—	
Boots, rubber, 9 pr.	29 27
Buckles, brace, 8 gro.	11 00
Buttons, pant, 6 gr. gro.	7 20
Brace, elastic, 516 yd.	61 92
Cloth, checked, 417 yd.	480 12
Cloth, duffle, 15½ yd.	31 00
Denim, 1,550 yd.	343 90
Eyelets, boot, 8 M.	8 00
Hocks, boot, 5 M.	4 25
Leather, sole, 3,185 lb.	1,040 26
Leather, wax, 1,045 lb.	566 98
Moose skins, 6 only.	51 00
Shoe nails, 50 lb.	6 50

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS—*Con.*	$ cts.
Clothing—Con.	
Shirting, galatea, 604 yd.	65 50
Tacks, shoe, 20 lb.	2 40
Underwear, 80½ doz.	429 80
Yarn, grey, 450 lb.	189 00
Sundry items	1 50
Containers.	2 60
Freight and express	83 87
	3,416 07
Less refund of expenditure	11 44
	3,404 63
Hospitals—	
Hospital supplies, sundry	102 89
Milk, 1,079 qt.	83 54
Professional services	120 00
Tobacco, 66 lb.	53 68
Sundry items	1 95
Freight and express	19 92
	381 98

DISCHARGE EXPENSES.

Freedom suits and allowances—	
Allowances and travel, 113 convicts	1,185 80
Buttons, 7 gro.	4 90
Caps 4 doz.	16 65
Canvas, 198 yd.	15 84
Coats, for females, 4 only	17 00
Dress goods, 29 yd.	14 50
Handkerchiefs, 6 doz.	2 70
Hats, for females, 5 only	12 50
Hats, fedora, 3 doz.	13 50
Lining, sleeve, 153 yd.	14 92
Suit, 1 only	7 50
Silesia, 218 yds.	18 57
Overcoating, 133 yds.	133 25
Sateen, 239 yds.	32 85
Shirts, top, 11 doz.	48 80
Ties, 8 doz.	8 00
Tweed, 320 yds.	213 45
Sundry items	2 15
Freight and express	27 87
	1,790 75
Less refund of expenditure.	180 75
	1,610 00
Transfers and interments—	
Transfers, 12 convicts to Kingston	1,688 25
Interment of convict, 1 only	15 00
	1,703 25

WORKING EXPENSES.

Heat, light and water—	
Coal, 55 gals.	12 92
Electric lamps, 874 only	295 50
Electric light, 12 mos.	1,968 25
Water account, 12 mos.	369 93
Freight and express	10 17
	2,656 77

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

WORKING EXPENSES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Maintenances of buildings—	
Asphalt, roofing, 995 lbs.. ..	17 41
Boiler, galv., 1 only	36 00
Buttons, push, 2 doz..	16 80
Batteries, electric, 11½ doz...	53 66
Colours, cement, 465 lbs.. ..	69 75
Colours, 6 gals..	5 00
Disinfectant, 120 gals..	90 00
Emery cloth, 20 quires..	12 00
Electric fittings, sundry.. ..	30 32
Faucet, brass, 1 only..	2 38
Glass, 172 lights..	42 31
Heaters, cone, 6 only..	121 20
Ice, 56½ tons..	79 25
Lead, white, 150 lbs..	16 25
Lye, 19 cases..	75 15
Locks, pad, 64 only..	63 30
Lumber, spruce, 3,091 ft.. ..	71 17
Lumber, tamarac, 792 ft.. ..	25 34
Paper, fly, 6 boxes..	3 00
Paper, tar, 8 rolls..	8 64
Paper, toilet, 10 cases..	45 00
Parts for heaters..	26 60
Roach killer, 1 doz..	3 00
Sockets, electric, 3 doz..	4 09
Sawdust, 6 loads..	6 00
Screws, machine, 9 doz.	1 75
Sal ammonic, 25 lbs.	5 00
Sapolio, 14 cases	39 56
Soda, washing, 1,100 lbs.. ..	20 90
Soap, chip, 2,880 lbs...	230 41
Soap, laundry, 20 cases.. ..	98 00
Switches, electric, 13 only. ..	6 96
Tin, sheet, 84 lbs....	4 20
Valves, 4 only..	7 54
Wood filler, 20 lbs..	3 60
Wire, cable, 310 ft..	31 78
Wire, cord, 165 ft..	4 43
Wire, annunciator, 9 lbs	1 44
Wire, R.C., 400 ft..	11 00
Sundry items..	16 74
Freight and express	20 37
	1,427 30
Maintenance of machinery—	
Bolts, boiler, 163 only..	5 75
Grease cups, 4 only..	3 10
Grease, 1 case..	4 10
Oil, dynamo, 5 gals..	5 00
Oil, cylinder, 19 gals.	15 61
Oil, engine, 47 gals..	18 10
Parts for engine	21 00
Parts for brick machine..	22 55
Sundry items..	7 10
Freight and express	62 16
	164 47
Chapels, schools and libraries—	
Sundry items..	8 47
Freight and express..	1 10
	9 57
Office expenses—	
Premium of officer bonds.. ..	24 00
Postage..	55 94
Printing..	113 95
Stationery..	171 40

WORKING EXPENSES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Office Expenses—Con.	
Telegrams..	121 69
Telephones..	73 78
Subscription to newspaper, 1 yr.	4 00
Custom duty..	2 80
Freight and express..	52 64
	627 20

INDUSTRIES.

Farm—	
Bran, 1,800 lb..	23 55
Curry combs, 3 only..	2 25
Curry brushes, 3 only..	1 50
Forks, potato, 1 doz..	9 98
Handles, 2 doz..	9 75
Oats, 264 bus..	131 70
Parts for machines..	2 00
Seeds, sundry..	55 30
Sundry items..	10 56
	246 59
Trade shop—	
Axes, 2 only..	1 50
Acid, mura., 2 gal..	3 95
Butts, 7 doz..	3 25
Brushes, assorted, 5 doz..	71 10
Coal, blacksmith, 15 tons.. ..	174 00
Colours, assorted, 209 lb.. ..	24 81
Cotton waste, 70 lb..	8 15
Cement, rubber, 5 gal..	11 25
Calipers, 6 pr..	28 43
Cord wood, 404 cords..	839 20
Catches, refrigerator, 1 doz..	6 85
Drilling, 171 yd..	17 93
Duck, 218 yd..	42 36
Dies, 4 sets..	7 00
Drills, assorted, 66 only.. ..	48 20
Emery cloth, 37½ quires.. ..	25 95
Electric power for shop motors	82 88
Force cups, 6 only..	3 30
Fire pots, 2 only..	15 50
Files, assorted, 21 doz..	37 13
Grinder, No. 2, 1 only..	5 00
Grease, 9 lb..	2 00
Gauges, 4 only..	8 45
Gasoline, 100 gal..	31 82
Glue, 50 lb..	6 00
Hasps, 6 doz..	6 15
Hammers, assorted, 4 doz.. ..	30 58
Handles, assorted, 11 doz.. ..	15 81
Hose and couplings, 50 ft.. ..	9 65
Hinges, 2½ doz..	6 68
Hooks, brass, 24 doz..	3 60
Ink, black diamond, 2 doz. bottles..	6 00
Iron stands, 3 only..	5 25
Iron, assorted, 3,258 lb..	146 96
Japan, black, 10 gal..	16 50
Knives, electrician's, 2 only..	1 90
Line man's tackle, 1 only.. ..	7 75
Level, 1 only..	3 00
Lath, test, indicator, 2 only..	6 10
Lead, pig, 904 lb..	58 92
Lead, white, 200 lb..	20 80
Lead, red, 10 lb..	0 95
Lead, solder, 50 lb..	16 00
Lumber, pine, 12,004 ft.. ..	461 00

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

INDUSTRIES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Trade Shop—Con.	
Lumber, cedar, 500 ft.	15 85
Lumber, maple, 200 ft.	22 00
Lumber, fir, 1,000 ft.	37 00
Lumber, spruce, 5,052 ft.	86 93
Lumber, shiplap, 1,250 ft.	28 75
Leather, sole, 548 lb.	235 64
Leather, 422 ft.	65 75
Leather, shoulder, 108 lb.	41 04
Leather, harness, 50 lb.	20 00
Moose hides, 6 only	50 10
Magneto test set, 1 only	7 76
Needles, 2 gro.	4 80
Nail sets, 1 doz.	1 00
Nail puller, 1 only	1 00
Nails, wire, 20 kegs	74 70
Nails, iron, 5 kegs	26 16
Oilers, 8 only	1 50
Oil, assorted, 72½ gal.	57 85
Pencils, carpenter, 1 gro.	3 96
Pliers, cutting, 7 pr.	8 15
Pulley locks, 4 only	37 45
Planes, assorted, 7 only	10 80
Padding, 124½ yd.	31 13
Paper, sand, 31 quires	5 86
Paper, drafting, 42 lb.	2 31
Parts for knitting machines	74 88
Parts for tools	8 01
Rope, manilla, 25 lb.	4 60
Rivets, shoe, 270 lb.	25 60
Rivets, assorted, 100 lb.	12 24
Rental of lathe and mortice machine	12 00
Rules, 15 only	5 68
Staples, 50 lb.	2 08
Screw drivers, 14 only	9 80
Shovels, 6 only	3 00
Screws, wood, 92 gro.	21 27
Sewing machines, 2 only	80 80
Sash cord, 20 lb.	6 60
Sand screen, 12 yd.	5 67
Screw plate, 1 only	10 05
Saw sets, 3 only	2 25
Speed indicator, 1 only	3 00
Sq. protractor, 1 only	5 63
Spring dividers, 1 only	2 00
Squares, 4 only	13 19
Saw blades, 5 doz.	2 75
Saws, hand, 6 only	10 00
Saws, panel, 3 only	4 90
Saws, cross cut, 1 only	3 00
Solder, 25 lb.	5 87
Steel, 504 lb.	48 18
Sand paper, 30 quires	6 40
Shellac, 1 gal.	2 50
Tin, sheet, 11 lb.	1 32
Tin, dairy, 30 lb.	3 30
Tin, dairy, 12 sheets	17 01
Twine, upholsterer's, 6 lb.	2 60
Turns, cupboard, 2 doz.	2 00
Towels, 3 only	3 50
Taps, pipe, 3 only	4 10
Tape, steel, 1 only	4 75
Tacks, shoe, 100 lb.	12 00
Turpentine, 63½ gal.	60 15
Thread, assorted, 40½ lb.	154 71
Varnish, 1 gal.	4 13
Vises, 3 only	41 27
Washers, cut, 111 lb.	7 92
Wire, annealed, 41 lb.	1 70
Wire, iron, 64 lb.	2 66
Wire, cloth, 933 sq. ft.	16 33
Welding compound, 50 lb.	4 75
Wrenches, 5 only	6 37
Sundry items	73 15
Containers	2 00
Freight and express	158 82
	4,183 59
Less refund of expenditure	14 95
	4,168 64
Coal Mine—	
Handles, pick, 2 doz.	6 70
Water-tight hand portables, 4 only	23 00
Spikes, 100 lb.	4 35
Slabs, 1,258 only	81 48
Shovels, 9 only	8 38
Axes, 6 only	4 23
Picks, 6 only	2 43
Wire, R.C., 250 ft.	5 00
Poles and cross arms, 2 only	28 92
Sundry items	10 60
Freight and express	4 10
	179 19

PRISON EQUIPMENT.

Machinery—	
Lathe, 26-in. x 26-in., 1 only	2,195 40
Electric motor, 25 h.p., 1 only	326 00
Belting, 94 ft.	48 00
Belt lacing, 10 lb.	15 00
Freight on lathe	288 00
Sundry items	7 78
	2,880 18
Furnishings—	
Blankets, 200 only	495 00
Crash, 555 yd.	44 44
Felt, hair, 1,800 sq. ft.	117 00
Linen, forfar, 304 yd.	98 97
Soap, castile, 2 boxes	8 90
Soap, castile, 36 lb.	3 80
Ticking, 395 yd.	70 75
Customs duty	26 45
Freight and express	94 32
	959 63
Less refund of expenditure	8 90
	950 73
Utensils—	
Ammunition, 2 M.	50 15
Brushes, scrub, 30 doz.	60 43
Brooms, corn, 31 doz.	72 70
Brooms, floor, 6 only	9 38
Clipper, hair, 2 pr.	10 75
Clothes line, wire, 6 only	1 50
Electric lamps, portable, 2 only	36 00
Dishes, sundry	21 98
Forks, cell, 350 only	35 00
Floor scrapers, 4 only	4 40
Grindstone, 1 only	1 60
Grass mower, 1 only	8 35
Hose, 38 ft.	7 93
Handcuffs, 12 pr.	31 80

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

PRISON EQUIPMENT—*Con.*	$ cts.
Utensils—Con.	
Knives, 2 only	2 99
Leg irons, 6 pr.	30 00
Mop sticks, 5 doz.	7 50
Oilers, 2 only	1 75
Oregon boots, 2 only	18 00
Police calls, 1 doz.	4 00
Pots, stock, 2 only	3 42
Parts for ranges	24 01
Steel, figures, 2 sets	3 00
Saw, butcher, 1 only	1 77
Scales, 1 only	5 00
Safe for keys, 1 only	28 07
Safe for guns, 1 only	100 54
Spoons, cell, 350 only	35 00
Thermometer, 2 only	2 25
Thermos bottles, 6 only	12 60
Ringer, clothes, 1 only	2 25
White enamel mugs, 75 doz.	121 36
White enamel pans, 70 doz.	119 10
White enamel bowls, 70 doz.	195 51
Sundry items	17 59
Custom duty	3 60
Freight and express	120 34
	1,218 62
Lands, Buildings and Walls—	
Asbestos cement, 4 bags	8 00
Alphaduct, 1,700 ft.	47 60
Butts, 11 doz.	7 89
Belting, leather, 110 ft.	80 35
Basins, complete, 2 only	27 60
Blocks, woods, 6 doz.	9 60
Bolts, assorted, 2,816 only	40 63
Batteries, dry, 1 doz.	8 62
Bends, 19 only	11 88
Couplings, 18 only	4 74
Condulets, 89 only	38 59
Conduit, 250 ft.	22 50
Castings, 90 only	66 70
Castings, 1,015 lb.	50 70
Colours, 15 gal.	15 00
Colours, 50 lb.	6 00
Cocks, steam, 27 only	29 70
Cement coating, 50 lb.	7 50
Cement coating, 648 gal.	944 10
Closets and fittings, 15 only	117 90
Cement, 300 brls.	450 01
Chain, 230 ft.	8 30
Ceiling plates, 60 only	7 99
Channels, 355 lb.	10 67
Cleanouts, 4 only	10 00
Cable hangers, 200 only	2 00
Door hangers, 1 set	1 75
Door trap, 24 ft.	10 88
Ells, 367 only	46 64
Elbows, 504 only	51 96
Expanded metal, 555 ft.	29 12
Electric fixture, 1 only	30 00
Electric fittings, sundry	57 60
Fencing, lawn, 1,200 ft.	144 00
Fencing, 500 rds.	210 00
Fence gates, 5 only	26 75
Floor flanges, 4 only	18 20
Flashing, fitted, 76 ft.	9 12
Gutter, 111 ft.	22 80
Gravel, 227 yd.	455 00
Gravel, strip, 185 ft.	22 20
Glass, 605 lights	152 67
Heater, Gothic, 1 only	45 00
Hopper, galv., 1 only	4 00

PRISON EQUIPMENT—*Con.*	$ cts.
Lands, Buildings and Walls—Con.	
Labour burning lime kiln, 17 nights	61 20
Iron, bar, 4,096 lb.	136 28
Iron, galv., 3,843 lb.	181 88
Iron, flat, 2,469 lb.	80 78
Iron, angle, 172 lb.	6 90
Iron, assorted, 680 lbs.	26 45
Lead, white, 900 lb.	90 70
Lime, 1,432 bush.	646 12
Locks, assorted, 13 only	34 90
Locking plates, 103 only	56 65
Lamps, electric, 60 only	34 00
Lath metal, 9,990 sq. ft.	199 80
Lumber, spruce, 113,756 ft.	1,959 13
Lumber, fir, 29,745 ft.	663 37
Lumber, tamarac, 2,304 ft.	74 22
Lumber, pine, 10,558 ft.	434 49
Lumber, cedar, 3,045 ft.	138 02
Lumber, oak, 500 ft.	78 50
Mirrors, 4 only	8 75
Moulding, 400 ft.	7 38
Manhole frame and cover, 1 only	12 00
Materials for interphone system	1,118 44
Nuts, threaded, 110 lbs.	10 45
Nipples, 708 only	32 31
Nails, common, 17 kegs	47 20
Nails, shingles, 4 kegs	14 70
Plaster paris, 10 brls.	47 50
Pulleys, awning, 1 doz.	2 00
Poles, 133 only	85 20
Posts, 1,096 only	194 21
Paper, tar, 50 rolls	44 12
Paper, builders, 30 rolls	18 30
Plugs, assorted, 247 only	11 09
Pipe, galv., 1,622 ft.	282 75
Pipe, black, 2,028 ft.	185 26
Pipe, soil, 13 lengths	21 40
Pipe, sewer, 320 ft.	89 60
Rental of floor scraper	8 00
Roofing felt, 12,027 lbs.	300 68
Roofing, asphalt, 29,723 lbs.	445 84
Roofing, galv. iron, 395 sq. ft.	47 40
Rain trough, 185 ft.	46 25
Radiator, wall, 1 only	9 03
Receptacles, 60 only	14 40
Steel rails, 10 tons	457 33
Spikes, railway, 5 kegs	19 50
Staples, 250 lbs.	9 05
Shingles, 13 M.	38 35
Sash cord, 24 lbs.	10 80
Shafting, 45 ft.	16 10
Shaft hangers, 6 only	23 53
Shades, electric, 27 only	26 50
Shades, holders, 12 only	1 25
Sinks, 2 only	37 00
Survey and plans of property	100 00
Steel, machine, 128 lbs.	6 40
Sand, 540 yds.	612 53
Switches, electric, 20 only	23 60
Sockets, electric, 18 doz.	42 89
Screws, coach, 400 only	10 09
Traps, assorted, 36 only	82 85
Tees, assorted, 575 only	106 17
Unions, dart, 542 only	211 38
Vents, air, 13 only	1 94
Valves, assorted, 172 only	99 46
Whiting, 480 lbs.	11 28
Wax, floor, 12 lbs.	6 00
Washers, 100 lbs.	8 90
Wire, R.C., 9,236 ft.	153 42

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

PRISON EQUIPMENT—*Con.*	$ cts.		MISCELLANEOUS.	$ cts.
Lands, Buildings and Walls—Con.			*Travel*—	
Wire, cord, 503 ft.	11 46		Street car tickets	8 00
Wire, guy, 60 ft.	5 00		Return of paroled convicts, 3 only.	65 63
Wire, cable, 180 ft.	18 00		Travel of officers	1,323 05
Wire, assorted.	36 16			1,396 68
Wire, copper, 106 lbs.	21 20		Less—Refund of expenditure.	234 35
Wall paper, 84 rolls	117 60			1,162 33
Wall paper, hanging same . .	32 40			
Y's assorted, 154 only.	141 71		*Special*—	
Sundry items.	103 30		Rifle and revolver prizes. . .	50 00
Freight and express.	756 45			1,212 33
	14,769 52			100,508 03
Less—Refund of expenditure.	47 30			
	14,722 22			

ALBERTA

Recapitulation.

Staff.	$ cts.	*Industries—*	$ cts.
Salaries and retiring allowances	45,357 43	Farm	246 59
Uniforms and mess	4,547 56	Trade shops	4,168 64
Living allowance	4,223 98	Coal mine	179 19
	54,128 97		4,594 42
Maintenance of Convicts—		*Prison equipment—*	
Rations	8,815 39	Machinery	2,880 18
Clothing and medicines	3,786 61	Furnishing	950 73
	12,602 00	Utensils and vehicles	1,218 62
		Land, buildings and walls	14,722 22
			19,771 75
Discharge expenses—			
Freedom suits and allowances	1,610 00		
Transfer and interment	1,703 25	*Miscellaneous—*	
	3,313 25	Advertising and travel	1,162 33
		Special	50 00
			1,212 33
Working expenses—			
Heat, light and water	2,656 77		100,508 03
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	1,591 77		
Chapels, schools and library	9 57		
Office expenses	627 20		
	4,885 31		

SASKATCHEWAN.

STAFF.

	$ cts.
Salaries, general—	
Warden, 1, 12 mos.	2,800 00
Surgeon, 1, 12 mos.	1,700 00
Accountants, 2, at $1,600 (broken period)	1,600 00
Clerical asst., 1, 12 mos.	1,200 00
Chaplain, 2, 12 mos.	1,800 00
Hospital nurse, 1, 12 mos.	1,000 00
Engineer, 1, 12 mos.	1,300 00
Steward, 1, 12 mos.	1,200 00
Asst. steward, 1, 12 mos.	900 00
Salaries, industrial—	
Chief trade instructor, 1, 12 mos.	1,200 00
Trade instructors, 5, 12 mos.	5,000 00
Trade instructors, 2, at $1,000 (broken period)	1,333 31
Salaries, police—	
Deputy warden, 1 at $1,800 (broken period)	1,567 74
Chief keepers, 2 at $1,200 (broken period)	1,200 00
Chief watchman, 1, 12 mos.	1,200 00
Watchman, 1, 12 mos.	900 00
Watchman, 1 at $900 (broken period)	442 74
Guards, 7, 12 mos.	5,600 00
Guards, 1 at $800 (less deductions)	774 20
Guards, 6 at $800 (broken periods)	1,969 91
Temporary officers	3,439 01
	38,126 91
Less refund from war vote $ 2,651 28	
Refund of expenditure. 25 29	2,676 57
	35,450 34
Retiring allowances—	
Accountant, A. A. Strachan	127 76
Uniforms—	
Buttons, gilt, 8 gro.	17 35
Buttons, pant, 6 gro.	7 20
Coat, waterproof, 1 only	15 00
Coat, fur, 3 only	69 00
Cloth, beaver, 4 yd.	18 00
Cloth, hair, 51 yd.	12 75
Caps, muskrat, 12 only	28 62
Caps, Persian lamb, 2 only	21 00
Caps, staff, 4 only	16 00
Duck, 99 yd.	16 30
Gimp, 25 yd.	7 44
Hats, cowboy, 2 doz.	33 84
Italian, 244 yd.	91 50
Lining, sleeve, 184 yd.	30 36
Laces, shoe, 2 gro.	2 14
Leather, sole, 100 lb.	33 00
Mitts, gauntlet, 1 doz.	36 00
Mitts, Mocha, 30 pr.	30 00
Paste, shoe, 1 gro.	2 00
Parts for caps, sundry.	9 88
Shirts, khaki, 18 only.	17 64

STAFF—*Con.*

	$ cts.
Uniforms—Con.	
Persian lambskins, 4 only	40 00
Serge, blue, 120 yd.	205 12
Serge, khaki, 171 yd.	195 88
Sundry items.	2 85
Freight and express.	1701
	982 88
Mess—	
Apples, 10 cases.	21 25
Barley, pot, 200 lb.	8 50
Butter, 912 lb.	257 95
Beef, 7,656 lb.	858 83
Baking soda, 15 lb.	1 28
Currants, 50 lb.	5 50
Corn starch, 120 lb.	9 98
Cheese, 150 lb.	30 00
Cassia, 5 lb.	2 00
Catsup, tomato, 2 cases.	4 50
Cloves, 7 lb.	2 45
Coffee, 175 lb.	58 00
Eggs, 654 doz.	152 60
Extracts of lemon and vanilla, 12 qt.	14 10
Flour, 65 brls.	327 50
Fish, 656 lb.	50 19
Grape nuts, 3 cases.	9 85
Lard, 200 lb.	27 50
Nuts, 20 lb.	3 60
Macaroni, 67 lb.	6 36
Mustard, 30 lb.	6 60
Milk, 2,813 qt.	293 35
Potatoes, 47 bushels.	35 23
Pepper, 50 lb.	14 25
Peas, 5 cases.	12 50
Prunes, 600 lb.	87 00
Rice, 300 lb.	19 50
Rhubarb, 400 lb.	8 00
Raisins, 290 lb.	29 45
Sago, 10 lb.	0 80
Sage, 13 lb.	5 35
Sauce, Worcester, 2 doz.	7 20
Sausages, 118 lb.	14 80
Sugar, 4,400 lb.	304 30
Tea, 690 lb.	74 20
Tomatoes, 8 cases.	24 00
Yeast, 36 lb.	14 40
Vinegar, 60 gals.	21 00
Sundry items.	1 25
Freight and express.	24 00
	2,849 12
Living allowance—	
Allowance at the rate of $100 per annum.	3,222 50
Less refund from war vote.	261 88
	2,960 62

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.

Rations—	
Apples, evaporated, 1,100 lb.	129 00
Beans, 5,320 lb.	278 20
Beef, 18,998 lb.	2,108 82
Beets, 360 lb.	3 60
Currants, 450 lb.	49 50

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS—*Con.*	$ cts.
Rations—Con.	
Cassia, 10 lb.	3 00
Fish, 1,161 lb.	58 05
Flour, 495 brl.	2,452 50
Lard, 100 lb.	13 39
Mustard, 10 lb.	2 50
Onions, 2 crates.	7 40
Potatoes, 100 bush.	67 04
Pepper, 10 lb.	3 00
Rhubarb, 700 lb.	19 00
Rolled oats, 133 bags.	350 15
Salt, 8 brl.	26 00
Salt, 2,610 lb.	40 80
Sugar, 11,200 lb.	792 75
Tea, 1,440 lb.	284 00
Vinegar, 10 gals.	5 00
Yeast, 86 lb.	34 40
Christmas extras.	32 50
Freight and express.	22 33
	6,782 93
Clothing—	
Braces, 5 doz.	11 25
Buttons, overcoat, 2 doz.	1 00
Buttons, pant, 10 gro.	1 10
Cotton, 1,192 yd.	166 92
Cloth, checked, 529 yd.	599 12
Drill, 62 yd.	5 89
Denim, 1,065 yd.	237 14
Felt, tarred, 48 sheets.	3 84
Gloves, 38 doz. pairs.	26 48
Handkerchiefs, 50 doz.	22 50
Leather, sole, 1,233 lb.	394 40
Leather, wax upper, 524 lb.	293 44
Mitts, 21 doz.	94 50
Mufflers, 5 doz.	22 50
Socks, 75 pr.	16 62
Underwear, 55 doz.	254 40
Yarn, 400 lb.	167 00
Sundry items.	1 65
Freight and express.	78 50
	2,398 25
Hospital—	
Bananas, 8 doz.	3 75
Columbus operating table.	33 00
Professional assistance.	165 00
Hospital supplies, sundry.	582 79
Keep of insane convict.	95 82
Sundry items.	22 55
	902 91

DISCHARGE EXPENSES.

Freedom suits and allowances—	
Travel and allowance, 47 convicts.	694 90
Caps, 5 doz.	21 25
Canvas, 206 yd.	16 46
Handkerchiefs, 17 doz.	7 65
Lining, sleeve, 210 yd.	31 69
Overcoating, 173 yd.	173 50
Padding, 57 yd.	14 31
Silesia, 53 yd.	6 63
Shirts, top, 2 doz.	9 00
Ties, 2 doz.	2 00
Wadding, black, 1 bale.	5 75
Freight and express.	3 60
	986 74

DISCHARGE EXPENSES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Transfers—	
Transfer of one convict to Kingston.	296 25

WORKING EXPENSES.

Heat, light and water—	
Coal, hard, 539½ tons.	3,663 14
Coal oil, 44 gals.	9 24
Electric light.	682 81
Gasolene, 1,160 gal.	295 42
Tungsten lamps, 100 only.	29 53
Shavings, 10 loads.	5 00
Freight and express.	2,768,48
	7,453 62
Maintenance of buildings—	
Asbestos millboard, 81 lb.	5 27
Alabastine, 10 pkgs.	4 50.
Batteries, dry cell, 5 doz.	23 80
Bolts, assorted, 224 lb.	18 71
Bolts, assorted, 60 only.	3 00
Bushings, 40 only.	5 95
Bon Ami, 30 doz.	42 00
Bends, 9 only.	24 35
Belting, 10 ft.	3 00
Butts, 2 doz.	2 40
Chloride of lime, 540 lb.	9 45
Castings, 1,097 lb.	78 85
Colours, assorted, 300 lb.	12 00
Condulets, 135 only.	34 07
Conduits, 4,925 ft.	379 24
Condulet covers, 150 only.	8 10
Disinfectant, 158 gal.	66 97
Emery cloth, 2 reams.	26 50
Elbows, 6 only.	53 71
Furrels, 26 only.	11 20
Fuses, electric, 1 doz.	1 20
Fasteners, sash, 25 pr.	2 50
Glass, 440 lights.	59 95
Graphite, 2 tins.	1 00
Hose, 600 ft.	255 70
Heaters, auto. 2 only.	18 00
Hangers, sash, 25 pr.	5 00
Heaters, Gothic, 1 only.	48 00
Latches, night, 6 only.	7 89
Liquid, bronze, 1½ gal.	3 40
Locks, drawer, 7 only.	4 20
Lumber, oak, 375 ft.	56 25
Nails, wire, 1 keg.	3 80
Oil, hard, 25 lb.	3 75
Oil, packard, 5 gal.	6 25
Parts for range.	30 00
Paper, toilet, 22 cases.	99 00
Putty, 500 lb.	18 75
Plugs, 18 only.	4 62
Plaster Paris, 200 lb.	6 00
Pipe, soil, 285 ft.	175 30
Pipe, galv., 238 ft.	22 02
Pipe, black, 71 ft.	18 39
Pipe, stop and waste, 5 only.	4 50
Repairs to telephone cable.	12 00
Repairs to hydrant.	11 50
Reducers, 8 only.	11 15
Steel, round, 32 lb.	2 31
Soda, washing, 2,650 lb.	75 25
Soap, soft, 3,644 lb.	195 53
Stain, oak, 9 pints.	5 65
Spikes, 1 keg.	5 25
Sockets, electric, 100 only.	7 25
Switches, electric, 44 only.	32 37

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

WORKING EXPENSES—*Con.*	$ cts	$ cts
Maintenance of buildings—Con.		
Screen, wire, 20 ft.	1 30	
Screws, 6 gro.	1 95	
Soap, laundry, 10 cases.	53 50	
Strip, weather, metal.	140 79	
Savogran, 2,910 lb.	189 15	
Turpentine, 51 gal.	47 60	
Tar, coal, 138 lb.	4 14	
Terminals, cable, 4 only.	11 81	
Tape, friction, 15 lb.	3 75	
Tees, 1 only.	1 25	
Trap, running, 1 only.	14 00	
Varnish, 4½ gal.	16 00	
Wax, floor, 35 lb.	18 00	
Wick, asbestos, 10 lb.	3 00	
Washers, 24 lb.	5 56	
Wire, wacco, 92 lb.	18 09	
Wire, cable, 4,435 ft.	297 70	
Wire, R. C., 2,558 ft.	53 61	
Ws, 6 only.	6 90	
Containers.	50 75	
Sundry items.	47 00	
Freight and express.	173 83	
	3,887 48	
Maintenance of Machinery—		
Ball cocks, 3 only.	13 00	
Steam cocks, 2 only.	4 50	
Grease cups, 3 only.	3 25	
Gauge glasses, 2½ doz.	3 45	
Lubricator, 1 only.	5 75	
Nipples, 4 only.	2 47	
Oil, cylinder, 105 gal.	70 14	
Oil, engine, 5 gal.	5 00	
Packing, spiral, 4 boxes.	6 26	
Parts for engine, sundry.	137 14	
Parts for brick machine.	34 30	
Valves, 13 only.	55 36	
Waste, cotton, 295 lb.	40 55	
Sundry items.	3 05	
Freight and express.	2 35	
	386 57	
Chapels, Schools and Libraries—		
Organists, salaries, 2, 12 mos.	200 00	
Prayer books, 3 doz.	24 30	
Bibles, 3 doz.	10 80	
Subscriptions to magazines, 16 only.	35 12	
School readers, 9 doz.	32 40	
School arithmetics, 1 doz.	3 20	
Slates, 4 doz.	10 45	
Freight and express.	4 79	
	321 06	
Office expenses—		
Stationery.	116 18	
Printing.	211 44	
Telegrams.	69 44	
Telephones.	195 30	
Postage.	62 00	
Rent of post office box.	5 00	
Premium on officer bonds.	24 00	
Subscriptions to newspapers, 6 only.	12 00	
Sundry items.	6 86	
Freight and express.	46 03	
	748 25	

INDUSTRIES.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Farm—		
Axle, wagon, 1 only.	3 75	
Brushes, horse, 14 only.	9 00	
Bran, 115 bags.	112 00	
Binder twine, 600 lb.	78 00	
Buckles, harness, 6 doz.	1 63	
Collars, horse, 9 only.	52 00	
Cover for binder, 1 only.	6 00	
Chain, log, 96 lb.	9 60	
Chain, trace, 1 pr.	2 20	
Forks, hay, 18 only.	11 80	
Forks, manure, 6 only.	6 75	
Grease, axle, 150 lb.	10 10	
Grain, threshed, 5,603 bus.	289 64	
Horses, 7 only.	2,100 00	
Hames, 6 pr.	16 50	
Lumber, 3,984 ft.	120 38	
Oats, 664 bus.	246 75	
Oil, neatfoot, 4 gals.	8 00	
Oil, fly, 3 gals.	10 50	
Pads, collar, 30 only.	16 70	
Potatoes, 25,000 lb.	200 61	
Parts for machine.	96 80	
Robe, fur, 1 only.	19 00	
Snaps, harness, 12½ doz.	9 06	
Shorts, 1 ton.	22 00	
Soap, harness, 3 boxes.	1 35	
Shears, 2 pr.	7 00	
Salt, rock, 2 brl.	6 96	
Seeds, sundry.	153 52	
Veterinary services and medicines.	620 60	
Sundry items.	13 85	
Freight and express.	22 07	
	4,284 42	
Trade shop—		
Axes, 3 doz.	30 00	
Awls, 6 only.	1 80	
Acid, muratic, 17 lb.	3 40	
Acid, muratic, 6 gal.	12 00	
Anvil, blacksmith, 1 only.	25 80	
Brushes, paint, 5 doz.	36 95	
Butts, 22 doz.	14 30	
Block, wood, 1 only.	1 10	
Blocks, steel, 12 only.	27 70	
Binding, stay, 6 gro.	2 70	
Buttons, 8 gro.	13 95	
Bolts, 170 only.	5 95	
Brass, 4 sheets.	6 00	
Copper, sodding, 4 pr.	6 39	
Cutters, die, 3 sets.	10 50	
Cloth, Italian, 82½ yd.	30 94	
Cotton, twill, 301 yd.	42 18	
Castings, 314 lb.	17 27	
Coal, blacksmith, 5 tons.	67 50	
Colours, assorted, 215 lb.	24 80	
Colours, assorted, 2 gal.	7 40	
Cutters, glass, 6 only.	2 70	
Chisels, 2 sets.	5 98	
Dies, 4 sets.	19 05	
Dryer, 50 lb.	5 50	
Drills, twist, 45 only.	21 56	
Eyelets, shoe, 11 M.	5 10	
Electric current for motor.	48 22	
Ears, pail, 4 gro.	21 60	
Fire pots, 2 only.	16 00	
Files, assorted, 16 doz.	45 57	
Glue, 160 lb.	24 45	
Grit cable, 1 only.	4 50	
Gasolene, 2 brl.	31 74	
Hinges, 2 doz. pr.	4 80	

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

INDUSTRIES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Trade Shop—Con.	
Hammers, assorted, 23 only	18 08
Hooks, shoe, 4 M	2 85
Handles, axe, 7 doz	25 00
Handles, pick, 3½ doz	9 50
Handles, saw, 11 only	3 12
Handles, shovel, 8 doz	26 40
Handles, hammer, 6 doz	8 75
Handles, sledge, 3 doz	7 55
Iron, bar, 1,389 lb	48 62
Iron, flat, 705 lb	23 97
Iron, band, 56 lb	3 52
Iron, round, 530 lb	18 55
Iron, galv., 204 lb	14 28
Knives, farriers, 6 only	1 62
Labour firing bricks, 255 hr	136 50
Locks, assorted, 16 only	8 16
Levels, 4 only	9 75
Lasts, 8 pr	9 20
Lumber, 160 ft	4 30
Mandrel, blacksmith, 1 only	10 85
Machine, knitting, 1 only	49 00
Machine, sewing, 1 only	44 80
Machine, seaming, 1 only	25 00
Nippers, cutting, 1 pr	2 75
Nuts, tapped, 10 lb	1 50
Nails, lathing, 25 lb	1 50
Nails, wire, 1 keg	3 70
Nails, horse, 30 lb	4 90
Oil, boiled, 20 gal	80 18
Paper, drafting, 1 roll	2 73
Paper, wrapping, 190 lb	12 35
Pencils, carpenter, 1 gro	3 96
Padlocks, 9 only	7 85
Putty, 500 lb	20 25
Pot, fire, 1 only	11 00
Pulleys, 16 only	1 60
Parts for machines	25 27
Parts for wrenches	1 80
Rasps, 14 only	8 50
Rope, 330 lb	62 70
Rules, 3½ doz	13 24
Rivets, shoe, 100 lb	13 00
Rivets, iron, 18 lb	3 70
Rivets, copper, 3 lb	1 50
Rivet sets, 6 only	13 00
Screws, wood, 34 gro	11 61
Subscription to "Trade Journal," 1 only	3 00
Screw drivers, 4 only	6 83
Silesia, 56 yd	7 00
Squares, 2 only	2 90
Stretcher, wire, 1 only	1 25
Shovels, 4 doz	37 56
Saw sets, 6 only	2 40
Solder, 210 lb	50 03
Shears, assorted, 10 pr	37 75
Swedge, 1 only	7 35
Sand, screen, 4 yd	3 40
Stock and die, 1 only	6 00
Saws, keyhole, 1 set	1 20
Saws, cross cut, 6 only	18 81
Steel, assorted, 500 lbs	45 63
Turpentine, 43 gals	38 33
Thread, 56 lbs	88 19
Thread, ½ gro	2 25
Thread, 1 box	7 50
Taper taps, 4 only	3 40
Tacks, 17 doz. pkgs	6 60
Tacks, 24 lbs	3 60
Tin, block, 36 lbs	13 65
Twine, 11 lbs	4 50
Trade Shop—Con.	
Trowel, corner, 1 only	1 20
Tar, coal; 5 gals	4 50
Varnish, carr., 2 qt	2 00
Vises, 4 only	9 50
Wrenches, 33 only	33 03
Sundry items	90 79
Containers	2 45
Freight and express	67 94
	2,073 90

PRISON EQUIPMENT.

Furnishing—	
Blankets, 150 only	371 25
Crash, 240 yd	24 00
Mattresses and pillows, 102 only	371 97
Oilcloth, 12 yd	4 00
Sheeting, 1,181 yd	180 10
Soap, shaving, 20 lb	7 00
Soap, castile, 40 cases	126 84
Freight and express	103 04
	1,188 20
Utensils—	
Ammunition, rifle, 1,000 rounds	50 00
Ammunition, revolver, 1,000 rds	18 50
Brushes, shoe, 1 doz	1 30
Brushes, shaving, 1 doz	3 52
Brushes, furnace, 3 only	4 60
Batteries, dry cell, 1 doz	4 20
Boiler, 1 only	3 45
Boots, Oregon, 3 only	27 00
Bowls, soup, white enamel, 32½ doz	88 61
Cups, white enamel, 32½ doz	50 00
Buggy, 2-seated, 1 only	35 00
Cooker, double, 1 only	4 65
Cups and saucers, 6 doz	8 00
Dinner plates, 9½ doz	12 50
Clock, watchman, 1 only	55 00
Clock, alarm, 1 only	3 00
Copper, tin, 154 lb	54 08
Flue expander, 1 only	6 00
Fire extinguishers, 12 only	104 20
Forks, 202 only	22 32
Fan, electric, 1 only	16 00
Globes, lantern, 3 doz	3 75
Guns, shot, 2 only	42 75
Inspection of scales	2 50
Pots, stock, 4 only	28 92
Pans, milk, white enamel, 32½ doz	58 59
Padlocks, 8 doz	149 30
Plates, 4 doz	5 75
Parts for range	72 90
Parts for vegetable peeler	13 75
Parts for scales	1 50
Repairs to clocks, 3 only	10 80
Rivets, 21 boxes	17 85
Shears, barbers, 3 pr	2 25
Scales, 1 only	7 65
Solder, 300 lb	85 50
Spoons, cell, 200 only	20 00
Spoons, basting, 8 only	1 50
Thermometers, 4 only	3 00
Tin, 6 boxes	46 23
Tires, rubber, 4 only	35 00

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

PRISON EQUIPMENT—*Con.*	$ cts.
Utensils—Con.	
Ringer, 1 only	10 00
Customs duty	8 10
Sundry items	12 59
Freight and express	43 38
	1,155 49
Land, buildings and walls—	
Arresters, chapman, 4 only	10 00
Alabastine, 66 pkgs	29 70
Bolts, stove, 10 gro	3 76
Beams, iron, 5,545 lb	167 59
Bushings, 250 only	7 54
Boxes, feed, 33 only	54 12
Butts, 30 pr	3 65
Cocks, bath, 2 only	5 00
Closet, 1 only	19 00
Colours, 100 lb	4 00
Covering, pipe, 78 ft	9 86
Conduit, 2,444 ft	255 81
Condulets and covers, 46 only	15 63
Cement, 1,128 brls	2,411 10
Cleanout doors, 4 only	5 90
Elbows, 487 only	54 56
Colours, 700 lb	26 00
Colours, 52 gals	77 50
Electric sundries	16 70
Cable terminals, 2 only	51 68
Fuses, electric, 5 doz	38 58
Felt, hard, 50 rolls	88 07
Fence, lawn, 1,800 ft	764 45
Gravel, 854 yd	1,280 25
Glass, 450 lights	29 50
Hinges, 8 doz. pr	10 80
Iron, galv., 14,799 lb	804 83
Iron, flat, 5,100 lb	169 87
Iron, sheet, 1,273 lb	59 06
Iron, angle, 388 lb	23 28
Iron, round, 15,664 lb	522 41
Legal services *re* land	11 60
Land	1,800 00
Lead, white, 2,000 lb	188 00
Lavatory, 2 only	30 25
Lime, 310 brls	682 00
Lumber, spruce, 56,336 ft	1,294 45
Lumber, fir, 70,951 ft	279 49
Lumber, shiplap, 12,646 ft	285 56
Lumber, assorted, 17,806 ft	686 00
Lumber, moulding, 3,108 ft	33 25
Netting, mosquito, 286 yd	21 00
Piling, 554 pcs	951 70

PRISON EQUIPMENT—*Con.*	$ cts.
Utensils—Con.	
Pipe, galv., 1,077 ft	80 51
Paper, building, 40 rolls	26 00
Paste, soldering, 6 lb	2 01
Rosettes, 24 only	5 04
Rivets, 20 lb	2 40
Roofing metal, 26 sqs	127 61
Steel, plate, 204 lb	15 30
Services, surveyor	93 00
Stain, shingle, 53 gals	60 50
Switches, electric, 6 only	36 60
Sinks, 5 only	100 80
Solder, 300 lb	102 99
Staples, 100 lb	4 50
Sockets, electric, 5 only	3 75
Shingles, 90 M	382 50
Scantling, 2,500 ft	65 00
Screws, 6 gro	1 50
Tees, 356 only	52 51
Terminals, cable, 1 only	12 90
Valves, gate, 6 only	20 70
Waste, and overflows, 2 only	5 00
Wire, R. C., 1,600 ft	100 78
Wire, lead cable, 200 ft	34 16
Wire, tin, 50 lb	4 50
Wire, waterproof, 33 lb	5 78
Wire, barbed, 100 rolls	289 00
Sundry items	23 76
Containers	74 25
Freight and express	1,315 04
	16,331 89
Less refund of expenditure	262 80
	16,069 09

MISCELLANEOUS.

	$ cts.
Travel—	
Return of paroled convict, 1 only	35 10
Travel of officers	27 80
	62 90
Special—	
Rental of railroad siding, 1 year	23 45
Rifle and revolver prizes	50 00
	73 45

SASKATCHEWAN.

RECAPITULATION.

Staff.	$ cts.
Salaries and retiring allowances..	35,578 10
Uniforms and mess..	3,832 00
Living allowance..	2,960 62
	42,370 72

Maintenance of Convicts.	
Rations..	6,782 93
Clothing and medicines..	3,301 16
	10,084 09

Discharge Expenses.	
Freedom suits and allowances..	986 74
Transfer and interment..	296 25
	1,282 99

Working Expenses.	
Heat, light and water..	7,453 62
Maintenance of buildings and machinery..	4,274 05
Chapels, schools and library.. ..	321 06
Office expenses..	748 25
	12,796 98

Industries.	$ cts.
Farm..	4,284 42
Trade shops..	2,073 90
	6,358 32

Prison Equipment.	
Furnishing..	1,188 20
Utensils and vehicles..	1,255 49
Land, buildings and walls.. ..	16,069 09
	18,512 78

Miscellaneous.	
Advertising and travel..	62 90
Special..	73 45
	136 35

Total.. .. .. 91,542 23

PENITENTIARIES—GENERAL.

Salary of purchasing agent, twelve months..	$2,900 00
Salary of stenographer at $2 per day..	618 00
Telephone, rental and tolls..	140 42
Travelling expenses, Chas. Baylie..	37 50
Printing..	1 73
Assistance to paroled convicts, 10 only..	125 15
	3822 80

APPENDIX L.—FARM REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Debit:			
Stock on hand, March 31, 1914			10,242 72
Ash lifter	1		9 06
Axes and handles	3		2 38
Brooms	12	0 25	3 60
	1	0 60	
Bush hooks	4		2 32
Boar "Yorkshire"	1		15 00
" "Berkshire"	1		20 00
Curry combs	12		1 80
Digging forks	4		3 29
Fibre brushes	12		2 25
Horses	4		1,350 00
Horse blankets	2		4 50
Hoes	3	0 37½	1 13
Harness, brass mounted ..... Sets	2	65 00	130 00
Leather mitts ..... Prs.	54		13 42
Mattock cutters	2		0 67
Plows "Percival"	1		12 50
Rake, garden	1		0 56
Scrapers for piggery	2		0 48
Tin pails	2	0 65	1 30
Water pails	2	0 27	0 54
Wooden pump	1		13 00
Whiffletree	1		0 25
Coal ..... Lbs.	2,380		20 88
Wood ..... Cords.	½		1 50
Bran ..... Tons.	3		79 00
Corn ..... Bush.	400	0 88	336 00
Oats ..... "	800	0 70	560 00
Salt ..... Bbls.	2		2 75
Paris Green ..... Lbs.	25	0 23	5 75
Linseed meal ..... "	210		8 75
Conldtion powders ..... "	25		2 38
Stationery			1 86
Machine oil, etc.			6 06
Veterinary services and medicine			95 00
Paims for ice-cutting marking			2 00
Horse shoeing			80 80
Plants, seeds, bulbs, etc.,			35 15
Seeds grain, etc., for farm			274 12
Repairs to tools and implements			50 97
Renewals " "			31 40
Repairs to leather mitts			0 83
" harness			37 93
Renewals "			8 84
Repairs to piggery, farm house and stables			113 18
Refuse from steward			173 65
Threshing grain ..... Bush.	4,377	0 1½	65 65
Repairs to ice tools			50 48
Convicts' labor ..... Days.	8,604½	0 30	2,581 35
" borrowed ..... "	136½	0 30	49 95
Horse labor " "	½		0 35
Salaries, Instructor			1,000 00
" Asst. instructor			1,000 00
" Stable guards	2	800 00	1,600 00
" Teamster	1		700 00
Profits for fiscal year			1,091 18
			21,890 21

Description.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
By Credit:			
Beets to steward ..... Bush.	236·19	0 60	141 57
Cabbage " ..... Lbs.	24,668	.....	269 01
Carrots " ..... Bush.	134·47	.....	59 68
Corn, green, to steward ..... Lbs.	6,307	.....	28 39
Onions " ..... "	4,405	.....	67 94
" " ..... Bush.	101·59	.....	108 57
Potatoes " ..... "	634·26	.....	439 61
Parsnips " ..... "	151·08	.....	90 68
Rhubarb " ..... Lbs.	798	.....	3 99
Tomatoes " ..... Bush.	186·24	.....	152 46
Turnips " ..... "	255·43	.....	75 89
Pork " ..... Lbs.	20,630	.....	2,379 00
Beets to customers ..... Bush.	7½	0 60	4 50
Cabbage " ..... Lbs.	10	0 1	0 10
Cabbage plants to customers ..... Doz.	5	0 5	0 25
Carrots " ..... Bush.	51 7/12	.....	20 63
Citron " ..... Lbs.	2	0 5	0 10
Onions " ..... Bush.	6	.....	6 13
Parsnips " ..... "	18½	0 60	1 02 10 08
Turnips " ..... "	33¾	0 30	10 08
Mangolds " ..... "	1	.....	0 25
Bones " ..... Lbs.	8,050	0 50	40 25
Boar service "	3	0 1	3 00
Pasture " ..... Mos.	2	1 04	2 00
Pork " ..... Lbs.	15,276	.....	1,214 81
Pigs "	2	.....	65 00
Rhubarb " ..... Lbs.	10	0 1	0 10
Tomatoes, green " ..... Bush.	8	.....	2 03
Tomatoes " ..... "	58⅔	.....	44 12
Tomatoe plants " ..... Doz.	49⅔	.....	4 94
Corn, sweet, seed " ..... Lbs.	6¼	0 18	1 17
Corn stalks " ..... Loads	2	4 00	8 00
Hay " ..... Tons.	13·20	.....	162 19
Straw " ..... "	29·52	.....	203 94
Wheat " ..... Bush.	33	.....	32 90
Storekeeper account:—Palms.	.....	.....	2 00
Repairs to ice tools	.....	.....	50 48
Labor, convicts ..... Days.	224	0 30	67 20
Horse ..... "	231½	.....	259 29
Ornamental grounds—			
Plants, seeds, bulbs, etc.	.....	.....	35 15
Labor, convicts ..... Days.	463	0 30	138 90
Salary of industrial guard	.....	.....	1,000 00
Maintenance of buildings and material	.....	.....	113 18
Teaming manure	.....	.....	180 00
Deputy Warden's residence, convicts' labor .. Days.	21	.....	6 30
Convicts' labor supplied other departments .. "	3,806	0 30	1,141 80
Horse " " " "	3,022½	0 70	2,115 75
Farm improvements—Convicts' labor ..... "	134½	0 30	40 35
Horse " ..... "	7½	0 70	5 25
Prison roads—Convicts' labor ..... "	573	0 30	171 90
Horse " ..... "	174	0 70	121 80
Prison docks—Convicts' labor ..... "	238	0 30	71 40
Horse " ..... "	105	0 70	73 50
Breakwater—Convicts' labor ..... "	165½	0 30	49 65
Horse " ..... "	81½	0 70	57 05
Stock on hand, March 31, 1915	.....	.....	10,534 88
			21,890 21

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

To Steward.

STATEMENT OF FARM PRODUCE FOR THE YEAR.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Pork, 31,052 lb. at 11c.	.....	3,415 72
Potatoes, 17,855 lb. at $1, 80-lb. bag.	223 19	
" 22,260 lb. at 65c., 80-lb. bag.	180 86	
" 102,719 lb. at 60c., 80-lb. bag	770 41	
		1,174 46
Turnips, 418 bdles. at 2c.	8 36	
" 10,050 lb. at ⅔c.	67 01	
		75 37
Cabbages, 5,078 heads at 2c	.....	101 56
Scallions, 1,200 bdles. at 1¼c.	15 00	
" 1,923 bdles. at 2c.	38 46	
		53 46
Onions, 375 lb. at 1⅔c.	6 56	
" 1,620 lb. at 1⅔c.	26 98	
" 3,035 lb. at 1½c.	45 53	
		79 07
Carrots, 1,044 bdles. at 2c.	20 88	
" 6,875 " at ⅘c.	55 01	
		75 89
Tomatoes, 527 baskets at 20c.	.....	105 40
Beets, 2,444 lb. at ⅘c.	.....	19 56
Parsley, 61 bags at 25c	.....	15 25
Sage, 22 bdles.	.....	2 40
Pumpkins, 100 at 3c.	.....	3 00
	.....	5,121 14

To Stables.

Hay, 261,510 lb. at $15 per ton.	.....	1,961 36
Straw, 4,100 lb. at $5 per ton.	10 25	
" 52,020 lb. at $6 per ton.	156 06	
		166 31
Oats, 65,400 lb. at $1.50, 80-lb.	.....	1,226 26
	.....	3,353 93

To Piggery.

Straw, 53,540 lb. at $6 per ton.	.....	160 62
Moulée, 900 bags at $1.50.	.....	1,350 00
Potatoes, 100 bags at 25c.	.....	25 00
Screenings, 170 bags at 25c.	.....	42 50
Carrots, 3,150 lb. at 80c. per bush.	.....	25 20
Turnips, 10 bags at 20c.	.....	2 00
Mangels, 167,000 lb.	.....	334 00
Oats, 3,910 lb. at $1.50, 80-lb.	.....	73 31
	.....	$2,012 63

Sales to Customers.

1 basket tomatoes.	0 20
2,080 lb. onions, $1.40.	29 12
2,115 " 1.67.	35 33
702 " 1.50.	10 55
737 lb. turnips, 67c.	4 96
687 lb. carrots, 80c.	5 50
550 lb. " 67c.	3 67
21½ doz. cabbages.	6 01
221 refuse cabbages, 1c.	2 21
95 cabbage plants.	0 23
2,500 tomato plants (small).	2 50
2,703 " 1c.	27 03
825 lb. beets, 1c.	8 25
3,078 lb. small potatoes (80-lb.) 40c.	15 40
2 bags potatoes, $1.	2 00
4 " 65c.	2 60
1 sucking pig.	0 75

Sales to Customers—Continued.	$ cts.
4 sucking pigs, $1	4 00
2 " " $1.50	3 00
285 lb. pork, $13.25	37 76
498 lb. " $10	49 80
500 lb. mangels, 20c	1 00
10 baskets green tomatoes, 15c	1 50
8 loads sods, 60c	4 80
1 horse clipped	0 80
1 hog dressed	0 50
12 bags hay chaff, 5c	0 60
100 feed bags, 4c	4 00
1 set harness cleaned	0 10
1 bag clay	0 15
250 ft. field drain pipe	5 00
2 loads manure, 75c	1 50
Service of boar (20), $1	20 00
219 tons coal weighed, 5c	10 95
2 blocks wood, 75c	1 50
	303 27

G. S. MALEPART,
Warden.

H. C. FATT,
Accountant.

DORCHESTER.

SIR,—I herewith submit the following report on the farming operations for the year ending March 31, 1915.

The spring came in cold and dry with a snowstorm on May 2. The first grain was sowed on May 14 on upland and on marsh May 21 and was continued without interruption until finished on June 11. Planting potatoes commenced May 22. Crops were generally good with the exception of turnips and hay on the marsh, which was a light crop.

During the months of May and June a good deal of work was done ditching and levelling on the new Forster marsh. A great deal yet remains to be done, as the marsh is very badly cut up with cross ditches, which makes it difficult to mow. This work will be continued this summer.

The summer of 1914 was very favourable for getting work done and the gangs were employed at the ordinary farm work without any loss of time through stormy weather.

We are very much in need of a suitable building, located near the gate house in which wagons, carts, and farming implements can be stored.

The financial statement hereto attached shows a profit on the year's transaction of $1,750.54.

Thanking you, sir, for assistance in all branches of the work, ungrudgingly given during the year, and,

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW McPHERSON,
Farm Instructor.

FARM STATEMENT.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Stock on hand March 31, 1914..	16,601 31	By Storekeeper—	
Mower, lawn..	6 25	Potatoes, 75,154 lb..	517 06
Machine, mowing..	51 00	Carrots, 4,730 lb..	36 02
Harrows, Scotch Diamond..	14 25	Turnips, 18,946 lb..	71 37
Harrows, lever....	16 50	Beets, 1,295 lb..	9 65
Planter, potato..	75 00	Cabbage, 38 doz..	11 00
Digger..	104 35	Parsnips, 3,577 lb..	27 83
Rake, horse..	26 00	Pork, 10,426 lb..	1,138 40
Harpoon fork and blocks..	13 50	Beef, 13,253 lb..	1,450 70
Hay press..	350 00	Cattle, 3..	135 00
Engine, gasolene..	325 00	Tongues, etc..	2 00
Scales, platform..	25 47	Veal, 1,479 lb..	103 53
Bran, 2 tons, $26.50..	53 00	Milk, 3,240 qts..	194 40
Bran, 2 tons, $28..	56 00	Straw, 12 tons..	60 00
Bran, 2 tons $30..	60 00	Wood, 78¾ cords..	117 19
Middlings, 3 tons, $28.50..	85 50	Hay, 91,188 lb..	436 81
Middlings, 3 tons, $30..	90 00	Hides, 4,147 lb..	590 50
Middlings, 3 tons, $32..	96 00	Calfskins, 200 lb..	36 00
Oats, 399 bus., 70c...	299 30	Bones, 15,171 lb..	84 30
Potatoes, 1,856 lb..	12 37	Horse labour, 730½ dys..	511 35
Nitrate of soda, 11,201 lb..	31 36	Ox labour, 43 dys..	15 10
Acid phosphate, 3 tons..	48 00	Convict labour, 640 dys..	192 00
Sulph. potash, 3 tons..	154 50	By customers—	
Basic slag, 8 tons..	112 00	Sundries..	2,029 11
Office stationery..	1 12	By mason—	
Horses, 3..	827 20	Labour..	267 34
Yorkshire boar..	17 60	By stone cutter—	
Coal oil, 2 gals..	0 37	Labour..	104 45
Sundries..	686 76	By carpenter—	
Blacksmith's account..	143 58	Labour..	8 50
Engineer's account..	1 95	By quarry—	
Shoemaker's account..	18 45	Labour..	224 40
Tailor's account..	0 77	By farm improvements—	
Quarry account..	33 45	Labour..	243 46
Hospital account..	1 02	By roads—	
Carpenter's account..	105 78	Labour and material..	195 21
Mason's account..	4 28	By messenger service—	
Steward (kitchen refuse)..	80 87	Horse labour..	437 60
Convict labour, 6,506 days..	1,951 90	By ornamental grounds—	
Guards' salary, 2..	1,600 00	Labour and seeds..	74 24
Instructor's salary..	1,000 00	By implements condemned..	280.08
Profit and loss..	1,750 54	By horses condemned..	218 70
		Stock on hand March 31, 1915..	17,211 00
	27,064 30		27,064 30

MANITOBA.

SIR,—I enclose herewith my balance sheet for the past year for the farm in connection with this institution.

The amount of grain produced was 2,364 bushels of oats and 662 bushels of barley. The vegetables produced were as follows: Potatoes, 2,500 bushels; turnips, 800 bushels; mangels, 15 tons; and sugar beets, 5 tons. The small vegetable crop was very poor.

The extreme dryness of the past season is accountable for the very small returns shown. The hay season produced 100 tons.

A large quantity of turnips, potatoes and other vegetables was supplied for prison use. Over a thousand dollars' worth of pork was also supplied the prison and sold to the officers, and over that amount in hogs was raised and sold.

Our horses have been kept busy during the year on the road and general farm work. I have paid particular attention to the land with a view to future production and it is at present in first-class shape and, with favourable weather, we should have a large crop next year.

I contemplate breaking all the new land possible the coming season, which will materially increase the acreage for the following year.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. ROBERTSON,

Farm Instructor

FARM STATEMENT.

Dr	$ cts.	$ cts.	Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Inventory March 31, 1914	10,668 27		By Storekeeper—		
To Convict labour, 5,619½ days at 30c	1,685 95		676 gals. milk at 20c	135 20	
			Pork, 1,637 lb. at 10c	163 70	
To Storekeeper—	$ cts.		3,907 lb. at 9c	351 63	
Axle grease	2 55		1,045 lb. at 8½c	88 82	
Soft coal	9 54		Cabbage, 1,446 lb	14 46	
Felt	1 35		Green vegetables, 1,542 at 1c	15 42	
Brooms	1 74		Hay	14 00	
Hay	115 00		Turnips, 13,052 lb. at 1c	130 52	
Barley	706 00		Carrots, 875 at 1c	8 75	
Seeds	91 30		Beef, 316 lb. at 9·67c	30 55	
W. W. Brush	0 68		Beets, 45 bus. at 30c	13 50	
Snap	0 60		Rhubarb, 430 lb. at 1c	4 30	
Veterinary services	18 75		Potatoes, 106 bus. at 75c	73 86	
Repairs	3 45		1,045 bus. at 50c	522 50	
Bran	80 30		Onions 1,258 lb. at 4c	49 92	
Hoes	1 92		Ice	189 20	
Shorts	159 00				1,816 33
Rivets	1 80		By Township Road—		
Toilet paper	0 74		Teams, 34 days at $1.40	47 60	
Files	0 40		Labour, 132 days at 30c	39 60	
Binder twine	35 25		Saddle horse, 6 days at 70c	4 20	
Boar	20 00				91 40
Six-foot binder	139 00		By Mason—		
Poultry, pounds staples	1 26		Teams, 207½ days at $1.40	290 50	
Ground stone	3 68		Labour, 233 days at 30c	69 90	
Pin shears	60 00		Saddle horse, 124 days at 70c	86 80	
Windmill	4 00				447 20
Shovel	5 70		By Carpenter—		
Tire-fixing grain	98 35		Repairs	1 70	
Rope	1 30				1 70
Currycomb	0 10		By Surroundings—		
Horse brush	0 84		Teams, 372½ days at $1.40	520 85	
Buckets	7 50		Labour, 586 days at 30c	175 85	
Axe head	1 22		Saddle horse, 19 days at 70c	13 30	
Buckles	0 22				710 00
Pads	14 40		By Accountant—		
Picks	0 80		Milk, 671 gals. at 20c	134 20	
Oats	650 00		Pork, 425 lb. at 10c	425 00	
	2,237 98		Boar service, 14 at 75c	9 75	
To Steward—			Bull service, 6 at $1.50	9 00	
Salt	13 40		Labour, 78½ at 30c	23 45	
Refuse	58 63		Teams, 75¼ at $1.40	105 35	
	72 03		Turnips, 33¾ bus. at 30c	10 05	
To Accountant—			2 bus. at 40c	0 80	
Freight	32 13		Beets, 10 at 1c	0 10	
	32 13		½ at 30c	0 15	
To Blacksmith—			Bull	125 00	
Repairs	74 37		Potatoes, 42 bus. at 50c	21 00	
	74 37		228 bus. at 60c	136 80	
To Engineer—					
Repairs	102 26				
	102 26				
To Carpenter—					
Repairs	162 30				
	102 30				

FARM STATEMENT—*Continued.*

	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Shoemaker—			Potatoes, 69½ bus. at 75c.	52 13	
Repairs	3 20		69½ bus. at 75c.	52 13	
		3 20	Hogs, 8,000 lb.	653 43	
To Mason—			4,972 lb. at 8c.	397 76	
Repairs	1 08		4 live at 4c.	16 00	
		1 08	Cattle, 3,062 lb.	1,216 39	
To Hospital	2 24		Calves, 6 at 12½c.	75 00	
		2 24	Hides	48 00	
To Instructors—			Lard, 35 at 10c.	3 50	
Year	1,000 00		Hay, ½ ton at $8.	4 00	
		1,000 00	Rhubarb, 150 lb. at 1c.	1 50	
To Balance		2,026 22	Bones	2 00	
			Scrap iron	1 50	
			Gravel	31 25	
			Right of way	2 00	
			Beans	0 60	
			Onions	4 00	
			Vegetables	0 70	
			Boar	25 00	
			Hauling coal	37 00	
			Cedar post	1 50	
			Heart and liver	2 35	
			Hauling wood	8 50	
			Piano moved	0 25	
			Load hauled	0 25	
					3,649 71
			By Winnipeg Road—		
			Teams, 724 days at $1.40	1,013 60	
			Labour, 767⅝ days at 30c.	230 30	
			Saddle horse, 93½ days at 70c.	65 15	
			Three road drags	16 18	
					1,325 23
			By Wardens' Quarters—		
			Binder twine, 5 lb.	0 55	
					0 55
			By Inventory, March 31, 1915		9,965 91
Total		18,008 03	Total		18,008 03

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1915.

The root crop this year was exceptionally good, and of splendid quality. I hope to have enough potatoes to last until the new crop is ready for use.

The new piggery completed at the beginning of this year is a great improvement on the old one, and gives us a good deal more room for our herd of swine.

Since my last report we have been clearing one of the blocks of land belonging to the penitentiary at the back of the reserve, and when finished will give about ten acres more of good land for cultivating purposes.

I am sorry to say that I had to kill one of our best horses this year on account of his having an incurable disease.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. DYNES,
Farm Instructor.

FARM STATEMENT.

Dr.		$ cts.	$ cts.
By Stock on hand April 1, 1914			6,903 28
Sundry supplies		265 93	
" Seeds		77 25	
White Clover	50 lb.	25 00	
Oats seed	3000 "	51 00	
Peas "	1000 "	30 00	
Potatoes	12,350 "	200 33	
Timothy seed	150 "	15 00	
Blacksmith repairs		171 21	
Carpenter repairs		244 95	
Shoeshop "		127 79	
Feed oats	20,070 lb.	281 60	
Shorts	8,000 "	118 60	
Bran	8,000 "	106 00	
Lime	3 brl.	4 05	
Flour sacks	260	13 00	
Boar pig	1	30 00	
Express on boar		3 95	
Veterinary services		6 25	
Sundry drugs		18 95	
Fertilizer	4,000 lb.	90 00	
Rubber boots	3 prs.	9 75	
Planet junior seeder	1	12 50	
Lawn mower	1	12 75	
Kant Klog spray pump	1	4 70	
J. spray pump		3 25	
¾ in. wire bound hose	200 ft.	35 19	
½ " "	50 ft.	7 61	
Cross-cut saws	2	12 00	
Brewers' grains	59½ loads.	104 13	
Manure	95 "	47 50	
Kitchen refuse		127 83	
Labour	7,753½ days.	2,326 05	
			4,582 92
Farm instructor's salary			1,000 00
Balance (profit)			489 82
			12,676 02

Cr.		$ cts.	$ cts.
By Storekeeper—			
Cordwood	602 cords	1,204 00	
Pork	9,730 lb.	1,174 99	
Potatoes	115,497 "	1,154 97	
Turnips	3,570 "	21 42	
Parsnips	3,520 "	35 20	
Leeks	388 "	7 76	
Beets	2,071 "	20 71	
Onions	6,194 "	77 45	
Rhubarb	495 "	14 85	
Lettuce	385 "	1 93	
Peas	410 "	14 37	
Carrots	4,621 "	18 48	
Cabbage	1,430 "	8 58	
Green apples	50 "	1 00	3,755 71
By ornamental grounds—			
Sundry supplies		12 38	
Convicts labour, warden's residence	533 days	159 90	
" " deputy warden's residence	107 "	32 10	
			204 38
By sundry customers:—			
Straw		25	
Refuse sold	20 sacks.	5 00	
Hauling		66 50	
Pork	19 lb.	2 28	
			74 03
By horse labour to other deparments	1,979¼ days	1,385 53	
By convicts' labour to other departments	1,977½ "	593 24	
			1,978 77
By profit and loss :—			
1 buckskin horse shot			256 05
By Stock on hand March 31, 1915			6,407 08
			12,676 02

FARM PRODUCTS, 1914–15.

107	tons potatoes, $20	$2,140 00
5½	" onions, $25	137 50
8½	" carrots, $8	68 00
9½	" parsnips, $20	190 00
7	" beets, $20	140 00
8	" turnips, $12	96 00
45	" hay, $16	720 00
9	" oats, $30	270 00
522	lb. lettuce, ½c	2 61
500	" rhubarb, 3c	15 00
1,700	" leeks, 2c	34 00
1,900	" cabbage, ½c	11 40
1,500	" peas, 3½c	52 50
	Total	$3,877 01

ALBERTA.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report as farm instructor for the year ending March 31, 1915.

Owing to the ususual heavy rainfall in June and July last year and to poor drainage, about two acres of potatoes along the railway were drowned out. During the winter this tract has been drained and will be equipped with cement seepage tile, which are now being manufactured on the premises. This tract of land will be seeded down to hay this year.

Posts have been set ten feet apart, for about one and one-half miles of fence and are now ready for the wire, which will be put on and the balance of the fence finished this year.

About fourteen acres were cleared and broken last year and a crop of green food was taken off seven acres of this. There are now ten acres more grubbed and ready for the plough.

Trusting my report will meet with your approval, I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. W. BRETT,
Farm Instructor.

FARM STATEMENT.

	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Stock on hand, March 31, 1914		2,144 09	Delivered to Stores—		
Garden seeds	49 90		Potatoes	451 21	
Oats	141 70		Turnips	82 15	
Seed potatoes	10 50		Parsnips	33 19	
Bran	22 90		Lettuce	10 67	
Fence posts	209 21		Radish	7 32	
Sundries	47 58		Onions	12 81	
		481 79	Peas	5 57	
Received from Carpenter—			Carrots	27 45	
Hot bed sash	25 75		Beans	4 25	
Sundries	17 30		Cucumbers	0 50	
		43 05	Cabbage	47 68	
Received from Mason—			Cauliflower	2 30	
Convict labour	43 43		Sauerkraut	18 90	
Lime	1 78		Beets	12 87	
Cement tile for drain	103 74		Corn	11 15	
		148 95			728 02

FARM STATEMENT—*Continued.*

	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.
Received from Blacksmith—			Delivered to Customers—	
Repairs to tools	23 03		Sundries	131 69
Sundries	17 74		Convict labour used and issued	
		40 77	to other departments, 827 days	245 30
Received from Engineer—			Team hire used by other depart-	
Sundries		8 20	ments, 181 days	272 75
Received from Shoemaker—			Horse hire used by other depart-	
Sundries		5 59	ments	194 50
Received from Steward—			Farm Improvements—	
Sundries		3 08	Fencing	143 42
Received from Bakery—			Ditching	189 49
Sundries		5 50	Breaking and grubbing	201 27
Convict labour—			Hot beds and root house	31 16
Three thousand five hun-				565 34
dred and twelve days		1,053 50	By Balance (loss)	320 75
Instructor's Salary—			Stock on hand March 31, 1915	2,476 17
Twelve months		1,000 00		
		4,934 52		4,934 52

SASKATCHEWAN.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915.

The crops this year were only fair. We harvested 4,655 bushels of oats, and 947 bushels of barley. We cut and stacked 45 large loads of green feed (oats) and 153 large loads of prairie and slough hay.

We put in our root cellar about 65 bushels of parsnips, 80 bushels onions, 90 bushels carrots, 60 bushels beets, 600 bushels turnips, 2,500 bushels potatoes and 2,000 heads of cabbage.

We broke about 90 acres of new land during the year. This will give about 317 acres ready for this spring.

Our piggery is doing well, and we have 78 hogs on hand.

We lost five horses during the year from swamp fever, which was very prevalent in this part of the province.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES A. ANDERSON,
Farm Instructor.

FARM STATEMENT.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	CR.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Inventory, March 31,			By Steward—		
1914	12,273 67		Pork	875 68	
Stores—Sundries	263 40		Potatoes	458 85	
Horses	2,100 00		Turnips	34 02	
Seeds	72 11		Carrots	27 04	
Potatoes	176 93		Onions	38 53	
Flax	33 65		Beets	13 47	
Oats	204 41		Cabbages	57 12	
Bran	129 00		Lettuce	4 48	
Salt	14 73		Parsnips	21 54	
Vet'y. services, etc	575 79				1,530 73
Threshing	289 64		Customers		796 07
		1,496 26			

FARM STATEMENT—*Continued.*

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Steward—		
Refuse (kitchen)..	49 80	
		49 80
Carpenter—		
Repairs, etc..	95 85	
Engineer—		
Horse shoeing..	48 51	
Electrician—		
Repairs, etc..	10 45	
Shoemaker—		
Harness repairs..	70 41	
Repairs, etc..	4 51	
		429 73
Convict labour..	2,502 30	
		2,502 30
Farm Inst. salary..	1,000 00	
		1,000 00
Stable guard..	800 00	
		800 00
		20,915 16

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Stores—		
Horse labour..	48 33	
Con. labour..	86 95	
		235 28
Engineer—		
Wood..	50 00	
Horse labour..	46 55	
Con. labour..	21 15	
		117 70
Brickmaker—		
Wood..	240 00	
Horse labour..	80 15	
Con. labour..	96 60	
		316 75
Chief keeper—		
Horse labour..	2 10	
		2 10
Cell block—		
Tamarac..	274 79	
Horse labour..	21 00	
Con. labour..	21 30	
		317 09
New wing—		
Horse labour..	2 80	
Con. labour..	25 80	
		28 60
Electrician—		
Horse labour..	6 07	
Con. labour..	18 80	
		24 87
Labour gang—		
Wood..	6 00	
Rope..	8 28	
Horse labour..	57 05	
Con. labour..	41 25	
		112 58
Mason—		
Salt..	0 23	
Horse labour..	334 25	
Con. labour..	118 15	
		452 63
Carpenter—		
Horse labour..	16 80	
Con. labour..	10 35	
		27 15
Ornamental grounds—		
Horse labour..	100 00	
Con. labour..	111 80	
		211 80
Messenger horse..		125 30
Roads—		
Horse labour..	37 80	
Con. labour..	26 55	
		64 35
Fencing—		
Barbwire..	263 02	
Horse labour..	9 45	
Con. labour..	66 87	
		339 34
Root house—		
Horse labour..	6 30	
Con. labour..	34 80	
		41 10
Farm improvement—		
Horse labour..	1 40	
Con. labour..	10 50	
		11 90
Horses dead (5)..		1,212 63
Profit and loss..		1,522 16
Stock on hand..		13,424 44
		20,915 16

APPENDIX M.—LIST OF OFFICERS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of birth.	Date of appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Salary.
						$
R. R. Creighton	Warden	Presbyterian	Aug. 29, 1861	Feb. 1, 1882	Aug. 1, 1914	2,800
D. O'Leary	Deputy warden	Roman Catholic	Oct. 15, 1853	Aug. 9, 1897	Aug. 9, 1897	1,800
D. Phelan	Surgeon	"	Sept. 9, 1854	Aug. 4, 1897	Aug. 4, 1897	2,700
T. D. Minnes	Accountant	Presbyterian	May 29, 1859	Mar. 13, 1913	Mar. 13, 1913	1,700
Rev. M. McDonald	Chaplain	Roman Catholic	Aug. 4, 1853	Sept. 30, 1899	Sept. 30, 1899	1,200
Rev. O. G. Dobbs	"	Church of England	Feb. 19, 1853	Mar. 29, 1913	Mar. 29, 1913	1,200
J. R. Forster	Clerical asst	"	Aug. 14, 1875	July 1, 1894	Jan. 1, 1898	1,200
T. W. Bowie	"	Presbyterian	April 6, 1841	Aug. 5, 1897	Aug. 5, 1897	1,200
T. A. Keenan	"	Roman Catholic	April 16, 1864	Aug. 4, 1897	Aug. 4, 1897	1,200
R. A. Caughey	"	Presbyterian	Jan. 23, 1870	Nov. 1, 1903	Dec. 19, 1912	1,200
C. F. Smith	"	Church of England	March 30, 1856	May 1, 1914	May 1, 1914	1,200
H. S. Begg	"	"	Oct. 27, 1879	Oct. 1, 1902	June 11, 1914	1,200
C. Bostridge	Steward	"	Nov. 20, 1848	April 10, 1882	Nov. 8, 1913	1,200
J. B. O'Driscoll	Asst. steward	Roman Catholic	April 17, 1875	Jan. 1, 1906	Nov. 8, 1913	900
P. Madden	"	"	April 27, 1864	Aug. 1, 1889	Aug. 1, 1913	900
R. J. Burns	Chief Trade Inst	Church of England	July 23, 1855	June 1, 1895	July 1, 1903	1,200
W. H. Derry	Engineer	Congregational	July 12, 1847	Sept. 1, 1897	Sept. 1, 1897	1,200
C. Baylie	Asst. engineer	"	Jan. 19, 1869	Oct. 1, 1890	Oct. 1, 1890	1,000
F. Hornibrook	"	Church of England	Dec. 15, 1855	Sept. 1, 1892	Sept. 1, 1907	1,000
C. H. Fenning	"	"	July 26, 1860	Aug. 1, 1899	Dec. 1, 1914	1,000
H. W. Wilson	Hospital nurse	Methodist	April 16, 1854	April 22, 1912	April 22, 1912	1,000
G. McCauley	Asst. "	Roman Catholic	Sept. 19, 1862	Aug. 24, 1892	June 11, 1914	900
Rose Fahey	Matron	"	Aug. 15, 1849	Mar. 6, 1886	Mar. 6, 1886	700
Eleanor Mills	"	Church of England	Jan. 14, 1871	Sept. 13, 1912	Sept. 13, 1912	700
J. A. McCaugherty	Ind. guard	Presbyterian	Dec. 22, 1865	April 1, 1893	April 1, 1893	1,000
P. M. Beaupré	"	Roman Catholic	July 29, 1860	Jan. 10, 1885	April 1, 1903	1,000
D. J. McCarthy	"	"	Jan. 4, 1867	Feb. 9, 1901	Mar. 15, 1902	1,000
H. L. Walker	"	Church of England	March 25, 1865	April 3, 1897	April 3, 1897	1,000
J. Tweddell	"	Methodist	Jan. 22, 1876	Mar. 23, 1903	Mar. 23, 1903	1,000
Jas. Lawlor	"	Roman Catholic	April 15, 1869	Sept. 18, 1896	April 1, 1903	1,000
T. Davidson	"	Presbyterian	March 26, 1872	July 1, 1902	Mar. 16, 1908	1,000
W. J. Calvert	"	"	Sept. 9, 1866	Nov. 1, 1900	Mar. 1, 1907	1,000
J. Bennett	"	Church of England	Jan. 8, 1851	Feb. 14, 1894	June 1, 1912	1,000
R. Corby	"	Roman Catholic	May 9, 1869	May 7, 1894	Mar. 1, 1914	1,000
Alex Atkins	Chief keeper	Presbyterian	April 13, 1857	July 1, 1878	Mar. 1, 1903	1,200
W. Holland	Chief watchman	Church of England	March 26, 1850	Aug. 1, 1889	Nov. 1, 1906	1,200
W. Sears	Watchman	Methodist	May 24, 1885	Feb. 1, 1914	Feb. 1, 1914	900
A. Barr	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 1, 1879	May 1, 1914	May 1, 1914	900

H. K. Filson	"	"	Feb. 9, 1880	Aug. 1, 1914	Aug. 1, 1914			900
S. H. Gordon	"	Church of England	Sept. 23, 1886	Oct. 1, 1914	Oct. 1, 1914			900
R. C. Morris	"	"	Jan. 8, 1880	Oct. 1, 1914	Oct. 1, 1914			900
B. F. Duffy	"	Roman Catholic	Nov. 13, 1893	Nov. 1, 1914	Nov. 1, 1914			900
T. N. Clark	"	Methodist	Aug. 14, 1889	Dec. 1, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914			900
Thos. Tobin	"	Roman Catholic	March 28, 1880	Dec. 1, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914			900
K. C. Pipe	"	Presbyterian	Feb. 18, 1892	Jan. 1, 1915	Jan. 1, 1915			900
(*a*) Jno. Kennedy	Guard	Roman Catholic	July 12, 1852	May 1, 1870	Sept. 24, 1895			800
M. J. Kennedy	"	"	April 18, 1857	April 1, 1872	May 1, 1884			800
Jas. Rutherford	"	Methodist	Feb. 17, 1851	Mar. 1, 1884	Mar. 1, 1884			800
A. McConville	"	Roman Catholic	July 4, 1862	July 1, 1885	July 1, 1885			800
T. Fowler	"	"	March 22, 1860	Aug. 1, 1889	Aug. 1, 1889			800
W. Ryan	"	"	Nov 14, 1853	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890			800
J. Givens	"	"	June 6, 1866	June 7, 1892	June 7, 1892			800
C. S. Wheeler	"	Church of England	Oct. 7, 1852	July 23, 1892	July 23, 1892			800
John Hughes	"	Roman Catholic	Nov. 4, 1869	Feb. 22, 1895	Feb. 22, 1895			800
G. Sullivan	"	"	April 20, 1875	April 1, 1895	April 1, 1895			800
S. McCormack	"	Presbyterian	Nov. 3, 1855	July 26, 1895	July 26, 1895			800
T. E. Hennessey	"	Roman Catholic	Nov. 3, 1861	Sept. 26, 1895	Sept. 26, 1895			800
Jas. Weir	"	Methodist	Aug. 4, 1856	May 4, 1896	May 4, 1896			800
R. D. Dowsley	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 3, 1858	May 6, 1896	May 6, 1896			800
R. Bryant	"	Methodist	Feb. 12, 1852	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1898			800
W. H. Mathews	"	Church of England	Oct. 20, 1865	Aug. 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899			800
Jas. McWaters	"	Methodist	Sept. 1, 1861	Aug. 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899			800
D. Germain	"	"	April 4, 1870	Aug. 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899			800
R. M. Davis	"	Church of England	April 7, 1878	Nov. 1, 1900	Nov. 1, 1900			800
W. W. Cook	"	Methodist	March 25, 1865	Sept. 1, 1901	Sept. 1, 1901			800
C. H. Gray	"	"	Dec. 8, 1878	Feb. 15, 1902	Feb. 15, 1902			800
G. O. Aiken	"	"	April 5, 1873	Nov. 1, 1902	Nov. 1, 1902			800
Jas. A. Fegg	"	Church of England	May 31, 1870	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904			800
J. Berrigan	"	Roman Catholic	July 8, 1867	Nov. 1, 1900	Nov. 1, 1904			800
R. E. Aiken	"	Methodist	Dec. 22, 1866	Nov. 1, 1904	Nov. 1, 1904			800
H. J. Powell	"	"	Aug. 24, 1873	Aug. 1, 1905	Aug. 1, 1905			800
M. J. Walsh	"	Roman Catholic	March 4, 1875	Aug. 1, 1905	Aug. 1, 1905			800
B. R. Watson	"	Church of England	Dec. 10, 1860	Aug. 1, 1905	Aug. 1, 1905			800
J. A. Potter	"	Presbyterian	Nov. 14, 1874	Jan. 1, 1906	Jan. 1, 1906			800
J. S. McPherson	"	"	Feb. 21, 1872	June 1, 1906	June 1, 1906			800
J. A. Wilson	"	"	Aug. 5, 1875	June 1, 1906	June 1, 1906			800
Frank Doyle	"	Roman Catholic	Sept. 9, 1877	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906			800
J. J. Lawless	"	"	April 3, 1874	Nov. 1, 1906	Nov. 1, 1906			800
J. V. Donaghue	"	"	July 9, 1880	Oct. 1, 1907	Oct. 1, 1907			800
G. P. Nolan	"	"	April 3, 1872	Nov. 1, 1907	Nov. 1, 1907			800
E. I. McCue	"	"	Jan. 5, 1883	June 1, 1908	June 1, 1908			800
C. H. Redden	"	Methodist	April 19, 1876	April 1, 1910	April 1, 1910			800
W. L. Walsh	"	Roman Catholic	July 28, 1885	July 1, 1910	July 1, 1910			800
Peter Bird	"	"	Dec. 16, 1875	July 1, 1910	July 1, 1910			800
J. A. Purcell	"	Presbyterian	Aug. 5, 1882	Aug. 1, 1912	Aug. 1, 1912			800
R. A. Clarke	"	Church of England	Sept. —, 1881	April 1, 1912	April 1, 1912			800
F. Ingledew	"	"	April 4, 1880	Aug. 1, 1912	Aug. 1, 1912			800

KINGSTON.—*Con.*

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of birth.	Date of appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Salary.
						$
T. Nicholson	Guard	"	Sept. 17, 1887	Aug. 1, 1912	Aug. 1, 1912	800
C. Mills	"	Methodist	Sept. 20, 1889	Sept. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1912	800
W. D. Babcock	"	"	March 12, 1889	Sept. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1912	800
H. C. Grant	"	"	Aug, 1, 1890	Oct. 1, 1912	Oct. 1, 1912	800
A. Silver	"	"	Nov. 7, 1888	Jan. 1, 1913	Jan. 1, 1913	800
S. Donaldson	"	Presbyterian	Sept. 5, 1878	June 1, 1913	June 1, 1913	800
A. Garland	"	Church of England	Dec. 1, 1882	Aug. 1, 1913	Aug. 1, 1913	800
R. J. Mooney	"	Methodist	Dec. 11, 1889	Sept. 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1913	800
Jno. Brown	"	Church of England	April 5, 1888	Oct. 1, 1913	Oct. 1, 1913	800
W. Tollerst	Day fireman	"	Feb. 9, 1871	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1911	800
Thos. Wood	Night "	"	Mar. 4, 1895	May 1, 1913	May 1, 1913	900

(a) Resigned March 31, 1872. Re-appointed January 1, 1877.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of birth.	Date of first appointment.	Salary.
General:—					$ cts.
Malepart, G. S.	Warden	Roman Catholic	May 23, 1849	Oct. 9, 1880	2,800 00
Pominville, Jos. A. M. D.	Surgeon	" "	Aug. 28, 1861	July 10, 1912	1,700 00
Fatt, H. C.	Accountant	Anglican	April 14, 1869	Aug. 22, 1894	1,600 00
Martin, Revd. Anatol	Chaplain	Roman Catholic	April 2, 1875	May 11, 1912	1,200 00
Rollit, Revd. John	"	Anglican	April 9, 1841	Oct. 25, 1895	1,200 00
Champagne, Eugène	Engineer	Roman Catholic	Oct. 4, 1879	May 1, 1913	1,300 00
Chateauvert, Alb. P.	Asst engineer	" "	Nov. 24, 1878	Jan. 15, 1914	1,000 00
Dupont, Jos.	" "	" "	Mar. 17, 1889	Nov. 1, 1912	1,000 00
Greene, A. J.	" "	" "	April 1, 1886	Feb. 25, 1915	1,000 00
Fitzgibbon, J. D.	Clerical asst	" "	May 23, 1860	June 25, 1887	1,200 00
Reneault, G. J.	" "	" "	Nov. 16, 1868	Jan. 14, 1903	1,260 00
Préfontaine, Alex.	" "	" "	Oct. 24, 1861	June 1, 1911	1,200 00
Bahen, Dan. J.	" "	" "	June 15, 1888	July 1, 1914	1,200 00
Jobin, Eus.	Steward	" "	Oct. 28, 1875	Sept. 1, 1902	1,200 00
Aubé, Wm.	Asst. steward	" "	Oct. 5, 1874	July 1, 1901	900 00
Birmingham, Michael	" "	" "	Jan. 1, 1864	April 14, 1914	900 00
O'Shea, David	Hospital nurse	" "	May 2, 1860	Aug. 23, 1882	1,000 00
Jubinville, Alf	Day fireman	" "	Dec. 29, 1866	Dec. 9, 1901	800 00
Lamer, E.	Night "	" "	Dec. 18, 1861	Oct. 1, 1912	900 00
Industrial:—					
Kane, J. J.	Chief trade instructor	" "	Oct. 15, 1866	Jan. 21, 1907	1,200 00
Bisson, V.	Ind. guard, tinsmith	" "	June 24, 1850	July 12, 1884	1,000 00
Lortie, V.	" shoemaker	" "	Feb. 14, 1854	July 15, 1895	1,000 00
Prévost, Wm	" quarry	" "	May 18, 1860	Aug. 31, 1896	1,000 00
Pepin, Jos. E.	" tailor	" "	Dec. 13, 1872	Jan. 1, 1911	1,000 00
Latour, Jos	" farm	" "	Mar. 21, 1869	Feb. 1, 1912	1,000 00
Godin, F. X.	" carpenter	" "	Oct. 17, 1879	July 1, 1912	1,000 00
Sigouin, Alf.	" mason	" "	Dec. 18, 1877	Jan. 1, 1914	1,000 00
Galarneau, Isaie	" stonecutter	" "	Jan. 10, 1857	Nov. 1, 1914	1,060 00
Police:					
Russell, W. H.	Deputy Warden	Anglican	June 1, 1859	Jan. 1, 1910	1,800 00
Clermont, F.	Chief Keeper	Roman Catholic	June 17, 1863	July 19, 1889	1,200 00
Desjardins, A.	Chief Watchman	" "	June 7, 1863	Nov. 9, 1893	1,200 00
Jetté, U.	Watchman	" "	June 18, 1881	Oct. 1, 1910	900 00
Jolivet, A.	"	" "	May 3, 1882	July 1, 1911	900 00
Legault, A.	"	" "	Aug. 17, 1886	Aug. 1, 1913	900 00
Cregeur, D.	"	" "	May 2, 1886	Feb. 1, 1914	900 00
Labonté, A.	"	" "	July 26, 1889	June 1, 1914	900 00
Paquette, Roch	"	" "	Nov. 20, 1892	Jan. 1, 1915	900 00
Nixon, G.	Guard	Anglican	Oct. 22, 1846	Aug. 6, 1883	800 00
Blondin, P.	"	Roman Catholic	Oct. 2, 1869	Oct. 19, 1896	800 00
Grece, Wm.	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 16, 1863	Oct. 1, 1897	800 00
Charbonneau, A.	"	Roman Catholic	July 1, 1862	July 1, 1898	800 00
Jolicœur, E.	"	" "	April 13, 1863	Aug. 2, 1898	800 00
Forest, G.	"	" "	Mar. 14, 1857	April 24, 1899	800 00
Trudeau, A.	"	" "	May 21, 1864	Dec. 1, 1899	800 00
Desormeaux, F.	"	" "	Jan. 17, 1858	Feb. 1, 1901	800 00
Filiatreault, N.	"	" "	July 3, 1868	May 4, 1901	800 00
Labrecque, J. E.	"	" "	Feb. 17, 1874	April 27, 1905	800 00
Lauzon, J.	"	" "	Mar. 16, 1866	July 1, 1905	800 00
Lahaie, A.	"	" "	Dec. 11, 1868	July 1, 1905	800 00
Paquette, J.	"	" "	Dec. 20, 1860	Oct. 1, 1905	800 00
Dufresne, A.	"	" "	Dec. 27, 1882	Aug. 1, 1906	800 00
Barbeau, E.	"	" "	Nov. 29, 1871	Aug. 1, 1906	800 00
Murphy, J.	"	" "	Mar. 18, 1885	Nov. 1, 1906	800 00
Proulx, M.	"	" "	Mar. 9, 1879	Mar. 1, 1906	800 00
Paré, A.	"	" "	Oct. 26, 1881	Nov. 1, 1909	800 00
Théoret, E.	"	" "	Feb. 13, 1875	June 1, 1909	800 00
Chartrand, J.	"	" "	May 11, 1885	Mar. 1, 1912	800 00
Desrochers, J. B.	"	" "	May 22, 1885	July 1, 1912	800 00
Dupuis, D.	"	" "	Mar. 31, 1887	July 1, 1912	800 00

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of first appointment.	Salary.
Police—Con.					$ cts.
Gauthier, A.	Guard	Roman Catholic	Sept. 29, 1889	Aug. 1, 1912	800 00
Laramée, W.	"	" "	Feb. 26, 1891	Aug. 1, 1912	800 00
Godin, H.	"	" "	Aug. 3, 1884	Aug. 1, 1912	800 00
Bastien, F.-X.	"	" "	Feb. 7, 1876	Oct. 14, 1912	800 00
Rocheleau, J.	"	" "	Aug. 15, 1891	Nov. 1, 1912	800 00
McFaul, V.	"	Anglican	Sept. 27, 1878	Nov. 1, 1912	800 00
Bolduc, M.	"	Roman Catholic	Mar. 28, 1888	Dec. 1, 1912	800 00
Lesage, R.	"	" "	June 17, 1886	Dec. 1, 1912	800 00
Poirier, D.	"	" "	Aug. 25, 1886	April 1, 1913	800 00
Bélanger, W.	"	" "	Feb. 3, 1879	Aug. 1, 1913	800 00
Emond, A.	"	" "	Aug. 17, 1890	Aug. 1, 1913	800 00
Coutu, F.	"	" "	July 21, 1892	April 1, 1914	800 00
Brassard, Leo.	"	" "	April 11, 1886	May 1, 1914	800 00
Boursier, J.	"	" "	Mar. 28, 1885	June 1, 1914	800 00
Plouffe, J.	"	" "	Mar. 7, 1893	Aug. 1, 1914	800 00
Bouvier, E.	"	" "	Jan. 26, 1890	Aug. 1, 1914	800 00
Lemay, A.	"	" "	Feb. 14, 1890	Sept. 1, 1914	800 00
Sauriol, R.	"	" "	Aug. 12, 1892	Feb. 1, 1915	800 00

DORCHESTER.

General—					
A. B. Pipes	Warden	Church of England	Mar. 31, 1853	June 25, 1889	2,800 00
J. F. Teed, M.D.	Surgeon	" "	Feb. 23, 1863	Feb. 1, 1914	1,700 00
C. S. Starratt	Acc't	Baptist	Nov. 10, 1858	Sept. 1, 1905	1,600 00
Rev. D. J. LeBlanc	Chaplain	Roman Catholic	Sept. 27, 1879	April 1, 1914	900 00
" B. H. Thomas	"	Baptist	May 22, 1865	Aug. 1, 1906	1,200 00
a John Hebert	Clerical Ass't	Roman Catholic	" 5, 1865	May 1, 1902	1,200 00
Lorne Sears	"	Baptist	Nov. 13, 1886	June 8, 1914	1,200 00
J. A. Piercy	Engineer	Methodist	Aug. 15, 1852	Nov. 15, 1882	1,300 00
John McCaul	Ass't Engineer	Presbyterian	Mar. 1, 1850	July 23, 1894	1,000 00
b A. M. McDonald	Steward	Roman Catholic	Nov. 26, 1865	June 1, 1891	1,200 00
T. F. Gillespie	Ass't Steward	Church of England	July 3, 1873	Oct. 18, 1891	900 00
S. McDougall	" "	Presbyterian	Oct. 18, 1871	July 23, 1895	900 00
G. B. Papineau	Hospital nurse	Roman Catholic	June 22, 1856	Jan. 1, 1886	1,000 00
E. McMahon	Matron	" "	April 7, 1870	Jan. 21, 1898	700 00
E. Cumming	"	Presbyterian	Jan. 8, 1848	Feb. 8, 1900	700 00
F. O. Chapman	Night Fireman	Church of England	Aug. 25, 1879	Jan. 16, 1912	900 00
Industrial—					
c J. P. Forster	Chief trade instructor	Church of England	Oct. 12, 1874	Sept. 1, 1889	1,200 00
L. H. Chambers	Ind. gd. carpenter	Roman Catholic	April 20, 1853	May 1, 1886	1,000 00
W. J. Foran	" shoemaker	" "	Nov. 15, 1870	Mar. 12, 1907	1,000 00
Geo. N. Bishop	" blacksmith	Baptist	June 22, 1862	Oct. 11, 1906	1,000 00
Andrew McPherson	" farm	Presbyterian	Aug. 10, 1861	May 4, 1910	1,000 00
H. S. LeBlanc	" quarry	Roman Catholic	Feb. 18, 1873	Aug. 23, 1911	1,000 00
N. A. McPherson	" tailor	Presbyterian	Aug. 18, 1880	May 19, 1913	1,000 00
Police—					
A. A. Allain	Deputy warden	Roman Catholic	Feb. 1, 1855	Jan. 10, 1883	1,800 00
C. S. Elsdon	Chief keeper	Methodist	Sept. 4, 1869	July 23, 1895	1,200 00
Wm. Alexander	Chief watchman	"	Aug. 21, 1846	Jan. 1, 1880	1,200 00
John Corcoran	Watchman	Roman Catholic	May 12, 1847	July 1, 1880	900 00
A. L. Belliveau	"	" "	Oct. 9, 1860	July 1, 1901	900 00
Thomas Walsh	Guard	" "	Jan. 1, 1859	Dec. 1, 1896	800 00
Geo. Drillio	"	Presbyterian	April 27, 1865	Jan. 1, 1898	800 00
Arthur Brown	"	"	Sept. 23, 1864	Jan. 1, 1898	800 00
S. H. Getson	"	"	Feb. 3, 1873	Jan. 1, 1898	800 00
J. S. Milton	"	Baptist	Nov 22, 1853	May 1, 1894	800 00
Lauch. McDonald	"	Roman Catholic	July 28, 1876	June 1, 1901	800 00
S. A. Palmer	"	Baptist	July 19, 1858	July 1, 1901	800 00

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First appointment.	Salary.
Police—Con.					$ cts.
d D. P. Belliveau	Guard	Roman Catholic	Jan. 28, 1860	Jan. 14, 1901	800 00
J. D. McDonald	"	" "	Aug. 12, 1878	Jan. 1, 1903	800 00
F. C. Bowes	"	Baptist	Sept. 4, 1880	July 1, 1907	800 00
Albert O'Brien	"	Roman Catholic	Oct. 4, 1875	Mar. 1, 1908	800 00
A. B. Cumming	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 28, 1888	Nov. 1, 1908	800 00
B. A. Lowerison	"	Church of England	Feb. 2, 1879	April 1, 1909	800 00
N. P. Ward	"	Baptist	Oct. 29, 1878	Jan. 1, 1911	800 00
Albert Friel	"	Roman Catholic	Nov. 10, 1872	Aug. 14, 1906	800 00
Chas. Card	"	Baptist	Nov. 30, 1856	Jan. 1, 1907	800 00
W. M. Hamilton	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 19, 1884	April 1, 1912	800 00
R. S. Sinclair	"	"	Nov. 22, 1882	April 1, 1912	800 00
A. P. Bourque	"	Roman Catholic	July 14, 1877	April 1, 1912	800 00
F. H. Field	"	Church of England	April 12, 1878	Dec. 11, 1912	800 00
C. E. Cook	"	Baptist	Sept. 23, 1887	Oct. 1, 1914	800 00
H. R. Thompson	"	"	Dec. 10, 1893	Nov. 1, 1914	800 00
W. J. DeVarenne	"	Roman Catholic	April 9, 1892	Dec. 1, 1914	800 00
Chas. J. Mahan	"	" "	Dec. 9, 1879	Dec. 1, 1914	800 00

a. Resigned March 21st, 1909; reappointed April 1st, 1911.
b. Resigned March 31st, 1894; reappointed Nov. 1st, 1894.
c. Resigned March 31st, 1911; reappointed April 15th, 1912.
d. Resigned Dec. 2nd, 1903; reappointed February 16th, 1905.

MANITOBA.

General—					
(Vacant)	Warden				2,800 00
J. A. McGuire, M.D.	Surgeon	Methodist	July 8, 1860	Nov. 28, 1911	1,700 00
H. Keech	Accountant	"	May 26, 1851	May 1, 1907	1,600 00
J. A. Macdougall	Clerical assistant	Church of England	June 25, 1876	Jan. 12, 1914	1,200 00
Rev. S. W. L. Stewart	Chaplain	Methodist	July 29, 1863	Dec. 1, 1907	1,200 00
Rev. J. V. Joubert	"	Roman Catholic	Mar. 14, 1879	May 3, 1913	1,200 00
*J. H. Daignault	Hospital nurse	" "	Nov. 30, 1867	Aug. 19, 1902	1,000 00
J. Smith	Engineer	Church of England	Dec. 8, 1848	Dec. 10, 1883	1,300 00
E. Freeman	Steward	" "	May 12, 1856	Feb. 1, 1886	1,200 00
H. Woods	Assistant steward	" "	Sept. 18, 1870	Jan. 1, 1906	900 00
F. C. Green	" "	" "	Nov. 18, 1874	April 1, 1914	900 00
Industrial—					
T. Miller	Ind. guard (shoe)	" "	Dec. 17, 1857	Nov. 10, 1892	1,000 00
J. McCullough	" (mason)	Presbyterian	April 10, 1853	July 15, 1907	1,000 00
J. P. Robertson	" (farm)	"	July 16, 1872	Oct. 16, 1912	1,000 00
C. Martin	" (tailor)	Roman Catholic	May 23, 1876	July 5, 1913	1,000 00
Police—					
W. R. Grahame	Deputy warden	Presbyterian	Oct. 19, 1860	July 1, 1891	1,800 00
W. C. Abbott	Chief keeper	"	May 14, 1873	June 1, 1903	1,200 00
J. Mitchell	Chief watchman	"	Feb. 21, 1879	Jan. 1, 1911	1,200 00
R. Downie	Guard	"	Aug. 5, 1866	July 7, 1902	800 00
G. Richmond	"	Methodist	Oct. 8, 1870	May 1, 1904	800 00
J. Molyneux	"	Roman Catholic	Dec. 8, 1879	Jan. 1, 1912	800 00
A. Fisher	"	Church of England	May 17, 1871	Feb. 1, 1912	800 00
J. S. Donald	"	Presbyterian	May 24, 1885	Feb. 1, 1912	800 00
T. Bain	"	"	Aug. 28, 1885	Mar. 1, 1912	800 00
C. Pratt	"	Church of England	Jan. 9, 1887	April 1, 1912	800 00
G. Linklater	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 16, 1884	July 1, 1912	800 00
J. A. Powell	"	Church of England	Oct. 6, 1883	Aug. 1, 1912	800 00
A. McVarish	"	Roman Catholic	June 12, 1888	Sept. 1, 1912	800 00
W. R. Meade	"	Church of England	June 13, 1880	Aug. 1, 1913	800 00
M. W. Bennet	"	Presbyterian	Aug. 17, 1880	Aug. 1, 1913	800 00
P. Demchuk	"	"	Feb. 28, 1887	June 1, 1913	800 00
G. S. Rochfort	"	Church of England	May 27, 1879	July 4, 1913	800 00
M. J. Rispin	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 6, 1887	July 1, 1914	800 00
J. H. Irwin	"	Church of England	Aug. 6, 1889	July 1, 1914	800 00
R. W. McWhirter	"	" "	May 21, 1880	Aug. 1, 1914	800 00
H. J. Linklater	"	" "	Dec. 30, 1892	Aug. 1, 1914	800 00
C. H. Arklie	"	Presbyterian	Jan. 17, 1888	Oct. 1, 1914	800 00
A. Fladeby	"	Lutheran	June 8, 1889	Dec. 1, 1914	800 00
A. Mailhot	"	Roman Catholic	July 31, 1890	Dec. 1, 1914	800 00

* Resigned May 1, 1907; reappointed February 14, 1908.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of first Appointment.	Date of present Appointment.	Salary.
						$
Brown, J. C.	Warden	Presbyterian	Feb. 13, 1844	Nov. 26, 1907	Nov. 26, 1907	2,800
Carroll, W. J.	Deputy warden	Roman Catholic	Mar. 15, 1860	July 23, 1886	Dec. 3, 1907	1,800
DeWolf Smith, W.	Surgeon	Church of England	Oct. 5, 1859	Nov. 1, 1887	Nov. 1, 1887	1,700
Harvey, J. W.	Accountant	"	Feb. 23, 1856	June 29, 1895	June 29, 1895	1,600
Vert, Rev. A. E.	Chaplain	Presbyterian	Nov. 1, 1869	May 16, 1904	May 16, 1904	1,200
Choinel, Rev. L.	"	Roman Catholic	Aug. 25, 1878	Jan. 1, 1915	Jan. 1, 1915	1,200
Stewart, F.	Clerical assistant	Presbyterian	Aug. 16, 1852	April 1, 1885	Sept. 1, 1910	1,200
Wells, W. A.	"	Church of England	Aug. 14, 1887	May 1, 1912	May 1, 1912	1,200
Emery, F. B.	"	"	Mar. 26, 1869	June 15, 1914	June 15, 1914	1,200
Currie, W.	Engineer	Presbyterian	June 5, 1859	July 1, 1908	July 1, 1908	1,300
Norman, H. F.	Hospital nurse	Church of England	April 30, 1874	June 1, 1906	Sept. 1, 1913	1,000
Robertson, R. J.	Steward	Presbyterian	Jan. 28, 1865	Oct. 11, 1887	Sept. 1, 1913	1,200
Sampson, T.	Assistant steward	Methodist	May 25, 1859	April 1, 1890	Sept. 1, 1913	900
Devine, P.	"	Roman Catholic	July 20, 1875	April, 1, 1901	Sept. 1, 1913	900
Imlah, John	Chief trade instructor	Presbyterian	July 20, 1860	May 15, 1900	Aug. 1, 1911	1,200
Mackenzie, George	Industrial guard (shoemaker)	"	July 4, 1854	Nov. 1, 1883	Nov. 1, 1883	1,000
Doyle, James	Industrial guard (brickmaker)	Roman Catholic	Mar. 8, 1862	Oct. 1, 1886	Feb. 1, 1902	1,000
Dynes, R.	Industrial guard (farmer)	"	Oct. 21, 1867	Jan. 1, 1894	June 1, 1907	1,000
Mackenzie, D. C.	Industrial guard (tailor)	Methodist	Aug. 25, 1868	Mar. 4, 1904	Mar. 4, 1904	1,000
McLellan, James.	Industrial guard (carpenter)	Presbyterian	Nov. 14, 1866	Aug. 9, 1911	Aug. 9, 1911	1,000
Lavell, M.	Chief watchman	Roman Catholic	June 17, 1867	Mar. 9, 1901	Oct. 1, 1907	1,200
Walker, James	Watchman	Church of England	May 27, 1885	Aug. 1, 1912	Aug. 1, 1912	900
Foy, E. W.	"	"	April 12, 1880	Sept. 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1913	900
Welch, C. R.	"	"	Dec. 29, 1878	Sept. 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1913	900
Douglass, R.	"	"	Sept. 13, 1891	Dec. 1, 1913	Dec. 1, 1913	900
Drayton, C. L.	"	Presbyterian	May 11, 1887	Mar. 1, 1915	Mar. 1, 1915	900
Patchell, W. A.	Chief keeper	Church of England	Aug. 12, 1862	Aug. 18, 1890	Aug. 1, 1912	1,200
Keenan, P. J.	Guard	Roman Catholic	July 16, 1879	Dec. 1, 1909	Dec. 1, 1909	800
Mullins, B. A.	"	Church of England	Oct. 4, 1881	July 1, 1910	July 1, 1910	800
Buckley, E.	"	"	Jan. 30, 1884	Oct. 1, 1910	Oct. 1, 1901	800
Fellows, T.	"	"	July 30, 1876	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1911	800
Johnson, Harry	"	"	Feb. 25, 1885	June 1, 1911	June 1, 1911	800
Keeling, G. H. H.	"	"	Jan. 30, 1877	Oct. 1, 1911	Oct. 1, 1911	800
Craig, R.	"	Presbyterian	Oct. 18, 1876	Oct. 1, 1911	Oct. 1, 1912	800
Cooney, Edward	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 15, 1878	May 1, 1912	May 1, 1912	800
Gray, John A.	"	Presbyterian	July 7, 1892	Aug. 1, 1912	Aug. 1, 1912	800
Elston, F.	"	Church of England	May 3, 1881	Sept. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1912	800
Christmas, A. J.	"	"	Feb. 9, 1881	April 1, 1912	Oct. 1, 1912	800
Petticrew, John	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 19, 1878	Nov. 1, 1912	Nov. 1, 1912	800
‡Leslie, William	"	"	Dec. 18, 1879	June 1, 1910	Sept. 16, 1912	800

Bennett, W. A.	Guard	Church of England	April 20, 1883	June 1, 1910	Nov. 1, 1912		800
McCormack, Samuel	"	"	July 14, 1891	Mar. 1, 1913	Mar. 1, 1913		800
Sutherland, J. W.	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 2, 1878	Mar. 1, 1913	Mar. 1, 1913		800
Thompson, F.	"	Church of England	Feb. 6, 1884	June 1, 1913	June 1, 1913		800
McFadden, J.	"	Roman Catholic	April 7, 1893	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1913		800
North, A. T.	"	Methodist	May 14, 1885	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1913		800
Kemp, A. L.	"	Church of England	Dec. 19, 1882	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1913		800
Franklin, G. V.	"	"	Feb. 28, 1887	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1913		800
Methven, A. W.	"	Methodist	May 19, 1889	Aug. 1, 1913	Aug. 1, 1913		800
Colvin, James	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 29, 1882	Oct. 1, 1913	Oct. 1, 1913		800
Weatherly, Geo. S.	"	Church of England	July 30, 1885	Nov. 1, 1913	Nov. 1, 1913		800
Happer, A. D.	"	Presbyterian	Aug. 14, 1884	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1914		800
Wilson, A.	"	"	May 30, 1893	May 1, 1914	May 1, 1914		800
Goss, J. L. H.	"	Methodist	May 24, 1884	May 1, 1914	May 1, 1914		800
Reid, L.	"	Roman Catholic	July 21, 1890	June 1, 1914	June 1, 1914		800
Dolphin, J. E.	"	Church of England	Mar. 28, 1889	Aug. 1, 1914	Aug. 1, 1914		800
*b*Wood, William	"	Presbyterian	July 27, 1885	May 1, 1911	Aug. 1, 1914		800
Davies, William	"	Church of England	Aug. 15, 1893	Nov. 1, 1914	Nov. 1, 1914		800
Jack, Richard	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 2, 1883	Dec. 1, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914		800
Fitzgerald, J.	"	Roman Catholic	July 25, 1888	Feb. 1, 1915	Feb. 1, 1915		800
Morgan, E. L.	"	Baptist	June 18, 1880	Feb. 1, 1915	Feb. 1, 1915		800

‡ Resigned August 18, 1911; reappointed September 16, 1912.

b Resigned May 10, 1912; reappointed August 1, 1914.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of birth.	Date of first appointment.	Salary.
					$ cts.
General.—					
J. C. Ponsford	Warden	Church of England	Dec. 5, 1863	March 4, 1913	2,800 00
Alex. Forin, M.D.	Surgeon	Presbyterian	May 24, 1857	July 23, 1906	1,360 00
J. J. Cashman	Accountant	Roman Catholic	April 15, 1857	Aug. 1, 1906	1,600 00
Rev. D.G. McQueen	Chaplain	Presbyterian	Dec. 25, 1854	Aug. 4, 1906	900 00
Rev. J. A. Ethier	"	Roman Catholic	April 3, 1872	Jan. 1, 1914	900 00
C. A. Smith	Clerical asst.	Presbyterian	Dec. 12, 1885	Nov. 1, 1913	1,200 00
C. Turgeon	Engineer	Roman Catholic	March 11, 1859	July 23, 1906	1,300 00
P. Conway	Hospital nurse	" "	Sept. 28, 1888	Oct. 1, 1910	1,000 00
J. L Higginson	Steward	Church of England	Dec. 22, 1884	Feb. 1. 1914	1,200 00
J. Main	Asst. steward	Methodist	Dec. 1, 1879	Feb. 1, 1914	900 00
H. L. Keech	" "	"	May 6, 1890	May 10, 1911	900 00
Industrial—					
John McDougal	Chief trade instr.	Roman Catholic	May 6, 1862	April 5, 1891	1,200 00
F. Pope	Ind. guard (carpenter)	Church of England	Sept. 18, 1881	July 1, 1907	1,000 00
T. L. Taylor	" " (shoemaker)	" "	May 16, 1874	Nov. 1, 1912	1,000 00
J. Saunt	" " (miner)	" "	Sept. 11, 1886	Feb. 1, 1911	1,000 00
J. T. Valpy	" " (blacksmith)	" "	June 1, 1862	Feb. 1, 1912	1,000 00
R. Smith	" " (brickm'ker)	Lutheran	Aug. 13, 1889	July 1, 1910	1,000 00
C. W Brett	" " (farm)	Church of England	May 29, 1879	July 1, 1908	1,000 00
J. MacDonald	" " (tailor)	Presbyterian	June 17, 1871	Nov. 10, 1914	1,000 00
Police:					
John MacLeod	Deputy warden	Presbyterian	Sept. 20, 1860	Jan. 1, 1898	1,800 00
R. R. Tucker	Chief keeper		April 5, 1880	May 6, 1914	1,200 00
G. P. Halley	Chief watchman	Presbyterian	May 10, 1876	Oct. 1, 1907	1,200 00
H. E. Smith	Watchman	Church of England	May 10, 1875	April 1, 1910	900 00
H. F. Devicq	"	Roman Catholic	Dec. 19, 1885	Aug. 1, 1913	900 00
H. Cleeton	"	Church of England	Sept. 23, 1888	July 1, 1914	900 00
L. Coles	"	"	Feb. 20, 1881	Dec. 1, 1914	900 00
T. Clayton	Guard	"	May 19, 1879	Nov. 20, 1913	800 00
J. Lemmon	"	"	Jan. 24, 1892	Mar. 1, 1914	800 00
J. A. Irvine	"	"	Nov. 25, 1887	April 1, 1914	800 00
M. E. Waddington	"	"	Jan. 13, 1893	July 1, 1913	800 00
A. E. MacDonald	"	Roman Catholic	June 30, 1887	June 1, 1914	800 00
Wm. McCaghey	"	Baptist	June 29, 1889	June 1, 1914	800 00
H. Field	"	"	Aug. 21, 1881	June 1, 1914	800 00
W. G. Stead	"	Methodist	July 29, 1883	July 1, 1914	800 00
T. Davidson	"	Presbyterian	Jan. 16, 1890	Sept. 1, 1914	800 00
J. Bone	"	"	Jan. 8, 1888	Oct. 1, 1913	800 00
R. Wilson	"	Church of England	Mar. 10, 1885	Sept. 1, 1914	800 00
W. R. Bruce	"	Presbyterian	July 13, 1890	Nov. 1, 1914	800 00
J. F. Underwood	"	Church of England	Jan. 28, 1887	Nov. 1, 1914	800 00
G. Howland	"	"	Sept. 12, 1882	Dec. 1, 1914	800 00
A. G. Grant	"	Roman Catholic	Mar. 29, 1887	Dec. 1, 1914	800 00
T. J. Troyer	"	Methodist	Sept. 19, 1883	Dec. 1, 1914	800 00
J. G. Tahon	"	Roman Catholic	April 10, 1889	Mar. 1, 1915	800 00

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
						$
General :—						
W. J. Macleod	Warden	Presbyterian	Aug. 7, 1868	Jan. 1, 1896	Mar. 25, 1914	2,800 00
J. S. Chisholm, M.D.	Surgeon	"	Dec. 21, 1870	Sept. 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1913	1,700 00
Wm. Meighen	Accountant	"	Oct. 24, 1878	June 1, 1914	June 1, 1914	1,600 00
L. G. Carrier	Clerical assistant	Roman Catholic	Sept. 4, 1882	Sept. 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1913	1,200 00
Rev. J. Taylor	Chaplain	Church of England	April 2, 1850	May 15, 1911	May 15, 1911	900 00
Rev. E. Pascal	"	Roman Catholic	April 6, 1878	May 15, 1911	May 15, 1911	900 00
Fred. Serjeant	Hospital nurse	Church of England	Jan. 14, 1882	April 12, 1912	April 12, 1912	1,000 00
R. Henderson	Engineer	Presbyterian	May 2, 1876	Nov. 1, 1912	Nov. 1, 1912	1,300 00
John McKay	Steward	"	Sept. 21, 1878	June 11, 1912	June 11, 1912	1,200 00
C. H. Brownbridge	Asst. steward	Church of England	July 7, 1877	Aug. 1, 1913	Aug. 1, 1913	900 00
Industrial :—						
R. M. Allen	Chief trade instructor	Presbyterian	April 13, 1889	Aug. 1, 1913	Nov. 1, 1913	1,200 00
John Johnson	Ind. gd. shoemaker	Lutheran	Nov. 22, 1872	May 15, 1911	May 15, 1911	1,000 00
Geo. Cowie	" tailor	Presbyterian	June 14, 1872	July 28, 1911	July 28, 1911	1,000 00
W. C. McAllister	" mason	Baptist	Jan. 2, 1888	Oct. 1, 1911	May 21, 1913	1,000 00
Edgar Moore	" brickmaker	Church of England	April 11, 1883	June 1, 1913	June 1, 1913	1,000 00
D. Malcolmson	" electrician	Presbyterian	June 9, 1886	July 14, 1913	July 14, 1913	1,000 00
J. A. Anderson	" farm	Baptist	Aug. 4, 1887	June 1, 1914	June 1, 1914	1,000 00
Police :—						
Robert Wyllie	Deputy warden	Presbyterian	July 24, 1882	July 1, 1912	May 18, 1914	1,800 00
P. Doolan	Chief keeper	Roman Catholic	April 15, 1881	June 1, 1911	May 18, 1914	1,200 00
D. O'Sullivan	Chief watchman	"	May 23, 1868	May 1, 1911	May 1, 1911	1,200 00
Bruce Corbett	Watchman	Methodist	Oct. 8, 1881	Sept. 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1913	900 00
Joseph McKay	"	Church of England	July 14, 1856	Nov. 1, 1912	Oct. 1, 1914	900 00
A. Hanson	Guard	Lutheran	April 7, 1881	Dec. 1, 1911	Dec. 1, 1911	800 00
W. Johnson	"	"	Sept. 16, 1878	Nov. 1, 1911	Nov. 1, 1911	800 00
Geo. Watson	"	Church of England	Sept. 20, 1885	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1914	800 00
L. Williams	"	"	Oct. 2, 1890	May 1, 1912	May 1, 1912	800 00
P. D. Chapman	"	Presbyterian	Jan. 17, 1886	Aug. 1, 1912	Aug. 1, 1912	800 00
J. O. Johnson	"	Lutheran	Feb. 18, 1887	Mar. 1, 1913	Mar. 1, 1913	800 00
J. Ewan	"	Presbyterian	Feb. 28, 1890	June 1, 1912	April 1, 1913	800 00
K. Wilson	"	Church of England	June 10, 1887	June 1, 1913	June 1, 1913	800 00
W. C. Sanderson	"	"	Mar. 8, 1883	Sept. 1, 1912	July 1, 1913	800 00
E. C. Costerd	"	"	July 9, 1888	Nov. 1, 1914	Nov. 1, 1914	800 00
J. S. Donaldson	"	Presbyterian	Aug. 7, 1885	Dec. 1, 1911	Dec. 1, 1914	800 00

REPORT

OF

THE MILITIA COUNCIL

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1915

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHÉ, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1916

[No. 35—1916.]

To Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before Your Royal Highness the annual report of the Militia Council for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness' most obedient servant,

SAM HUGHES, *Major-General,*
Minister of Militia and Defence.

November 1, 1915.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MILITIA COUNCIL

Year Ending March 31, 1915.

Owing to the war, it has not been possible to spare the time necessary for the preparation of the customary Annual Report on the training of the Militia, covering the twelve months ending March 31, 1915. The Militia Council, however, submit the following statements and reports:—

Financial Statements showing the expenditure incurred on the training of the Militia during the twelve months ending March 31, 1915, and the amount expended up to March 31, 1915, on account of the "War Appropriation." Appendix A.

Statement showing numbers trained during year 1914. Appendix B.

Statement showing changes in the strength of the Permanent Force from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915. Appendix C.

Statements showing: Number of officers appointed to the Permanent Staff and Force; number of officers appointed to the Active Militia (non-permanent), and number of warrants issued during year ending March 31, 1915. Appendix D.

Statement of Certificates issued during year 1914-15. Appendix E.

Report of the Acting Commandant, Royal Military College, for year 1914-15. Appendix F.

Report of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, for year 1914-15. Appendix G.

Report of the Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal for year 1914-15. Appendix H.

As regards the expenditure on account of the training of the Militia, it will be observed by reference to Appendix A (statement No. 1) that owing to the outbreak of the war, some of the votes were not fully expended.

It may also be added that although the autumn camp at Aldershot was cancelled, the total number trained was 59,000, the largest number trained in any one year, and, had the war not broken out, the number would have reached 64,000.

E. F. JARVIS,
Secretary, Militia Council.

APPENDIX A.

The following are statements showing:—

1. Appropriation accounts, 1914-15.
2. Allowances paid to the Active Militia in the various divisions and districts during the financial year 1914-15.
3. Annual drill expenditure.
4. Expenditure by stations on account of pay and allowances of the Permanent Force for the year 1915.
5. Expenditure on account of pay and allowances of officers and warrant officers of the Permanent Force for the year ending March 31, 1915. Details of expenditure by Corps.
6. Expenditure on account of pay and allowances of officers and warrant officers of the Permanent Force for the year ending March 31, 1915. Details of expenditure at each station.
7. Expenditure on account of pay and allowances of N.C.O's and men of the Permanent Force for the year ending March 31, 1915. Details of expenditure by corps.
8. Expenditure on account of pay and allowances of N.C.O's and men of the Permanent Force for the year ending March 31, 1915. Details of expenditure at each station.
9. Expenditure on account of officers and men, Active (non-permanent) Militia, attending Schools of Instruction, 1914-15.
10. Militia and Defence, revenue, 1914-15.
11. Comparative statement of expenditure for the ten years, 1905-6 to 1914-15.
12. Expenditure on account of "War Appropriation," 1914-15.

Statement No. 1.—Appropriation Accounts, 1914-15, Militia and Defence.

Name of Grant.	Amount of Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant Unused.	Grant Exceeded.	Remarks.
Militia and Defence.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Allowances, Active Militia	123,000 00	66,512 87	56,487 13		Full strength did not train.
Annual Drill	2,000,000 00	1,875,944 36	124,055 64		" "
Cadet Services	392,500 00	327,679 16	64,820 84		" "
Clothing and Necessaries	860,000 00	510,810 08	349,189 92		Immediately on outbreak of war, orders for the Militia ceased.
Contingencies	59,000 00	36,556 60	22,443 40		Expenditure for which this appropriation was voted was mainly charged to war after Aug. 4.
Customs Dues	125,000 00	115,791 39	9,208 61		
Departmental Library	1,000 00	1,113 50		113 50	
Dominion Arsenal	300,000 00	265,261 97	34,738 03		Proceeds of sale of scrap metal, etc.
Engineer Services and Works	1,357,500 00	1,111,196 46	246,303 54		Works not completed owing to war.
Grants to Associations and Bands	82,900 00	73,605 55	9,294 45		
Headquarters and District Staffs	205,500 00	179,460 20	26,039 80		
Maintenance—Military Properties	208,500 00	209,230 67		730 67	
Ordnance, Arms, Lands, etc	1,900,000 00	1,466,068 98	433,931 02		Immediately on outbreak of war, orders for the Militia ceased.
Permanent Force	2,300,000 00	2,114,493 50	185,506 50		R.C.R. was sent to Bermuda and paid from War Appropriation.
Printing and Stationery	70,000 00	69,879 76	120 24		
Royal Military College	169,790 00	153,986 92	15,803 08		On account of cadets joining Canadian and Imperial forces.
Salaries and Wages	239,000 00	243,935 61		4,935 61	
Schools of Instruction	180,000 00	164,668 55	15,331 45		
Topographical Survey	40,000 00	35,037 76	4,962 24		
Transport and Freight	200,000 00	208,774 11		8,774 11	
Training Areas	200,000 00	112,009 68	87,990 32		Practically no land purchased after outbreak of war.
Warlike Stores	580,000 00	496,866 97	83,133 03		Immediately on outbreak of war, orders for the Militia ceased.
Special Votes.	11,593,690 00	9,838,884 65	1,769,359 24	14,553 89	
Gratuities—To J. B. Cochrane and W. R. Butler, Professors, Royal Military College on retirement	15,190 00	15,190 00			
Petawawa—Claim of Pembroke Lumber Co	122,582 00	122,582 00			
	11,731,462 00	9,976,656 65	1,769,359 24	14,553 89	
		53,176,613 55			

STATEMENT No. 1.—Appropriation Accounts, 1914-15, Militia and Defence.—*Continued.*

Name of Grant.	Amount of Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant Unused.	Grant Exceeded.	Remarks.
War Appropriation.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Pensions.					
Rebellion 1885 and General	20,000 00	20,227 36	.....	227 36	
Fenian Raid	1,750 00	2,818 65	.....	1,068 65	
Act 1901 (Statutory)	79,844 51	79,844 51	.....	.....	
	101,594 51	102,890 52	.....	1,296 01	
Pay by Statute.					
Chief of the General Staff, Inspector General, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Master General of the Ordnance	15,161 43	15,161 43	.....	.....	
Aid to Civil Power.					
Nanaimo	67,652 91	67,652 91	.....	.....	
Hindoo Riot	1,143 15	1,143 15	.....	.....	
Sault Ste. Marie	3 60	3 60	.....	.....	
	68,799 66	68,799 66	.....	.....	
Militia Revenue	33,858 30	33,858 30	.....	.....	
Casual Revenue	200 00	200 00	.....	.....	
Transferred from Public Works.					
Construction Lindsay Drill Hall	25,000 00	9,174 50	15,825 50	.....	
Construction Oshawa Drill Hall	15,000 00	10,547 66	4,452 34	.....	
	40,000 00	19,722 16	20,277 84	.....	
Properties Sold.	Balance of proceeds of sale brought for'd. from 1913-14.	Expenditure, 1914-15.	Balance of proceeds of sale to be carried forward to 1915-16 account.		
Barracks, Toronto	87,937 50	87,768 23	169 27		
St. Helens Island, Montreal	20,000 00	216 90	19,783 10		
Fort Osborne Barracks Site, Winnipeg	62,947 27	.....	62,947 27		
	170,884 77	87,985 13	82,899 64		

STATEMENT No. 2.—Allowances paid to the Active Militia in the various Divisions and Districts during the Financial Year 1914–15.

Division or District.	Command Pay and Drill Instruction.	Care of Arms.	Postage.	Stationery.	Signallers and Trumpeters' Gratuities.	Refund for Stores charged as deficient or returned.	Gross Amount.	Less Deductions and Deficiencies.	Net Expenditure.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1st Division.....	5,819 65	2,193 73	657 93	56 00	455 00	688 07	9,870 38	3,427 95	6,442 43
2nd "	7,319 99	1,097 89	330 00	184 00	563 00	76 60	9,571 48	1,195 39	8,376 09
3rd "	8,499 51	2,036 42	449 00	130 35	348 00	220 20	11,683 48	2,703 12	8,980 36
4th "	3,970 45	1,266 95	178 08	41 67	121 00	141 49	5,719 64	1,955 05	3,764 59
5th "	5,878 50	2,948 77	632 00	498 19	77 10	76 47	10,111 03	1,157 73	8,953 30
6th "	11,669 77	2,892 25	602 53	172 72	845 00	124 73	16,307 00	226 85	16,080 15
Military District No. 10.....	9,912 44	1,100 00	202 50	215 75	440 00	354 40	12,225 09	2,010 25	10,214 84
" " No. 11.....	151 86	.....	5 63	43 20	312 00	13 00	525 69	6 00	519 69
" " No. 13.....	4,837 12	1,680 30	234 43	67 05	279 00	213 94	7,311 84	4,191 73	3,120 11
Total.....	58,059 29	15,216 31	3,292 10	1,408 93	3,440 10	1,908 90	83,325 63	16,874 07	66,451 56

Statement No. 3.—Annual Drill Expenditure, 1914-15.

Camps, etc.	Numbers Trained.				Pay and Allowances.	Rations, Forage and other Supplies.	Engineer Services.	Travelling Expenses.	Railway Transport and Cartage.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Officers.	N.C.O's and Men.	Total.	Horses.							
Local Headquarters.					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1st Division	189	2,550	2,739	255	29,256 80						29,256 80
2nd "	279	4,578	4,857	50	50,040 00						50,040 00
3rd "	180	2,660	2,840	67	36,575 90						36,575 90
4th "	232	3,784	4,016	59	49,557 65						49,557 65
5th "	56	970	1,026	12	13,399 70						13,399 70
6th "	80	1,200	1,280	15	28,301 05						28,301 05
Military District No. 10	275	3,844	4,119	30	49,871 20						49,871 20
" No. 11	205	2,606	2,811	18	32,408 66						32,408 66
" No. 13	56	853	909	10	9,878 10						9,878 10
	1,552	23,045	24,597	516	299,289 06						299,289 06
Camps.											
Niagara	453	5,860	6,313	1,579	138,609 89	32,293 81	598 05	637 92	428 41	2,107 12	174,675 20
Petawawa	724	9,615	10,339	3,268	283,131 34	78,665 30	27,058 65	2,467 54	6,265 92	6,478 37	384,047 12
Three Rivers	209	2,959	3,168	180	42,678 46	10,499 92		692 82	442 99	698 14	55,012 33
Levis	237	2,978	3,215	848	67,717 54	13,989 11		167 15		1,836 17	83,709 97
Sussex	175	2,733	2,908	890	66,051 02	13,359 75	1,106 95	221 26	130 80	400 79	81,270 57
Aldershot	27	638	665	394	19,215 92	7,718 18	73 15	215 15	6 80	152 85	27,382 05
Halifax	20	345	365	3	4,017 30						4,017 30
Charlottetown	51	701	752	202	18,220 82	114 20	25 00	186 33	122 50	488 00	19,156 85
Sewell	463	5,938	5,401	2,964	135,289 07	39,525 51	5,179 17	1,027 24	29 08	1,901 67	182,951 74
Vernon	111	1,137	1,248	470	26,827 87	5,483 33	1,495 07	740 21	1,265 15	2,326 54	38,138 17
Esquimalt	46	575	621	33	10,602 35	1,462 10	314 55	30 00	544 00	411 59	13,364 59
Calgary	139	1,755	1,894	1,063	62,558 60	15,027 37	1,002 87	361 93	934 05	1,523 18	81,408 00
	2,655	35,234	37,889	11,894	854,920 18	218,138 58	36,833 46	6,747 55	10,169 70	18,324 42	1,145 133 99
Miscellaneous.											
Tactical field days, etc. (*a*)										21,074 22	21,074 22
Compensation, injury, men and horses (*b*)										28,514 41	28,514 41
Permanent Force (*c*)										21,409 94	21,409 94
Washing (*d*)										17,622 87	17,622 87

Transport (*e*)									338,706 34		338,706 34
General (not traceable to any camp)										4,193 53	4,193 53
									338,706 34	92,814 97	431,521 31
Recapitulation.											
Local headquarters	1,552	23,045	24,597	516	299,289 06						299,289 06
Camps	2,655	35,234	37,889	11,894	854,920 18	218,138 58	36,833 46	6,717 55	10,169 70	18,321 42	1,145,133 99
Permanent Force	146	2,234	2,380	39							
Miscellaneous									338,706 34	92,814 97	431,521 31
									348,876 04	111,139 39	1,875,944 36

Notes.—(*a*) *Tactical Field Days, etc.*		(*b*) *Compensation.*			(*c*) *Permanent Force.*		(*d*) *Washing.*	(*e*) *Railway Transport*	
		Men.	Horses.	Total.					
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.
1st Division	808 14		25 00	25 00	London	232 00	424 89	General, 1914-15	208,866 41
2nd "	5,529 39	1,453 65	3,539 26	4,992 91	Niagara	5,478 14	1,707 72	General, 1913-14	3,190 00
3rd "	1,114 06				Petawawa	8,620 65	1,695 56		
4th "	2,847 24	714 65	181 25	895 90	Three Rivers	871 70	1,609 71		
5th "	1,365 42	196 70	3,123 65	3,320 35	Levis	862 75	962 81	Petawawa, 1914-15	125,633 32
6th "	3,128 44	875 15	1,247 85	2,123 00	Aldershot	1,257 50	3,440 77	Petawawa, 1913-14	1,016 61
Military District No. 10	2,012 64	2,388 35	478 00	2,866 35	Halifax	2,493 00	3,471 63		
" No. 11	4,201 85	125 50	310 00	435 50	Sewell	1,136 55	965 61		
" No. 13	67 04	1,294 00	1,068 50	2,362 50	Vernon	190 90	2,144 36		
Petawawa Camp		2,005 00	9,487 90	11,492 90	Calgary	266 75	1,199 81		
	21,074 22	9,053 00	19,461 41	28,514 41		21,409 94	17,622 87		338,706 34

(*f*) Pay and allowances include prizes awarded for efficiency at musketry practice, $1,323.
(*g*) Miscellaneous includes payment to Military Movies Company, $8,459.80.
(*h*) Expenditure at camps includes cost of city corps training for five (5) days, but numbers trained are only shown under "Local Headquarters".

STATEMENT No. 4.—Showing Expenditure by Stations on account of Pay, Allowances of the Permanent Force for the year 1914-15.

Station.	Strength, all Ranks, March 31, 1914.	Strength, all Ranks, March 31, 1915.	Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers.	Pay and Allowances of N.C.O's and Men.	Total Pay and Allowances.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
London	100	107	16,912 42	36,490 76	53,403 18
Toronto	307	283	49,904 57	87,946 88	137,851 45
Kingston	334	322	58,491 41	95,094 23	153,585 64
Ottawa	157	169	51,386 49	118,868 37	170,254 86
Montreal	49	50	31,997 83	31,874 86	63,872 69
St. Jean, Que	103	25	4,139 67	17,449 68	21,589 35
Quebec	347	313	68,232 30	132,685 39	200,917 69
Halifax	1,165	*1,228	155,822 81	365,569 31	521,392 12
Fredericton	53	.....	1,097 23	5,860 28	6,957 51
St. John, N.B	10	7	.....	5,830 28	5,830 28
Winnipeg	163	165	33,074 42	64,518 85	97,593 27
Esquimalt	152	257	31,348 58	79,302 49	110,651 07
Vernon, B.C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calgary	28	22	10,778 93	21,162 59	31,941 52
Abroad	31	.....	15,889 63	2,600 66	18,490 29
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	712 13	712 13
	3,000	2,948	529,076 29	1,065,966 76	1,595 043 05

*953 (nine hundred and fifty-three) N.C.O's. and men, Royal Canadian Regiment, at Bermuda, not included in the above statement.

STATEMENT No. 5.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of officers and warrant officers of the Permanent Force for the year ending 31st March, 1915. Details of Expenditure by Corps.

Corps.	Pay.		Allowances.								Total Allowances.	Total Pay and Allowances.	Credit to Public and Refunds	Net Expenditure.
	Ordinary.	Abroad.	Lodging.	Rations.	Fuel.	Light.	Servant.	Western.	Other.	Abroad.				
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	12,065 77	1,277 69	1,155 09	985 73	351 57	99 80	7 58	.....	648 58	2,227 95	5,476 30	18,819 74	64 25	18,755 49
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.)	8,984 50	.....	2,052 30	271 00	625 05	196 80	.....	1,019 39	1,328 47	.....	5,493 01	14,477 51	50 00	14,427 51
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	16,758 90	1,090 41	4,189 00	1,502 23	1,150 61	351 27	.....	.....	.....	567 00	7,760 11	25,609 48	238 20	25,371 28
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	54,689 19	962 35	5,859 95	3,450 50	1,448 61	740 99	196 00	602 47	1,954 68	782 75	15,035 95	70,687 49	753 18	69,934 31
Royal Canadian Engineers	48,797 25	1,882 39	7,821 10	2,870 94	2,169 16	746 93	2,735 99	851 03	2,442 25	1,592 00	21,229 40	71,909 04	1,355 14	70,553 90
Royal Canadian Regiment	35,282 50	2,477 02	4,177 96	2,491 58	1,070 42	620 66	396 43	125 20	1,065 58	3,066 32	13,014 15	50,773 67	433 07	50,340 60
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	33,312 70	.....	6,746 92	2,363 25	1,828 43	556 64	1,164 42	50 85	686 65	.....	13,397 16	46,709 86	888 87	45,820 99
Permanent Army Medical Corps	49,064 95	.....	8,173 17	2,328 56	2,105 46	642 33	1,042 48	100 65	2,765 88	.....	17,158 53	66,223 48	645 88	65,577 60
Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Corps	9,332 61	.....	2,101 13	505 20	531 89	151 42	220 01	81 44	503 89	.....	4,094 98	13,427 59	30 46	13,397 13
Canadian Ordnance Corps	60,935 97	.....	13,807 14	4,168 61	3,673 30	1,057 58	2,606 71	1,313 87	1,962 42	.....	28,589 63	89,525 60	1,821 06	87,704 54
Canadian Army Pay Corps	24,948 33	.....	6,401 27	1,669 22	1,592 18	451 16	1,093 00	449 26	1,200 75	.....	12,856 84	37,805 17	320 06	37,485 11
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	10,769 60	.....	2,494 15	1,124 22	807 61	227 50	364 42	.....	310 99	.....	5,328 89	16,098 49	200,80	15,897 69
Instructional Cadre	1,106 52	.....	312 92	66 85	74 83	29 94	66 85	.....	102 79	.....	654 18	1,760 70	.....	1,760 70
School of Signalling	1,814 89	.....	308 50	136 58	104 98	30 38	.....	.....	30 02	.....	610 46	2,425 35	.....	2,425 35
School of Musketry	3,714 25	.....	1,057 35	443 40	332 43	95 06	83 75	.....	71 78	.....	2,083 77	5,798 02	.....	5,798 02
Miscellaneous	2,825 48	.....	455 54	155 49	107 57	32 74	82 49	.....	166 76	.....	1,000 59	3,826 07	.....	3,826 07
	374,403 45	7,689 86	67,113 49	24,533 36	17,974 10	6,031 20	10,060 13	4,594 16	15,241 49	8,236 01	153,783 95	535,877 26	6,800 97	529,076 29

STATEMENT No. 6.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of officers and warrant officers of the Permanent Force for the year ending 31st March, 1915. Details of Expenditure at each station.

Station.	Pay.		Allowances.								Total Allowances.	Total Pay and Allowances.	Credited to Public and Refunds.	Net Expenditure.
	Ordinary.	Abroad	Lodging.	Rations.	Fuel.	Light.	Servant.	Western.	Other.	Abroad.				
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
London, Ont	12,177 01	.....	1,918 60	781 00	537 39	159 86	332 95	.....	1,180 04	.....	4,909 84	17,086 85	174 43	16,912 42
Toronto	35,609 15	.....	7,112 30	2,453 70	1,900 03	659 14	1,200 85	.....	1,434 89	.....	14,760 91	50,370 06	465 49	49,904 57
Kingston	40,530 95	.....	10,148 79	3,291 42	2,761 52	813 42	765 97	.....	1,344 94	.....	19,126 06	59,657 01	1,165 60	58,491 41
Ottawa	34,932 18	.....	7,465 39	2,512 82	2,123 53	610 32	1,553 21	.....	2,835 69	.....	17,100 96	52,033 14	646 65	51,386 49
Montreal	22,102 96	.....	5,279 25	1,335 87	1,311 93	391 08	795 43	.....	1,078 62	.....	10,192 18	32,295 14	297 31	31,997 83
St. Jean, Que	3,661 03	.....	118 75	288 65	61 65	9 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	478 64	4,139 67	.....	4,139 67
Quebec	51,619 18	.....	8,146 42	3,589 71	2,362 78	714 00	1,203 35	.....	1,083 02	.....	17,099 28	68,718 46	486 16	68,232 30
Halifax	122,841 59	.....	16,025 85	7,744 44	4,309 43	1,950 89	2,854 87	.....	3,002 43	.....	35,887 91	158,729 50	2,906 69	155,822 81
Fredericton	889 30	.....	106 30	46 25	29 98	25 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	207 93	1,097 23	.....	1,097 23
St. John, N.B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg	20,812 05	.....	5,597 80	962 00	1,546 66	300 00	508 05	1,810 10	1,699 51	.....	12,424 12	33,236 17	161 75	33,074 42
Esquimalt	22,931 93	.....	3,019 64	1,095 75	379 98	274 98	494 95	2,114 95	1,473 40	.....	8,853 65	31,785 58	437 00	31,348 58
Vernon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calgary	6,296 12	.....	2,174 40	431 75	649 22	122 52	350 50	669 11	108 95	.....	4,506 45	10,802 57	23 64	10,778 93
England India Abroad Australia	.....	7,689 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,236 02	8,236 02	15,925 88	36 25	15,889 63
	374,403 45	7,689 86	67,113 49	24,533 36	17,974 10	6,031 20	10,060 13	4,594 16	15,241 49	8,236 02	153,783 95	535,877 26	6,800 97	529,076 29

STATEMENT No. 7.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O.'s and men of the Permanent Force for the year ending 31st March, 1915. Details of Expenditure by Corps.

Corps.	Pay.					Total Pay.	Total Allowances.	Total Pay and Allowances.	Deduct charges credited to Public.	Net Expenditure.
	Regimental Pay.	Deferred Pay.	Proficiency, Artillery, Engineer and Corps Pay.	Extra Duty Pay	Other Credits.					
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	27,717 92	585 71	801 05	655 20	142 90	29,902 78	5,786 74	35,689 52	1,444 03	34,245 49
Royal Canadian Dragoons, Instructional Cadre	4,580 05	39 19	326 50	27 15	.....	4,972 89	2,892 60	7,865 49	30 34	7,835 15
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.)	16,942 73	57 73	585 02	556 87	162 19	18,304 54	7,705 71	26,010 25	1,106 40	24,903 85
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.), Instructional Cadre	1,811 70	9 94	128 10	.....	.....	1,949 74	1,679 65	3,629 39	.....	3,629 39
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	38,685 20	1,223 99	2,870 90	922 10	110 91	43,162 93	9,965 94	53,779 04	954 29	52,824 75
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	147,770 27	8,938 05	19,043 85	5,698 15	127 46	180,277 47	35,883 42	217,461 20	4,882 37	212,578 83
Royal Canadian Engineers	80,360 42	2,367 15	29,394 20	977 45	120 34	112,569 40	26,987 56	140,207 12	3,798 30	136,408 82
Royal Canadian Regiment	106,124 88	3,303 57	5,151 95	3,072 47	366 85	118,019 72	15,101 12	133,120 84	8,607 92	124,512 92
Royal Canadian Regiment, Instructional Cadre	27,847 88	65 59	1,647 00	427 44	162 39	30,150 30	16,737 69	46,887 99	130 01	46,757 98
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	37,272 47	1,843 53	9,969 90	869 80	84 64	50,039 32	14,982 77	65,022 09	831 91	64,190 18
Permanent Army Medical Corps	21,948 92	600 57	4,997 10	1,349 67	19 47	28,915 71	12,081 15	40,996 86	422 77	40,574 09
Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Corps	1,516 86	.....	304 70	15 00	.....	1,836 56	1,374 85	3,211 41	2 05	3,209 36
Canadian Ordnance Corps	86,318 51	1,382 61	20,099 25	3,162 27	152 02	111,564 66	78,400 40	189,965 06	1,174 74	188,790 32
Canadian Army Pay Corps	16,494 26	149 09	4,116 80	679 00	29 29	21,468 44	13,845 24	35,313 68	244 27	35,069 41
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	28,533 10	113 57	.....	1,600 65	173 25	30,420 57	21,446 14	51,866 71	133 32	51,733 39
Corps of Military Staff Clerks (Section "B")	7,743 89	.....	.....	914 55	0 18	8,658 62	5,889 85	14,548 47	97 85	14,450 62
Physical Training Instructors	4,928 95	28 31	370 20	74 05	42 55	5,444 06	4,115 86	9,559 92	1 85	9,558 07
Musketry Staff	977 35	.....	36 50	.....	.....	1,013 85	518 79	1,532 64	.....	1,532 64
Signalling Staff	2,036 10	8 40	164 40	0 50	.....	2,209 40	1,212 58	3,421 98	12 70	3,409 28
[1]Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	9,040 09	.....	9,040 09	.....	9,040 09	.....	9,040 09
[2]Contributions Pension Fund, N.C.O.'s and Men on Loan	712 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	712 13	.....	712 13	.....	712 13
	660,323 57	20,716 00	100,007 42	30,492 39	1,694 44	813,233 82	276,608 06	1,089,841 88	23,875 12	1,065,966 76

[1]Extra Duty Pay of Military Working Parties at the various stations.
[2]Contributions by Dominion Government towards Pension Fund of N.C.O.'s and men of the Regular Army on loan in Canada.

STATEMENT No. 8.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O.'s and men of the Permanent Force for the year ending 31st March, 1915. Details of Expenditure at each station.

Station.	Total Pay	Allowances.						Total Allowances.	Total Pay and Allowances.	Deduct charges credited to Public.	Net Expenditure
		Lodging.	Rations.	Fuel.	Light.	Special Western.	Other.				
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
London, Ont	24,846 02	5,282 00	3,243 00	2,214 47	666 09	.....	587 59	11,993 15	36,839 17	348 41	36,490 76
Toronto	64,820 48	11,091 64	6,448 71	4,680 42	1,385 28	.....	1,396 26	25,002 31	89,822 79	1,875 91	87,946 88
Kingston	70,733 50	10,738 10	7,429 20	4,421 62	1,319 15	.....	1,757 50	25,665 57	96,399 07	1,304 84	95,094 23
Ottawa	71,227 68	19,660 86	13,528 05	8,015 63	3,354 65	.....	3,558 99	48,118 18	119,345 86	477 49	118,868 37
Montreal	19,668 32	5,436 30	3,142 00	2,220 04	664 35	.....	826 95	12,289 64	31,957 96	83 10	31,874 86
St. Jean, Que	13,739 07	1,503 05	1,439 95	765 09	183 93	.....	219 96	4,111 98	17,851 05	401 37	17,449 68
Quebec	102,186 95	13,244 40	11,714 34	5,478 00	1,685 56	.....	845 85	32,968 15	135,155 10	2,469 71	132,685 39
Halifax	319,370 99	26,490 28	16,761 45	11,140 30	3,285 51	.....	2,144 31	59,821 85	379,192 84	13,623 53	365,569 31
St. John, N.B	3,526 39	980 75	640 75	395 35	120 30	.....	184 75	2,321 90	5,848 29	18 01	5,830 28
Fredericton	5,926 15	.....	539 10	.....	.....	.....	4 01	543 11	6,469 26	608 98	5,860 28
Winnipeg	39,280 03	9,859 07	3,723 40	4,617 55	846 19	5,700 75	1,755 96	26,502 92	65,782 95	1,264 10	64,518 85
Esquimalt	64,331 01	2,647 90	1,689 75	876 92	249 09	8,391 80	2,429 80	16,285 26	80,616 27	1,313 78	79,302 49
Calgary	10,264 44	5,090 65	1,800 75	1,867 84	380 97	1,169 83	672 60	10,982 64	21,247 08	84 49	21,162 59
[1]Contributions, Pension Fund, N.C.O.'s and Men on loan	712 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	712 13	.....	712 13
[2]High Commissioner	1,712 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	888 46	888 46	2,600 66	.....	2,600 66
	812,345 36	112,025 00	72,100 45	46,693 23	14,141 07	15,262 38	17,272 99	277,495 12	1,089,840 48	23,873 72	1,065,966 76

[1]Contributions by Dominion Government towards Pension Fund of N.C.O.'s and men of the Regular Army on loan in Canada.
[2]Paid by High Commissioner to N.C.O.'s and men undergoing courses of Instruction in England.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

STATEMENT No. 9.—Expenditure on account of officers and men, of the Active (non-permanent) Militia, attending Schools of Instruction, 1914-15.

(Numbers shown do not include those attending without expense to the public.)

Corps, etc.	Place.	Numbers Trained.			Cost.
		Officers.	N.C.O's and Men.	Total.	
					$ cts.
Cavalry	Toronto	39	98	137	6,430 17
"	Kingston	3	3	6	607 75
"	Ottawa	25	77	102	9,179 61
"	Vegreville	3	25	28	2,208 90
"	St. Jean, P.Q.	30	20	50	653 34
"	Wetaskiwin	7	16	23	1,203 30
"	Winnipeg	215	123	338	17,403 32
"	Red Deer	6	33	39	2,639 60
"	Pincher Creek	7	38	45	2,440 70
"	Esquimalt	4	.....	4	168 00
"	Calgary	40	14	54	4,858 20
"	Edmonton	18	11	29	2,698 20
"	Vancouver	1	1	2	159 30
Artillery	Hamilton	.....	29	29	298 50
"	Kingston	128	94	222	8,367 65
"	Belleville	12	4	16	608 95
"	Quebec	62	2	64	6,354 87
"	Halifax	2	.....	2	249 00
Infantry	Toronto	26	78	104	2,504 76
"	Ottawa	4	1	5	190 80
"	Quebec	87	1	88	3,381 78
"	London	264	130	394	19,283 40
"	Halifax	247	31	278	14,488 15
"	Winnipeg	199	62	261	19,776 56
"	Esquimalt	33	.....	33	1,407 25
"	Calgary	1	4	5	555 00
"	Fredericton	7	5	12	140 95
"	Cardinal	3	12	15	475 50
Engineers	Ottawa	4	.....	4	131 10
"	Halifax	2	3	5	130 39
Army Service Corps	Ottawa	3	2	5	531 00
" "	Quebec	11	.....	11	188 00
" "	Halifax	6	.....	6	3,182 50
" "	Winnipeg	4	5	9	3,677 60
Army Medical Corps	Toronto	1	86	87	503 20
" "	Kingston	42	.....	42	1,654 57
" "	Quebec	25	2	27	603 00
" "	Halifax	25	3	28	1,655 59
" "	Winnipeg	28	7	35	736 00
" "	Esquimalt	41	.....	41	1,117 60
" "	Calgary	15	(Nil.)	15	282 00
Canadian Ordnance Corps	Halifax	1	.....	1	727 03
School of Musketry	Rockliffe	67	53	120	8,000 00
" "	Calgary	19	41	60	3,262 61
School of Signalling	Petawawa	14	34	48	2,027 35
" "	Halifax	2	.....	2	174 00
" "	Lindsay	5	3	8	226 75
Military Staff Course (T.P.)	Calgary	1	.....	1	39 00
Military Staff Course, R.M.C.	Lindsay	25	.....	25	1,891 00
Carried forward					159,473 80

STATEMENT No. 9.—Expenditure on account of officers and men, etc.—*Con.*

(Number shown do not include those attending without expense to the public.)

Corps, etc.	Place.	Numbers Trained.			Cost.
		Office-s.	N.C.O's and Men.	Total.	
					$ cts.
Brought forward					159,473 80
Military Staff Course (T.P.)	Halifax	7		7	58 00
Military Staff Course	Victoria	29		29	893 00
		1,850	1,151	3,001	160,424 80

Travelling Expenses Officers and Men of the Active Militia, to and from Schools of Instruction. Also includes Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowance to Instructors, Permanent Force.	1st Division	2,346 59
	2nd "	2,860 73
	3rd "	6,493 55
	4th "	1,075 75
	5th "	1,581 74
	6th "	6,573 56
	Military District No. 10	8,614 53
	" No. 11	3,561 47
	" No. 13	2,211 11
		195,743 83
Deduct Expenditure 1914-15 paid from 1915-16 Funds		28,899 27
		166,844 56

STATEMENT No. 10.—Militia and Defence Revenue, 1914-15.

(1)

Militia Revenue	$ 64,831 26
Royal Military College	32,047 17
Casual Revenue	1,624 61
Militia Pensions	27,281 68
Total	$ 125,784 72
Sales of Ammunition and Stores	42,474 39
Rents of Militia Properties, etc	3,962 46
Miscellaneous Revenue	18,394 41
	$ 64,831 26
Retirement Fund	618 49

Statement No. 11.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the Ten Years 1905-6 to 1914-15.

	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13	1913-14.	1914-15.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Allowances for Drill Instruction, Care of Arms and Postage	122,864	44,235	70,239	115,003	66,565	104,446	83,867	85,474	101,904	66,513
Annual Drill	809,924	724,378	1,084,499	1,304,796	736,608	1,089,694	1,169,068	1,719,257	1,830,034	1,875,944
Cadet Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,947	93,723	392,207	327,679
Clothing and Necessaries	429,727	274,510	399,919	371,866	374,670	373,960	475,175	508,788	699,572	510,810
Contingencies—Including Guards of Honour, Escorts and Salutes	20,020	18,237	24,807	35,010	30,364	34,979	39,920	47,674	49,957	36,557
Custom Dues	.....	71,803	143,622	95,177	36,696	180,580	143,069	38,424	47,630	115,791
Departmental Library	972	680	968	1,050	938	755	975	1,010	1,055	1,113
Dominion Arsenal	215,037	224,401	341,083	275,936	259,524	280,034	236,790	325,863	358,315	265,262
Engineer Services	227,427	262,587	325,913	316,819	274,807	353,966	487,222	791,295	1,452,729	1,111,196
Grants towards construction of City Regt'l Armouries	27,000	13,000	.....	.....	.....	65,000	.....	12,000	.....	.....
Grants to Artillery and Rifle Associations and to Regimental Bands	45,825	45,241	49,278	51,085	53,187	54,985	56,270	64,315	79,506	73,605
Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances	582	5,700	26,879	2,513	2,375	3,970	2,551	2,170	4,300	15,190
Maintenance of Military Properties	50,523	38,434	70,062	75,000	74,067	79,961	80,937	88,925	107,214	209,231
Pay of Insp.-Gen. and Military Members of Militia Council (Statutory)	21,600	16,200	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600	15,161
Pay of Headquarters Staff	48,991	33,782	58,797	57,732	52,717	59,589	66,178	78,617	74,002	72,050
Pay of Division and District Staffs	73,119	64,234	77,272	74,860	84,719	76,430	99,300	115,844	123,772	107,410
Permanent Force—Pay, Provisions and Supplies	1,518,767	1,120,445	1,826,258	1,787,851	1,758,005	1,845,386	1,946,636	2,200,183	2,198,453	2,114,493
Printing and Stationery	25,805	26,306	50,430	43,704	39,999	60,003	53,489	59,828	72,209	69,880
Royal Military College	86,243	68,898	92,145	108,496	95,934	127,036	134,949	131,241	149,039	153,987
Salaries and Wages of Civil Employees	72,003	67,063	98,979	95,703	79,822	153,018	155,645	170,700	197,823	243,936
Schools of Instruction—Pay of Active Militia attending	42,593	27,913	40,127	32,183	50,967	80,007	70,041	77,765	97,847	164,669
Topographical Survey	15,518	17,760	23,716	28,414	23,140	26,260	24,714	35,055	39,059	35,038
Transport and Freight	84,856	54,965	109,980	112,313	101,634	124,281	138,230	175,034	199,247	208,774
Warlike Stores	174,980	124,912	554,200	231,998	342,406	334,548	531,332	683,080	703,375	496,867
Defences of Esquimalt—contributions towards	179,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coronation Contingents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134,835	.....	.....	.....
Training Areas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234,592
Miscellaneous Small Votes	.....	.....	7,000	350	600	6,318	21,047	17,202	6,508	.....
Expenditure under the following six subheads was charged to Capital Account up to 1909-10 inclusive, and to Revenue since then:—										
Ordnance, Ammunition, Tents, Wagons and Equipment generally, excepting Clothing, Saddlery and Harness	398,020	428,389	703,750	612,997	323,281	370,469	649,276	572,486	967,804	593,167
Saddlery and Harness	54,418	44,404	92,570	110,984	47,427	103,753	6,713	942	103,732	146,066
Clothing—Reserve Stock and outfitting new units	271,733	22,813	57,098	77,858	204,770	150,220	110,468	100,000	217,419	219,077

STATEMENT No. 11.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the Ten Years 1905-6 to 1914-15—*Con.*

——	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ross Rifles, spare parts, bayonets, scabbards, arm chests and inspection	367,306	300,388	214,143	317,478	661,123	585,190	419,937	552,073	640,613	478,543
Dominion Arsenal, for reserve ammunition	75,000	56,790	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lands and construction of new rifle ranges	133,399	122,549	155,344	126,030	63,369	[1]162,773	[2]183,703	341,208	51,237	29,216
Total Ordnance, Equipment, Lands, etc	1,299,876	975,283	1,297,905	1,245,347	1,299,970	1,372,405	1,370,097	1,566,709	1,980,805	1,466,069
Total Militia Expenditure	5,593,518	4,320,967	6,795,678	6,484,806	5,921,314	6,909,211	7,579,884	9,112,396	10,988,162	9,991,817
War Expenditure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,176,614
Aid to Civil Power (Statutory and recoverable from Municipalities)	492	2,020	410	.....	58,613	13,678	716	78	187,857	68,800
Toronto Barracks—Special account	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,026	2,012	148,889	45	87,768
Winnipeg Barracks—Special account	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123,000	.....	137,053	.....	.....
Point St. Charles Armoury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Barracks Site	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180,000	.....	217
Transferred from Public Works Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	940	221,849	19,722
Pensions—Rebellion, 1837-8	160	160	160	120	80	80	80	40	.....	.....
Pensions—Fenian Raids	955	1,851	1,935	1,508	1,937	1,710	1,828	1,822	1,788	2,819
Pensions—Northwest Rebellion and General	16,202	16,073	16,283	12,733	16,760	17,628	17,118	17,689	17,834	20,227
Pensions—Pension Act, 1901	9,423	9,664	19,981	26,873	27,003	38,483	45,698	50,470	70,940	79,845
Total pensions	26,740	27,748	38,359	41,234	45,780	57,901	64,724	70,021	90,562	102,891
Civil Government—Salaries	58,433	45,668	63,104	101,039	126,726	130,732	137,251	146,718	157,137	168,545
Civil Government—Contingencies	12,026	8,654	11,994	13,884	13,500	10,086	11,962	22,029	27,997	20,216
Total Civil Government	70,459	54,322	75,098	114,923	140,226	140,818	149,214	168,747	185,134	188,761
Revenue Received—										
Militia	32,195	16,618	39,809	29,791	31,783	44,259	59,829	51,359	36,641	64,831
Casual	24,641	691	1,174	130	2,742	1,390	1,806	2,691	1,790	1,625
Royal Military College	23,067	24,368	23,209	28,019	29,154	31,650	34,286	36,785	36,817	32,047
Pension Act, 1901	14,220	13,237	19,596	21,196	21,742	23,347	25,209	28,393	30,714	27,282
Total Revenue	94,123	54,914	83,788	77,136	85,421	100,646	121,130	119,228	105,962	125,785

[1]In addition $123,000 was expended for the purchase of a new site for barracks and rifle range, Winnipeg, from moneys received from sale of old rifle range, and, also, $17,500 for an Armoury for 4th Field Co. Canadian Engineers from an appropriation voted under the Department of Public Works Estimates and transferred.

[2]A separate appropriation of $75,000 was voted for purchase of lands for a rifle range, expenditure on which is included in this amount.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

STATEMENT No. 12.—Expenditure on Account of "War Appropriation", 1914-15.

Pay and Allowances and Subsistence (including pay of clerks)		$ 25,106,535 47
Civil Labour (Ordnance Dept., etc.)		355,075 88
Rent, water, fuel and light—Housing troops		330,343 71
Furniture, bedding, utensils, and miscellaneous stores		2,516,231 25
Engineer services and works		915,819 69
Travelling and transport (sea)		3,576,254 77
" " (land)		960,161 54
Forage and stabling		375,533 62
Purchase of remounts, expenses of purchasers, etc		3,194,151 85
Shoeing horses		2,654 13
Saddlery and horse equipment		829,370 77
Clothing (except boots)	$ 5,175,079 30	
Boots and repairs to boots	1,070,875 02	
Plain clothes, discharged soldiers	12,842 63	
		6,258,796 95
Necessaries (kit bags, towels, razors, brushes, soaps, etc.)		1,833,856 30
Washing and cleaning clothing, etc		17,433 15
Motor trucks, ambulances, and other vehicles		1,776,851 78
Field artillery and equipment		1,298,869 71
Small arms and ammunition		1,371,643 91
Outfit Allowances—Officers, warrant officers, and nurses		318,832 92
Accoutrements—Oliver equipment, cartridge belts, rifle slings, etc		1,059,016 85
Binoculars, telescopes, heliographs, and prism compasses		264,649 46
Drugs, etc., and surgical instruments		299,700 04
Conservancy and contingencies		236,265 60
Pay and expenses of censors		101,761 38
Recruiting expenses (medical examination, attestation, and advertising)		27,626 67
Telegrams, telephone messages, and postage		78,948 05
Printing and stationery		64,057 00
Compensation for damages to animals, buildings, crops, etc		6,171 10
		$ 53,176,613 55

APPENDIX B.

RETURN showing number of officers and men of the Active Militia trained during the year 1914 (not including Cadet Corps trained at Camps.)

CORPS, ETC.	ESTABLISHMENT.				TRAINED.			UNTRAINED.				
	Officers.	N.C.O's and Men.	Total	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O's and Men.	Total.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O's and Men.	Total.	Horses.
Camps.												
Niagara, 2nd Division	623	6,819	7,442	1,779	473	6,149	6,622	1,395	150	670	820	384
Petawawa, 3rd Division	789	9,744	10,533	4,553	596	8,015	8,611	3,590	193	1,729	1,922	863
Three Rivers, 4th Division	148	2,301	2,449	253	114	1,782	1,896	135	34	519	553	118
Levis, 5th Division	338	3,905	4,243	1,020	237	2,964	3,201	848	101	941	1,042	172
Sussex, 6th Division	239	3,145	3,384	955	201	2,999	3,200	894	38	146	184	61
Aldershot, 6th Division	38	654	692	444	27	638	665	394	11	16	27	70
Halifax, 6th Division	23	350	373	3	20	345	365	3	3	5	8	.....
Charlottetown, 6th Division	64	796	860	228	51	707	758	202	13	89	102	26
Sewell, Military District No. 10	252	2,133	2,385	2,164	242	2,122	2,364	2,073	10	11	21	91
Vernon, Military District No. 11	90	998	1,088	738	61	772	833	459	29	226	255	279
Esquimalt, Military District No. 11	92	1,369	1,461	15	57	633	690	7	35	736	771	8
Calgary, Military District No. 13	180	1,940	2,120	1,791	153	1,794	1,947	1,605	27	146	173	186
(Sub total)	2,876	34,154	37,030	13,963	2,232	28,920	31,152	11,705	644	5,234	5,878	2,258
Camp Staffs	259	416	675	112	259	416	675	112	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brigade Staffs	88	112	200	83	88	112	200	83	.....	.....	.....	.....
Permanent Force	146	2,234	2,380	39	146	2,234	2,380	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Camps	3,369	36,916	40,285	14,197	2,725	31,682	34,407	11,939	.....	.....	.....	.....
Local Headquarters.												
1st Division	206	2,980	3,186	261	189	2,550	2,739	255	17	430	447	6
2nd Division	370	4,727	5,097	53	279	4,578	4,857	50	91	149	240	3
3rd Division	205	3,143	3,348	165	180	2,660	2,840	67	25	483	508	98
4th Division	307	4,590	4,897	149	232	3,784	4,016	59	75	806	881	90
5th Division	91	1,370	1,461	16	56	970	1,026	12	35	400	435	4
6th Division	161	2,374	2,535	122	80	1,200	1,280	15	81	1,174	1,255	107
Military District No. 10	333	4,854	5,187	61	275	3,844	4,119	30	58	1,010	1,068	31

Military District No. 11	269	2,719	2,988	31	205	2,606	2,811	18	64	113	177	13
Military District No. 13	68	1,012	1,080	12	56	853	909	10	12	159	171	2
Local Headquarters	2,010	27,769	29,779	870	1,552	23,045	24,597	516	458	4,724	5,182	354
Camps	3,369	36,916	40,285	14,197	2,725	31,682	34,407	11,939	644	5,234	5,878	2,258
Grand total	5,379	64,685	70,061	15,067	4,277	54,727	59,004	12,455	1,102	9,958	11,060	2,612

NOTE.—1. Authorized Establishments include the following Corps relieved from training:—

1st Hussars,
14th Hussars,
24th Grey's Horse,
30th Regiment,
32nd Regiment,
33rd Regiment,
No. 1 Company, Canadian Army Service Corps.
No. 8 Company, Canadian Army Service Corps.
No. 16 Company, Canadian Army Service Corps.
33rd Hussars,
12th Brigade, C.F.A.
No. 1 Siege Company, Halifax,
69th Regiment,
75th Regiment,
76th Regiment,
No. 1 Field Ambulance,
No. 14 Field Ambulance.
No. 15 Field Ambulance.
Montreal Siege Company,
26th Regiment,
27th Regiment,
78th Regiment,
93rd Regiment,
94th Regiment,

NOTE.—2. This return does not include units authorized, but not yet organized.

NOTE.—3. In addition to training at Local Headquarters, certain City Corps, Infantry, trained four or five days in Camp, as follows:—Officers, 704, N.C.O's and Men, 8,581. These figures are not included under numbers at Camp, but are shown only under "Local Headquarters."

NOTE.—4. All Corps training in Camp for more than eight days are shown under "Camps".

APPENDIX C.

The following table shows the changes in the Strength of the Permanent Force from April 1st, 1914 to March 31st, 1915.

Corps.	Officers and Warrant Officers effective 1-4-14.	N.C.O's and Men effective 1-4-14.	Increases during year.				Decreases during the year.										Officers, Warrant Officers, N.C.O's and Men Effective 31-3-15.		
			Transfers from other Corps.	Enlisted.	Re-enlisted.	Rejoined from desertion.	Discharges.						Deserted.	Deceased.	Transfers to other Corps, etc.	Promotions to Warrant Rank.	Officers.	Warrant Officers	N.C.O's and Men.
							By purchase	Time expired.	Unsuitable.	Misconduct.	Medically unfit.	Other causes.							
Royal Canadian Dragoons	13	174	17	137	2	4	8	3	2	5	1	1	22	....	1	....	10	1	291
Royal Canadian Dragoons, Instructional Cadre	4	16	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	16
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.)	12	93	....	178	1	3	11	1	13	7	3	2	10	1	6	....	4	....	221
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.), Instructional Cadre	2	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	21	221	1	191	4	2	4	7	4	3	1	4	14	....	5	....	6	4	377
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	40	592	2	74	2	13	10	17	11	6	10	3	58	4	28	2	32	12	534
Royal Canadian Engineers	36	261	3	84	3	5	4	2	8	8	7	9	51	2	7	1	20	11	257
Royal Canadian Regiment	34	655	41	749	23	33	10	11	21	61	31	17	77	9	68	....	40	3	1,196
Royal Canadian Regiment, Instructional Cadre	11	57	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	58
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	19	119	7	81	1	2	3	5	3	7	4	5	7	....	14	....	13	2	162
Permanent Army Medical Corps	28	72	2	18	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	....	3	2	....	1	17	3	78
Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Corps	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	4
Canadian Ordnance Corps	48	235	5	71	4	1	5	8	4	....	....	2	7	1	16	12	27	24	261
Canadian Army Pay Corps	20	33	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	9	6	35
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	12	54	3	17	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	4	73
Corps of Military Staff Clerks (Orderly Service, Section "B")	....	15	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Physical Training Instructors	....	12	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	12
Musketry Staff	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	1
Signalling Staff	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6
Militia Officers attached for duty	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	....
Officers and N.C.O's in England and Abroad	15	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Officers and N.C.O's on loan from British Army	7	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	5	....	10
	344	2,656	91	1,612	43	64	57	57	68	99	59	63	252	21	147	21	203	76	3,622
	3,000																3,901		

The following officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Permanent Force are paid from votes other than "Permanent Force Pay," and are not included in the above statement:—1 officer and 12 N.C.O's and men are paid from R.M.C. (Riding Establishment); 5 warrant officers and men are paid from R.M.C. (Sub. Staff); 2 N.C.O's and men are paid from "Ordnance Arms, etc.", and 5 N.C.O's and men are paid from Topographical Survey.

Average strength maintained during Financial Year 1914-15 was 3,075.

APPENDIX D.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS APPOINTED TO PERMANENT STAFF AND FORCE.

During the period from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915, sixty-two (62) officers were appointed to the several branches of the Permanent Staff and Force, as follows:—

Permanent Staff	1
Canadian School of Musketry	1
Royal Canadian Dragoons	9
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.)	5
Royal Canadian Artillery	11
Royal Canadian Engineers	3
Royal Canadian Regiment	13
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	4
Permanent Army Medical Corps	1
Canadian Ordnance Corps	12*
Canadian Army Pay Corps	1
Canadian Army Veterinary Corps	1
Total	62

*One transferred to C.P.A.S.C., 1.1.15, G.O. 5.15.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS APPOINTED TO THE ACTIVE MILITIA (NON-PERMANENT).

During the period from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915, 5,330 officers were appointed to the Active (non-permanent) Militia as follows:—

Cavalry and Corps of Guides	531
Artillery	228
Engineers	93
Infantry	2,483
Departmental	1,894
Reserve of Officers	11
General list, Canadian Militia	90
Total	5,330

WARRANTS ISSUED.

Sixty-two warrants were issued during the period from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915.

APPENDIX E.

RETURN of Certificates granted officers at Schools of

Name of School and Place Obtained.	Cavalry.			Artillery.			Infantry.				R. M. C.	Can. Officers Train'g Corps.		Engineers.			
	Field Officer.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Field Officer.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Field Officer.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Equitation.	Military Qlfn's.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Field Officer.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Equitation.
Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto	4	11	31							4							1
" " St, Jean Q.	1	11	7							1							
" " Winnipeg	11	25	14							4						1	
" Artillery, Quebec				2	3	23				6							
" " Kingston				12	19	67											
" " Halifax				3	9	11											
" " Esquimalt					3	7											
" Infantry, London							8	7	7								
" " Toronto								12	9								
" " Quebec							2	9	4								
" " Halifax							25	64	124								
" " Fredericton							6	4	1								
" " Winnipeg							9	27	20								
" " Esquimalt		2	2	1		1	24	47	64								
Long Course—R.M.C			2			1											
Militia Staff Course	6	2		3			16	11						1			
R.M.C.—Military Qualifications											40						
Provisional School of Cavalry	19	54	146							7						1	3
" " Artillery				2	12	29											
" " Infantry			2			1	69	222	1,024	1			16		1	4	
" " Engineers														2	9	4	
" " Army Medical Corps.								1									
" " Army Service Corps.			2					1	2								
" " Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.																	
Schools of Signalling																	
" Musketry																	
Provisional Schools, Corps School Cadet Instructors.								6	400								
School of Army Medical Corps, Halifax																	
Board of Examiners—Equitation			1	2	6	3	6	52	30			5	5		4	21	
Quartermaster's Duties			1					1	3								
Field Telegraphy																2	
Partial's Granted														1	6	21	
Total	41	105	208	25	52	143	165	464	1,688	23	40	5	21	4	20	54	5

Instruction between 1st April, 1914 and 31st March, 1915.

Corps of Guides.			Army Medical Corps.					Army Service Corps.			Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.				Can. Sig. Corps.		Corps of School Cadet Instructors.		Musketry.			Signalling		Total.
Field Officer.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Field Officer.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Equitation.	Nursing Sisters.	Field Officer.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Field Officer.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Equitation.	Field Officer.	Captain.	Grade "B."	Physical Training.	Regimental	Machine Gun	Cadet Instruct'rs.	Grade "A."	Grade "B."	
1	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
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2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
...	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,349
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	25	398	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	15	47	...	...	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,165	90	...	...	...	...	...	6,661
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	4	101	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245
...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
7	8	13	27	404	112	4	79	9	13	28	4	12	3	2	2	1	6,165	90	88	15	47	14	36	10,247

Fourteen Army Medical Corps Officers qualified for the rank of Field Officer (Lt.-Colonel) *vide* M.O. 289 and 552 of 1914 14
Two Army Medical Corps Officers qualified for the appointment of Dental Surgeon *vide* M.O. 289 and 304 of 1914 2
One Captain Royal Garrison Artillery qualified Gunnery Staff Course, Eng. *vide* M.O. 510 of 1914 1
One Lieutenant Royal Canadian Artillery qualified Artillery Staff Course, Eng. *vide* M.O. 143 of 1915 1

Grand Total 10,265

RETURN of N.C.O's Certificates gained at Royal, Provisional or Voluntary Schools of Instruction between 1st April, 1914 and 31st March, 1915.

Name of School.	Bombardiers.	Corporals.	Sergeants.	S. Sergeants.	Buglers.	Equitation.	Caretakers.	Q.M.S.	Sergeant Majors.	Military Engineers.	Artificers.	Total.
Royal Schools of Cavalry	....	8	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Royal Schools of Artillery	16	21	57	3	16	....	1	3	....	....	3	120
Royal Schools of Infantry	....	39	27	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	70
Provisional Schools of Cavalry	....	95	110	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	206
Provisional Schools of Artillery	23	21	13	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	67
Provisional Schools of Infantry	....	522	1,273	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,797
Provisional School of Engineers	....	11	98	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	120
Provisional Schools of Army Medical Corps	....	17	31	19	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	72
Provisional Schools of Army Service Corps	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	34
School of Army Medical Corps, Halifax	....	....	14	15	....	....	....	8	3	....	....	40
Equitation	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	14
Gymnasia, Halifax	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Machine Gun, Halifax	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Grand total	44	734	1,671	48	22	14	1	15	8	11	3	2,571

APPENDIX F.

REPORT OF THE ACTING COMMANDANT OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

From the Acting Commandant, Royal Military College,
To the Secretary, Militia Council, Ottawa,

KINGSTON, ONT., June 23, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a report on the Royal Military College for the year 1914-15.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. N. PERREAU, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Acting Commandant, Royal Military College.

REPORT.

The last ten months have been a unique period in the history of the college, and the magnificent response to the call of duty made by gentlemen cadets at the college and by ex-cadets, is a fine tribute to the foresight of the original founders of this institution, and a justification for the money spent on it since. Dr. Edwards, M.P., the local member for Frontenac county has, I am pleased to say, placed on record in "Hansard," a complete list of the cadets, including 1914 graduates, who took commissions during the period August 4 to December 31, 1914.

SPECIAL WAR COMMISSIONS.

A total summary to 1st May, 1915, of commissions taken by the graduating class of 1914 (thirty-eight in all) and gentlemen cadets actually at the college is as follows:—

Imperial Army	49
Canadian Permanent Force	31
Overseas Contingent	40
	120

There are eighty-one cadets at the college now, twenty-six of these are ineligible for commissions till January, 1916, not having been at the college the minimum qualifying period of one year. Out of the remaining fifty-five, thirty-two are taking commissions at the end of the current term as follows:—

Imperial Army	19
Canadian Permanent Force	9
Overseas Contingent	4
	32

This will make a grand total of commissions taken from August, 1914, to June, 1915, as follows:—

Imperial Army	68
Canadian Permanent Force	40
Overseas Contingent	44
	152

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the college has been excellent. The present exciting times, new conditions and extra work called for from the gentlemen cadets have not made the slightest difference to their general behaviour. One and all have shown the finest spirit and discipline and worthily kept up the high traditions of their college.

SPECIAL ADMISSION TO COLLEGE.

On January 4, 1915, an extra batch of twenty-eight candidates were admitted to the college to make up the number depleted by war conditions. They were selected from candidates who had been unsuccessful at the entrance examination in 1914, and the balance was made up by accepting matriculants from chartered universities of Canada.

Although the twenty-eight so admitted have done their best, they have been greatly handicapped in missing five months of the college term, and I consider it advisable not to again resort to this expedient to complete the number.

MILITARY STAFF.

At the beginning of the year, four members of the College Military Staff, Major A. Bryant, General Staff, Major Hammond, R.E., Captain Meldon, R.F.A., Captain Heyman, R.E., were on leave in England and asked for and obtained permission from the Commandant to offer their services to the War Office. This reduced the military staff to a very low minimum. Major Ker, D.S.O., General Staff, attached to the college, was called upon to help in the training of the cadets, but he, too, was recalled to England in November. In December, 1914, Col. L. R. Carleton, D.S.O., was also recalled and resigned his position as Commandant. On January 1, 1915, I was appointed acting commandant, and at the present time there are only two other members of the original military staff, viz., Major Thompson, Northamptonshire Regiment, and Captain Plummer, R.A.

On these two officers has fallen practically the entire military instruction of the cadets, and although the manner in which they have answered to the call of duty is beyond praise, I feel that an undue strain has been placed on them.

CIVIL STAFF.

Prof. F. H. Day, succeeded Capt. J. B. Cochrane as Professor of Physics and Chemistry. Mr. R. O. Sweezey was appointed temporary Professor of Survey in the place of Major A. J. Wolff, R.E., whose tour of duty at the college expired in June, 1914.

At the end of the college term, I regret very much to say, we are to lose the services of Prof. W. R. Butler, Professor of Civil Engineering, who is retiring;

Professor Butler has been at the college for eighteen years, and during the whole of that period he has devoted himself heart and soul to further the interests of the college.

He will take with him the best wishes of every member of the staff and the cadets.

Mr. O. T. Macklem, Instructor in Civil Engineering, was permitted to offer his services with the Second Overseas Contingent and joined the cyclist section of that contingent. There have been no other changes on the civil staff.

I would like to bring to notice the excellent work done by the members of the civil staff during the last year, they, equally in common with the military staff, are responsible for the magnificent showing the college has made during the present crisis. The admission of twenty-eight candidates in January last added very much to the work, and both Professor Martin and Professor Lanos have devoted many extra hours on half holidays to backward members of this new class.

SUBORDINATE STAFF.

I have much pleasure in reporting that Q. M. Sergeant E. J. Harvey, C.M.S.C., has been recently granted the local rank of Sergeant Major (W.O.), a well merited reward for his excellent work; I hope, however, that bearing in mind the fact that he is paymaster as well as quartermaster of the college, and the existing establishment allows for the holder of his position to have the rank of Hon. Lieutenant, this additional recognition may be granted him. A glance at the reports on his work given by Commandants he has served under fully justify such a course.

Sergeant Major F. Vokes, R.C.E. (Foreman of Works), has had complete charge of engineer duties at the college this term, and has performed exceptionally good work.

I regret to say, we are to lose the services of Battery Sergeant Major J. C. M. Howdle, R.F.A., at the end of the present term. He has been Assistant Instructor of Artillery and Signalling and Orderly Room Sergeant for the past five years, and during the whole of that period he has performed his duties in an exceptionally able manner. It will be difficult to replace him with an equally good instructor.

The college servants were recently placed on a fixed schedule of rising pay based on length of service and proficiency. This schedule has given them all a well merited rise in pay.

OUTDOOR IMPROVEMENTS.

A fence has been put around the inner enclosure, and beds of flowering shrubs are to be made shortly to brighten the college grounds. Young trees and shrubs also have been planted in various places.

Several much needed improvements have been made to the water front on the Navy Bay shore.

Much credit is due to Sergeant Major Vokes, R.C.E., for his untiring efforts to beautify and improve the College grounds.

MESSING.

The messing was taken over by the college authorities at the beginning of the term. This arrangement has proved much more satisfactory and the messing is better in every respect.

Sergeant Major Kerrison, C.P.A.S.C., is the caterer, and has proved very capable, hardworking, and satisfactory. The civil staff under him, too, have done good work.

The actual cost for messing per diem for each cadet is 60 cents.

RIDING.

The riding of the cadets is very satisfactory. The riding master, Hon. Lieut. W. Rhoades, R.C.D., was taken for duty with the Fifth Canadian Mounted Rifles, and Captain Plummer, R.F.A., took over the riding instruction in his place, in addition to his other duties.

To Captain Plummer is due the credit of improving the conditions of messing of the Riding Establishment staff.

BUILDINGS.

At a time like the present, I refrain from making any suggestion for new buildings or improvements.

They have been very fully stated in the Commandants' reports of the last few years, and whilst there is still very urgent need for increased class room accommodation, I quite realize that nothing can be done this year.

MUSKETRY.

The musketry training continues to be satisfactory. Quite recently a machine gun was allotted to the college, and it is hoped that every cadet will soon obtain a practical knowledge of its mechanism.

ARTILLERY.

Owing to the exigencies of the service the 18-pr. guns on the college charge had to be withdrawn; this has naturally interfered greatly with the practical artillery instruction of the cadets.

Arrangements, however, have been made for all cadets taking Artillery commissions to be attached to the Royal School of Artillery for a short course at the close of the college term.

CLOTHING.

The issue of clothing to the gentlemen cadets continues to be unsatisfactory; although every allowance must be made for the contractors on account of the war conditions, I feel that the interests of the college have not been sufficiently attended to this last year.

MEDICAL.

The medical arrangements of the college under the care of Major R. K. Kilborn have reached a very high state of efficiency.

With the exception of a few cases of measles the college has been singularly free from disease.

Several improvements, such as additional electric lighting, etc., have been carried out this year in the Hospital.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CADETS.

——	No. in Class.	Average Age.	Height.	Weight.	Chest.	Forearm.	Upper Arm.
2nd Class.		Years.		Lb.	In.	In.	In.
Date of Inspect. 10th Jan., 1915	16	19·2	5·9¾′	156½	34¼	10½	12¼
Increase from 19th Sept., 1914	.....	.....	3/16″	1½	¼	¼	¼
3rd Class "A".							
10th Jan., 1915	40	18·6	5·8′	134	34¼	10	11
Increase from 10th Sept., 1914	.....	.....	¼″	8½	½	½	½
*3rd Class "B."**							
10th Jan., 1915	26	18·7	5·8′	133½	34¼	9½	11

*This class were only admitted to college on January 4, 1915.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Seventy-five candidates presented themselves this year for examination; of these, 52 qualified and can all be admitted to the college.

RIFLE RANGE.

I would bring to notice the urgent necessity for a rifle range in the college grounds; plans of a very suitable locality are already prepared, but I understand the question of the danger area has so far stopped any further action.

I am still of opinion that the danger area obtainable is quite sufficient with ordinary precautions.

VISITORS.

His Honour, Sir John Gibson, the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario at the time, very kindly came down with Lady and Miss Gibson and gave away the diplomas and prizes at the end of last term, in June, 1914.

The Honourable the Minister of Militia, Major General Lessard, and Colonel S. Denison, C.M.G., have all visited the college within the last few months. Also Major Okamoto of the Imperial Japanese Army.

The Annual Board of Visitors, presided over by Brigadier General W. E. Hodgins, Adjutant General, inspected the college during the period 5th to 7th June.

COMMISSIONS.

The following gentlemen cadets have been recommended for special war commissions:—

Imperial Army.

Name.	Branch of Service.
G. L. Kezar	Royal Engineers.
G. D. McTaggart	
J. R. Stratton	
J. H. D. Ross	Royal Artillery.
J. A. Chestnut	
C. A. McMurtry	
E. H. McCall	
W. D. Brown	
M. C. E. Sharp	Cavalry.
C. M. Dobell	Infantry.
G. Reed	Army Service Corps.
W. W. Turnbull	
G. C. T. Hadrill	
E. D. S. Thompson	
W. E. H. Talbot	Indian Army.
H. V. S. Page	
A. S. Matthewman	
G. B. Matthewman	

Canadian Permanent Force.

E. L. M. Burns	Royal Canadian Engineers.
M. H. S. Penhale	Royal Canadian Artillery.
J. C. Murchie	
E. A. Mackenzie	
G. P. Morrison	
H. D. Fripp	
W. E. B. Starr	
D. S. Gwyn	Royal Canadian Dragoons.
J. McC. Elliott	Lord Strathcona's Horse, R.C.
J. A. Pope	Royal Canadian Regiment.

Oversea Contingent.

F. W. Morris	Canadian Field Artillery.
H. P. Smith	
J. L. W. Harris	
W. G. H. Wurtele	Infantry.
G. A. Strubbe	

PRIZE LIST.

Term Work—

Second Class prize.....Sergt. R. FitzRandolph.
Third Class prize.....Gent. Cadet E. L. M. Burns.

Second Class Prizes—

Military History.....Sergt. R. FitzRandolph.
Military Administration and Military Law.....Corpl. W. G. H. Wurtele.
Field Sketching and Map Reading.....Sergt. W. W. Turnbull.
Mathematics and Mechanics.....Sergt. R. FitzRandolph.
French.....Sergt. R. FitzRandolph.

Third Class Prizes—

English.....Gent. Cadet E. L. M. Burns.
French.....Gent. Cadet C. M. Dobell.

PRIZE LIST—*Concluded.*

Artillery and Musketry—

Open to First Class. A prize for the best essay written during the year on Artillery. Presented by the Canadian Artillery Association.....Battalion Sergeant-Major, M. H. S. Penhale.

Presented by the Province of Ontario for highest score in the Annual Course of Musketry—

Second Class.....Sergt. F. W. Morris.
Third Class "A".....Gent. Cadet G. D. McTaggart.
Third Class "B".....Gent. Cadet R. W. Leslie.

Presented by the Province of Quebec for the highest aggregate in R.M.C. Rifle Matches—

First prize.....Corpl. H. W. Beck.
Second prize.....Gent. Cadet H. L. Holland.
Third prize.....Sergt. W. W. Turnbull.

Boxing—

Novices' Boxing Challenge Cup. Presented by Major J. P. Shine, R.M.L.I.—

Lightweight.....Gent. Cadet D. L. Savage.
Heavyweight.....Gent. Cadet J. A. Murphy.

Featherweight Boxing Challenge Cup. Presented by Lt.-Col. R. E. Kent, 14th Regt..Gent. Cadet G. D. McTaggart.

Lightweight Boxing Challenge Cup. Presented by Officers' Staff Course, 1899.....Gent. Cadet L. A. Welsh.

Middleweight Boxing Challenge Cup. Presented by Long Course Officers, 1906.—....Gent. Cadet G. S. Gwyn.

Heavyweight Boxing Challenge Cup. Presented by Major-General E. T. Hutton.....Gent. Cadet F. G. Morse.

Welterweight Boxing. Won by.....Gent. Cadet C. A. McMurtry.

C. N. PERREAU, *Lt.-Colonel,*
Actg. Commandant,
Royal Military College.

APPENDIX G.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

OTTAWA, 15th June, 1915.

From the Chairman of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, to The Secretary, Militia Council, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, herewith, the report of the Board of Visitors to the Royal Military College, for the year ending 23rd June, 1915.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. E. HODGINS, *Brigadier-General,*
Chairman of the Board of Visitors.

REPORT.

The board assembled at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., at 4 p.m., Saturday, the 5th day of June, 1915.

PRESENT.

Chairman.—Brigadier-General W. E. Hodgins, Acting Adjutant-General.
Members.—Colonel E. W. Wilson, Actg. O. C. 4th Divisional Area. Lieut.-Col. S. C. Mewburn, Actg. Assistant Adjutant-General, in charge Administration, 2nd Divisional Area.
Secretary.—Colonel J. S. Dunbar, Assistant Adjutant-General, Militia Headquarters.

The following members were unavoidably absent:—
Major-General W. G. Gwatkin, Chief of the General Staff.
Archishop Worrell,
Monsignr. Dauth,
Lieut.-Col. E. F. Würtele,
Major R. W. Leonard.

Your board, having assembled, proceeded to interview the Acting Commandant, Lieut.-Col. C. N. Perreau, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and discussed at length with him various matters which are dealt with more fully in his detailed report.

Your board also had personal interviews with members of the military, civil, and subordinate staffs, and with gentlemen cadets representing each class. They also made careful and minute inspection of the grounds and buildings of the college, and made inquiries into the various departments.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

At the commencement of the college term, in September, 1914, some 128 cadets were in attendance. Since the outbreak of war in August last, the gentlemen cadets of the college have made a magnificent response to the call

of duty, not less than ninety cadets having applied for and received commissions in the Imperial Army and Overseas Units, and are now either at the front or serving their country in different parts of the Empire.

On the 4th of January, permission was granted to partially fill up the vacancies caused by the granting of commissions to these gentlemen cadets, and twenty-eight new cadets were admitted to the college.

Lieutentant-Colonel Perreau, who until latterly was staff adjutant, was appointed to the position of acting commandant. His duties have been onerous, but have been carried out in a most able and satisfactory manner as evidenced by the work of the cadets and of the civil and military staffs.

Since the outbreak of war as shown in detail in the report of the commandant, six (6) officers have left the college to report for duty. This reduction in personel of staff has entailed a considerable amount of extra work upon those who remained.

This condition in the opinion of your board renders a readjustment of the staff advisable.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFFS.

After very careful consideration your board consider it is essential that a readjustment of the staff duties should be immediately carried out, and strongly recommend the following:—

Hitherto the professor of survey and his assistant have been officers of the Royal Engineers. For many reasons it would be better if these positions were filled by civilians, and the Departments of Civil Engineering and Survey combined into one instead of two as heretofore.

There appears to be no necessity to have a separate department of Military Engineering, with a professor at its head. A subaltern officer of the Royal Engineers is all that is necessary; the infantry officers of the staff could also help in the subject. The board understand that at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the military engineering work is supervised and carried out by the infantry officers. The result of having a special department in this branch is to have the subject specialized to the detriment of the other military subjects and in the matter of the hours of study allotted to it.

The senior professor of the Scientific Department should act as the educational adviser to the commandant, and should receive additional remuneration for the position he would hold.

At the present time there is no permanent schedule of work and successive commandants are inclined to base, at any rate, the military curriculum, chiefly on the branch of the service to which they belong, the result of this being that no permanent policy embracing all arms of the service can be maintained.

Consequently, the curriculum of the Civil Department is bound to suffer from this constant change which occurs every few years upon a change of commandant.

A permanent schedule with a definite aim and object in view is absolutely essential and should be adopted as soon as possible. The board submit the following proposal for a readjustment of the personnel of the staff, both civil and military, and in doing so, agree with similar recommendations which are submitted by the acting commandant in his report.

Now that the college staff is much reduced, and many appointments having to be filled when normal conditions return, the board are of opinion that the present is a most favourable time to discuss and finally arrange this question and thus fix a definite future policy for the college.

Your board recommend that the establishment of the military and civil staffs of the college should be as follows:—

Military Staff—

1 Commandant.
1 Staff Adjutant (should be a senior Captain or Major and be graded as a Professor). In addition to his ordinary duties, to supervise the Infantry Drill and Musketry.
1 Captain or Major of Artillery as O.C. Company and Professor of Artillery, Administration and Law.
1 Captain or Major of Infantry as O.C. Company, Professor of Tactics, Topography and Reconnaissance.
1 Lieutenant, R.E., Instructor in Military Engineering, Topography and Workshops.
1 Lieutenant, R.A., Assistant to Professor of Artillery and also to do Signalling.
1 Lieutenant, Infantry, Assistant to Professor of Tactics and also to help with Military Engineering.
1 Lieutenant, Infantry, Assistant Adjutant and Instructor of Gymnasium.
Total eight (8) officers.

This would make no difference in the total number of military officers on the staff hitherto employed.

The medical officer and the riding master are not included in the above, but still remain as such.

Civil Staff—

Scientific Department—	
Mathematics and Mechanics—	
Professor	1
Associate Professor	1
Civil Engineering and Survey—	
Professor	1
Associate Professor	1
Instructor of Mathematics, C.E. and Survey	2 (new).
Physics and Chemistry—	
Professor	1
Instructor	1 (new).
Department of Languages and History—	
English and French—	
Professors	2
Instructors	2 (one new).
Total civil staff	12

Hitherto there have been eight of the civil and two of the military staff engaged in the above departments.

Summing up the total numbers of the readjusted military and civil staff, it can be seen that an additional four civilian instructors only are required to carry out the above scheme.

If the above schedule were adopted the increase in the college vote for payment of the staff, as rearranged, would amount to $5,000 per annum.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The board are of the opinion that the syllabus of instruction and hours of study to be devoted to each subject should be approved of from time to time, by the Militia Council, after consultation with the commandant, and that the syllabus thus settled should not be departed from, except for very good and sufficient reasons, and with the sanction of the Militia Council.

SALARIES.

Your board are strongly of the opinion that professors, associate professors, and instructors should be classified and paid as follows:—

The civil members of the superior staff should be divided into three grades, and be classified and paid as under:—

First Grade—To have the rank of professor, and to consist of the heads of the Scientific and Technical Departments.
Second Grade.—To have the rank of associate professor, and to consist of the heads of the Departments of English and French, and of those who may be selected to be associated with any department presided over by a professor.
Third Grade.—To have the rank of instructor, and to consist of those who assist in the work of a professor or associate professor.
The salaries to be as follows:—
First Grade (Professor)—Minimum, $2,800; maximum, $3,500.
Second Grade (Associate Professor)—Minimum, $2,100; maximum, $2,800.
Third Grade (Instructor)—Minimum, $1,400; maximum, $2,100.

APPOINTMENTS AND ANNUAL INCREASES.

The salary, on appointment, should be the minimum salary of the grade. An annual increase of one hundred dollars ($100) to be given until the maximum of the grade is reached. Such increase only to be given upon the recommendation of the commandant.

Classification.—The salary of any civil member of the superior staff for the year ending March 31, 1915, to determine his classification for the purpose of this schedule.

Salary Adjustment.—The salary for the year ending March 31, 1916, to be determined as follows:—

To the minimum of the grade to which a member of the civilian staff has been assigned shall be added the sum of $50 for each years' service (up to March 31, 1916), during which he was receiving, as salary, a sum such as to entitle him to his present classification, provided that no salary shall be reduced, and provided that the maximum of the grade shall not be exceeded.

Whilst no salary shall be reduced, yet the salary arrived at in accordance with the above principle shall be made the basis of adjustments by withholding each succeeding annual increase of one hundred dollars ($100) per annum until such increases, when added to the calculated salary for the year ending March 31, 1916, shall entitle such professor or instructor to such annual increases.

Appointments shall not be made permanent until a probationary term of not more than two years has elapsed, during which time such engagement may be terminated upon the recommendation of the commandant.

RETIREMENT.

Your board learn with regret that the college is to lose the services of Prof. W. R. Butler, M.I.C.E., who has done faithful and loyal work in the college for the past eighteen years.

TENURE OF OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT.

The board feel that the efficiency of the college would be greatly increased if the tenure of office of the commandant were extended from five to six years. Your board are aware that this subject presents some difficulties which, however, it is hoped may be overcome by arrangement with the War Office.

SUBORDINATE STAFF.

Your board, after careful inquiries, have much pleasure in stating that the whole of the subordinate staff appear to have carried out their respective duties in a most efficient and satisfactory manner.

DISCIPLINE.

The board examined the conduct sheets of the college and are pleased to note that no serious offences have been entered, and that the crimes are all of a very minor nature, such as talking in class, inattention on parade. No serious crime has been committed during the past year.

COMPLAINTS.

It speaks well for the management of the college to note the fact that none of the cadets had any complaints to make, except with regard to the issue of boots and quality of clothing. No complaints were preferred by any of the college staff or employees.

INSPECTION.

The board inspected the gentlemen cadets at infantry drill, riding, and in the gymnasium, and were highly pleased with all they saw.

CLOTHING.

Your board, having carefully examined members of the staff and cadets, find great complaint in regard to boots and uniform. Your board find that only one contractor (who resides in the city of Kingston) has permission to make uniforms for the gentlemen cadets, the result being that the issue of clothing is unreasonably delayed. Cadets, after appointment to the college, having to wait in some instances from three to four months before they can be completely clothed. The uniform supplied is anything but satisfactory, being poor in quality and workmanship. Your board strongly recommend that the Militia Council adopt sealed patterns of uniform for cadets, and that duplicates of these sealed patterns be sent to accepted contractors in all the large centres throughout the Dominion, and that cadets after appointment be notified without delay of their admission to the college and be permitted to purchase uniforms from these contractors before joining the college, and that the bills for such clothing shall only be paid after such clothing is submitted to, inspected, and approved as satisfactory by the commandant.

Your board beg to submit herewith proposed changes in the uniform of the gentlemen cadets, as follows:—

Uniform at present in Use.

(1) Full Dress—
- Tunic.
- Blue trousers.
- White helmet.
- White gloves.
- White accoutrements.

Walking Out and Study Dress—
- Blue undress serge (officer's pattern).
- Blue trousers.
- Brown belts.
- Brown gloves (In winter fur or woollen gloves are worn).
- Black lace boots.

Uniform at present in Use—Con.

Mess Dress—
- Red shell jacket.
- Blue waistcoat, buttoning up to neck.
- Blue overalls.
- Mess ½ Wellingtons.

Riding Dress—
- Khaki shirt, R.M.C. coloured tie.
- Stetson hat.
- Khaki riding breeches.
- Khaki puttees, brown laced boots, spurs, brown gauntlet gloves.

Fatigue Dress—
- Canvas coat and trousers.
- Brown boots.
- Stetson hat.

Gymnasium Kit—
- White singlet, edged with red.
- Red recreation coat.
- Red cricket cap.
- White flannel trousers.
- White canvas shoes.
- R.M.C. sweater (white with red collar).

Miscellaneous Kit—
- Greatcoat (black).
- Cape (black).
- Red woollen mufflers.
- Black leggings.
- Grey fur caps for winter.
- Grey fur gloves.
- Blue "pill box" cap.

(2) Of the above list, the following articles are of obsolete pattern, and useless to the cadet when he leaves the college:—
- (*a*) Greatcoat,
- (*b*) Cape,
- (*c*) Mess jacket and waistcoat,
- (*d*) Blue "pill box" cap,
- (*e*) Stetson hat,
- (*f*) Leggings.

Recommendations for Changes in uniform.

(*a*) Khaki British Warm to be substituted for the greatcoat at present in use. Shoulder straps to have "R.M.C." in small gilt letters.

(*b*) A khaki military raincoat to be substituted for the cape.

(*c*) The Universal pattern scarlet mess jacket with blue lapels and cuffs and blue four-button waistcoat to be substituted for present mess jacket—small R.M.C. crest in silver gilt on lapels.

(*d*) Officers' pattern forage cap with scarlet band, and R.M.C. crest in gilt, to be substituted for the old "pill box" cap.

(*e*) Stetson hat to be replaced by Stetson hat as worn in the West (termed in England a "Baden Powell" hat).

The following articles to be abolished:—

(*a*) *Brown lace boots.*—Black lace boots can be worn on *all* occasions, and this will do away with the necessity to buy an extra pair of boots.

(*b*) *Brown riding gauntlets.*—Brown leather officers' pattern glove to be worn. Cadets already have these gloves.

(*c*) *Black Leggings.*—Leggings are not necessary, as they fray the blue trousers, and are unsightly.

(*d*) *Recreation Cap.*—A flannel forage cap, as worn at the Royal Military College and at the Royal Military Academy, England, to be substituted instead. The present recreation cap is similar to that worn by small boys at preparatory schools.

(*e*) *Sealskin fur gloves.*—Woolen, black and white heather mixture, gloves are now in possession of gentleman cadets and can be worn instead.

Boots.

Boots issued to the cadets in the past have not been satisfactory. Your board recommend that the new pattern boot as issued to overseas troops be issued to cadets, in black leather.

Messing.

The messing of the college is now carried out under the supervision of a sergeant-major of the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps This arrangement is satisfactory, and your board recommend that it be continued.

EQUITATION.

The board have noted that recommendations made in the past several years that a covered riding school be built have not been carried out, and recommend that such a riding school be erected without delay.

HEALTH AND SANTITATION.

The health of the cadets during the past year was reported as having been good, no serious case of illness occurred.

A Forbes sterilizer is required to provide pure water for the following buildings:—

(*a*) The commandant's quarters.
(*b*) The servant's quarters.
(*c*) The riding establishment.
(*d*) The officers' quarters.
(*e*) The two houses occupied by the N.C.O.'s and their families,

thus completing the water system.

Provision should also be made for an operating room at the college hospital; also a ward for infectious cases.

LIBRARY.

Your board consider that the facilities are entirely inadequate and antiquated. The room is inconveniently situated, and it is considered absolutely essential that if the proper use is to be made of the library, it should be moved from its present location and installed on the ground floor of the college and provision made for the use of all necessary books without their being taken away from the library. A reading room in connection with the library is necessary for purposes of reference and for study.

BUILDINGS.

Your board note with pleasure the number of improvements which have been made on the grounds of the college, and also several improvements on the water-front of the lake shore.

INCREASED ACCOMMODATION.

It has been pointed out to your board that the military staff, with the exception of the commandant and staff adjutant reside some distance from the college. This condition your board consider very detrimental to the welfare and discipline of the cadets, and would strongly recommend that quarters within the college grounds be provided for the whole of the military and civil staffs.

Additional buildings are also required, and in the opinion of your board, the relative importance of the buildings required at present is as follows:—

1. New educational building to contain: library; reference library; detached mess room, to accommodate 250 cadets; anterooms; large class rooms and large lecture hall; new kitchen and accessories thereto.
2. Central power-house, water, heating and lighting plant.
3. Complete the two wings of the new dormitory to accommodate sixty-six more cadets.
4. Covered riding school.
5. Increase accommodation of servants' married quarters.
6. Remodelling the old dormitory building.
7. Officers' quarters.
8. Covered drill hall.

Item 1.—This building is absolutely essential even for the present number of cadets, and unless it be provided, it would be impossible to increase the existing maximum accommodation of 125 cadets. The present mess room barely holds 126 cadets. The existing class-rooms are totally inadequate and postively unhealthy from a fresh-air point of view, and the present furniture is antiquated and unsuitable, and should be replaced by modern.

Items 1 and 2—would have to be built concurrently, as the existing plant would not be sufficient to light the buildings referred to in No. 1 of the above.

Item 3.—If only a limited amount of funds are available, it is suggested that one wing be added to the new dormitory, thereby increasing the present accommodation by thirty-three.

A laboratory is also very necessary to provide for the practical work in physics and chemistry. This might be arranged under the existing accommodation by using the present physics lecture room for both chemistry and physics, and by removing the partitions between the chemistry room, the hall, and the cadets' room. The room thus obtained would serve as a combined laboratory for physics and chemistry until a new educational building is erected. A certain amount of new apparatus and chemicals is also required in order that a practical course may be given.

GARDEN.

Your board, on inquiry, find that there is a lot of waste ground which could be effectively utilized for the production of vegetables. By the proper employment of two extra men your board believe that sufficient could be produced to supply the demands of the college, and at a minimum cost.

CANTEEN.

Your board recommend that the commandant be authorized to purchase and keep in stock in the canteen such articles of clothing and necessaries as are in ordinary use by cadets, which can be obtained at sums giving a small margin over cost; and the profits derived therefrom used for the benefit of the cadets, as may be determined, or approved, by the commandant.

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. HODGINS, *Brig.-General, Actg. Adjt.-General, Chairman Board of Visitors.*

E. W. WILSON, *Colonel, Actg. O.C. 4th Divisional Area.*

S. C. MEWBURN, *Lieut.-Colonel, Actg. A.A.G. i.c. Administration, 2nd Divisional Area.*

APPENDIX H.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT DOMINION ARSENAL.

QUEBEC, October, 25, 1915.

To The Secretary, Militia Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the Dominion Arsenal for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

The appropriations voted by Parliament, together with the expenditure from the Dominion Arsenal War Appropriation account, were as follows:—

		Net Expenditure.
Amount of Dominion Arsenal appropriation	$ 300,000 00	
Amount refunded to Dominion Arsenal appropriation	1,319 67	
Amount overdrawn	14 25	
	$ 301,333 92	
Amount of expenditure against Dominion Arsenal appropriation.	301,333 92	$301,333 92
Amount of War appropriation	$ 660,000 00	
Amount refunded to War appropriation	34,662 28	
Transfer warrant	90 00	
	$ 694,752 28	
Amount of expenditure against War appropriation	$ 435,727 88	435,727 88
Balance in Bank deposited to the credit of the Receiver General	23,895 25	
Cash balance deposited to the credit of the Receiver General	20 07	
Amount in treasury to credit of War appropriation, 31st March, 1915	235,109 08	
	$ 694,752 28	
Total net expenditure during 1914–15		$ 737,061 80

EMPLOYEES AND PAY-ROLL.

The average number of employees for the year was 553. The total amount of expenditure on salaries and wages was $316,833.46.

On the outbreak of war the number of employees was increased to nearly double in order to obtain increased output of ammunition.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the untiring efforts of the staff and employees, upon the outbreak of war, in the endeavour to bring up the output of the Arsenal to a maximum. And, further, in the courtesy and patience they have shown in dealing with manufacturers who have visited the Arsenal for information.

MANUFACTURE OF AMMUNITION BY PRIVATE CONTRACTORS.

Upon the outbreak of war up till March 31, representatives of 259 manufacturing concerns had visited the Dominion Arsenal in order to obtain information and experience in the manufacture of different natures of British ammunition, and in the majority of cases repeated these visits many times.

STATEMENTS.

The following statements are submitted:—
Customs credits and customs dues.
Details of net expenditures.
Balance sheet.
Capital account, etc.
Indirect expenditure.
Production.

CUSTOMS CREDITS RECEIVED IN 1914-15, NOT CHARGEABLE AGAINST DOMINION ARSENAL VOTE.

Credits received	$ 2,000 00
Customs dues paid by Dominion Arsenal and charged against Capital and Production accounts	$ 1,634 08
Amount unexpended deposited to the credit of the Hon. the Receiver General on 31st March, 1915	365 92
	$ 2,000 00

DETAILS OF NET EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$ 23,048 17
Wages	293,785 29
Material	386,227 97
Machinery, new	15,958 33
Tools, new	198 71
Freight	537 28
Water supply	1,800 00
Printing and stationery	519 89
Travelling expenses	496 75
Electricity and gas	7,667 54
Removal of snow	800 00
Telegrams, telephone and postage	468 40
Cartage and cabs	3,381 79
Office fixtures, etc	11 70
Medicines	175 50
Advances for travelling expenses	167 75
Equipment, general (pulleys, hangers, shafting, etc.)	1,144 37
Miscellaneous	672 36
	$ 737,061 80

DOMINION ARSENAL, BALANCE SHEET, MARCH 31, 1915.

	Assets.	Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Arsenal, new (expenses incurred for)	2 36	
Real estate (factory, store, and office buildings)	148,418 43	
Department of Militia and Defence (amount to credit of)		694,054 21
Equipment, general (shafting, hangers, pulleys, scales, etc.)	1,831 58	
Machinery	122,431 57	
Office furniture, fixtures, etc	398 12	
Material	210,112 95	
Suspense Account (material in store charge and not paid or else paid for and not yet received)		973 01
Tools, loose	426 25	
Accounts payable		13 38
Accounts receivable	186 78	
Semi-manufactures (work in course of completion)	211,232 56	
	695,040 60	695,040 60

DOMINION ARSENAL, CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1914-15, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, ETC.

	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance Account:—			By Indirect Expenditure Account:—		
For net Capital on 1st April, 1914—			For Depreciation in 1914-15 on—		
Buildings	145,065 38		Buildings	4,384 73	
Machinery	100,714 09		Machinery	10,260 62	
Tools	294 26		Tools	66 72	
Equipment, general	75 45				14,712 07
Office furniture, fixtures, etc	287 81				
New arsenal	2 36				
		246,439 35	By Balance Accounts:—		
To Accrument in 1914-15:—			For Net Capital on 31st March, 1915—		
On Machinery		32,013 59	Buildings	148,418 43	
Buildings (repairs and maintenance)		7,702 29	Machinery	122,431 57	
Tools		198 71	Tools	426 25	
Equipment, general		1,756 13	Equipment, general	1,831 58	
Office furniture, fixtures, etc		110 31	Office furniture, fixtures, etc	398 12	
			New arsenal	2 36	
					273,508 31
		288,220 38			288,220 38

STATEMENT OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE, 1914-15.

Expenditure on the following services, not chargeable direct to any special work:—

Salaries		$23,048 17
Wages		22,434 88
Material		4,127 62
Cartage and cabs		1,323 99
Telephone, telegrams and postage		365 49
Miscellaneous		596 72
Travelling expenses		361 22
Freight		165 17
Electricity and gas		246 38
Customs dues		314 85
Printing and stationery		415 19
Medicines		175 50
Motive power, heating, and lighting—		
Wages	$ 4,387 68	
Material, etc	11,663 54	
		16,051 22
Water supply		1,800 00
Snow removal		800 00
From Capital Account—		
3 per cent depreciation on buildings	$ 4,384 73	
10 " " machinery	10,260 62	
20 " " tools	66 72	
		14,712 07
		$86,938 47
Less—amount taken in relief of indirect expenditure		1,268 90
		$ 85,669 57

Note.—This amount, together with indirect expenditure of each factory, has been distributed as a general percentage on direct labour, in each factory, as shown below:—

Workshop	50·9 per cent.
Cartridge factory	67·8 "
Shell factory	82·6 "

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PRODUCTION STATEMENT, 1914-15, ABSTRACT OF COST OF WORK PERFORMED.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Per	Cost.
		$ cts.		$ cts.
Boxes Ammunition, Q.F. 18-pr. (with tin lining)	1,934	4·5815	Each.	8,860 62
Boxes Ammunition, Q.F. 18-pr. (without tin lining), for Valcartier drill ammunition	13	1·117	"	14 52
Boxes Ammunition, S.A. 1,000 rds. ·303" in chargers No. 1	13,694	1·4649	"	20,061 34
Boxes Ammunition, S.A. 1,000 rds. ·303" in chargers No. 1 (overhauling only)	13,300	·1767	"	2,351 01
Cartridges, S.A. Ball, ·303-inch cordite, mark VII	12,169,534	34·6192	1,000	421,299 77
Cartridges, S.A. Ball, ·303-inch (unpacking, ringing, and repacking only)	1,795,200	·4369	1,000	784 40
Cartridges, S.A. Blank, ·303-inch, cordite, mark V	389,600	16·13797	1,000	6,287 39
Cartridges, S.A. Ball, ·303-inch, smokeless powder, gallery practice	1,403,449	18·9891	1,000	26,650 35
Cartridges, S.A. Ball, 303-inch Proof	20,000	31·5114	1,000	630 22
Cartridges, S.A. Dummy Drill, ·303-inch (wooden bullets)	31,190	18·17833	1,000	566 96
Cartridges, S.A. Dummy Drill, ·303-inch (bullets mark VII)	230,417	26·85314	1,000	6,187 42
Cartridges, Q.F. 18-pr. shrapnel, plugged	7,400	9·692519	Each.	71,724 64
Cartridges, Q.F. 18-pr. blank[1]	3,200	2·7354	"	8,753 15
Cartridges, Q.F. 13-pr. blank[2]	660	2·8228	"	1,863 34
Cartridges, Q.F. 18-pr. solid shot	250	6·684	"	1,671 33
Cartridges, Q.F. Dummy drill, 18-pr	78	8·03835	"	627 04
Cases, Q.F. 18-pr. dummy drill	78	2·50	"	195 00
Clips, cartridge, Q.F. 18-pr	7,650	17·785	100	1,360 62
Chargers, ·303-inch cartridge	2,967,541	1·3648	100	40,500 99
Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition—Services for				20,585 31
Dulling ·303-inch cartridge cases for D.R. and P.R. Associations	579,740	·7966	1,000	461 87
Experimental work: Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition				1 38
Miscellaneous services for Ordnance Stores				373 26
" " Ross Rifle Company				26 83
" " Shell Committee				12,814 68
Plugs, Fuze Hole, 2-inch No. 1, mark II	222	·2217	Each.	49 22
Primers, percussion, Q.F. cartridge, No. 1, mark II (filled)	2,338	·7858	"	1,837 13
Repairs:—Boxes ammunition, S.A.G.S	3,380	·712	"	2,406 24
Cases powder, metal lined	196	·689	"	135 18
Shells, Q.F. shrapnel, 18-pr. mark II, empty	222	4·672	"	1,037 18
				660,118 39

[1]Rings, cups, cases, and clips from Ordnance Stores.
[2]Cups, cases, and clips from Ordnance Stores.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. D. LAFFERTY, *Lt.-Col., R.C.A.*,
Superintendent, Dominion Arsenal.

THE PROVISION OF EMPLOYMENT

FOR

MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

ON THEIR RETURN TO CANADA

AND THE

Re-Education of those who are unable to follow their previous Occupations because of Disability.

A PLAN SUBMITTED BY

The Secretary of the Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes Commission together with Appendices dealing with similar work in England and the Continent of Europe.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
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1915

[No. 35a—1916]

FOREWORD.

The problem of providing employment and a new start in life for the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force on their return to Canada has for some time been engaging the attention of the Dominion Government. Steps were taken some months ago by the Department of Militia and Defence to arrange for convalescent homes for those who will require a period of rest in order to recover the health which they have lost. This work was later committed to the charge of a Commission specially appointed by the Government for the purpose, by Order in Council. A recent amendment empowers the Commission "to deal with the question of employment for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force on their return to Canada, to co-operate with Provincial Governments and others, for the purpose of providing employment as may be deemed necessary."

The Secretary of the Commission was directed to prepare a statement setting forth a plan by which the question of employment, not only for disabled men, but for able-bodied as well, on their return to civil life in Canada, could be carried out. This statement is set forth in the following letter to the President of the Commission, the Honourable Senator Lougheed.

A number of appendices are added giving particulars of the steps which are being taken in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe to meet the situation there. These deal principally with the re-education of disabled men who are unable to follow their previous occupations. While this problem is of the utmost importance in Canada, it would appear to be less difficult of solution than that of the assimilation of the large number of men who will return to this country at the close of the war, and will find that the conditions they left no longer exist. If, however, definite measures are taken now, apprehension as to the future will be materially reduced.

THE MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION.

PRESIDENT.

The Honourable J. A. Lougheed, P.C., K.C.

MEMBERS.

The Honourable Thomas W. Crothers, P.C., K.C.

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Smeaton White, Esq., Montreal, P.Q.

The Director-General of Medical Services, Canadian Militia.

OFFICES.

22 Victoria Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

SECRETARY.

E. H. Scammell, F.C.I.S., Ottawa, Ont.

To the Honourable
Senator LOUGHEED, P.C., K.C.,
President, Military Hospitals Commission,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Acting on your instructions, I have the honour to submit the following proposals dealing with the subject of the provision of means which will secure employment for the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force on their return to Canada.

At the outset I desire to express the opinion that everything possible should be done by the Government, and by public effort, to insure to those that come back a means of livelihood. This to apply, not only to those who are disabled, but also to those who are able-bodied.

With regard to the disabled, their care is an obligation which should fall primarily on the State, and this liability can not be considered as being extinguished by the award of a pension from public funds. Very valuable assistance may be rendered voluntarily by persons and associations who take an interest in the welfare of our men, and this assistance should, as far as possible, be secured.

All those who return will be found in one of the following classes:—

1. Able-bodied men for whom the situations and positions they left have been kept open by patriotic employers.

2. Able-bodied men who were out of work at the time of enlistment or who have been superseded in their absence; and invalided and wounded men similarly situated who will become able-bodied after a period of rest in a Convalescent Home.

3. Invalided and wounded men who are unable to follow their previous occupation by reason of their disability, but who will be capable, after proper training, to take up other work.

4. Men who are permanently disabled, and will be unable to earn their own living under any circumstances.

CLASS 1.

It would appear that no responsibility will rest upon the people of Canada with respect to this class. There may, however, be cases where the men on return are unfitted for their previous work, either through changed conditions here or through the effect of their long absence. In such cases these men would come under Class 2.

CLASS 2.

Steps should be taken, well in advance to provide employment as soon after their return as possible for this class. Definite machinery should be installed whereby situations may be found for all able-bodied men at a remuneration as near to that they were previously receiving as possible. This matter, however, can hardly be handled by the Dominion Government directly, as to undertake it would create a very difficult and unworkable situation. It can be handled by the Dominion Government, acting through the Military Hospitals Commission, in definite co-operation with the Provincial Governments. To this end I suggest that the Prime Ministers of the Provinces be immediately communicated with so that in each province a Commission may be

appointed to take charge of the questions of employment and vocational education. This Commission should consist of not more than six members of whom one should be a member of the Provincial Government, one a manufacturer, one a commercial man, one a representative of labour, one an expert agriculturalist and one an expert in technical training. I suggest that the following procedure be adopted:

(*a*) That the Provincial Commissions undertake the immediate appointment of a local committee in each centre responsible to them, which may or may not be under civic control, which would arrange for openings in the districts from which the men were recruited. This Committee may be entitled "The Returned Soldiers Employment Bureau ———— Branch." While the administration of this Bureau would be voluntary, the clerical work might have to be paid.

(*b*) That in order to systematize its work each local Employment Bureau take the following steps:—

I. Compile a register containing full information regarding each returned soldier seeking employment. Early information of approaching discharge from Convalescent Homes should be secured and arrangements made for the registration of every disabled man who is capable of work.

II. Prepare a classified list of Employers in the District and circularize them on behalf of the men.

III. Arrange with the daily papers to give free space for advertising the trades and capabilities of returned soldiers, also to give publicity and support to a propaganda advocating preferential treatment for these men.

IV. Endeavour by personal solicitation to secure openings for the men.

(*c*) That the Canadian Manufacturers Association be asked to organize its members and to undertake the following:—

I. To provide situations for returning soldiers in classes 2 and 3 on a percentage basis. This would mean that individual manufacturers would increase the number of their employees by five, ten, fifteen or twenty per cent. In this way provision would be made for a large number.

II. To co-operate with the Provincial Commissions in giving training to men in Class 3. In some cases this would take the form of apprenticeships, in others it would entail the placing of workshops during the day or the evening at the disposal of technical experts who would undertake the training of men along special lines, or the undertaking of this work by foremen and others as a service to their country.

(*d*) That the Department of the Interior and the Provincial Governments be asked to arrange for land to be placed at the disposal of the Commission in order that those who would like to do so may become farmers. It would be well to devise a plan of community farming under the direction of an expert agriculturalist. The assistance of the Canadian Pacific Railway and other organizations which have made a special study of the system of ready-made farms, might profitably be secured.

(*e*) That the Provincial Governments be asked to arrange for a credit system which will enable men without capital who desire to go on the land, to take up free grants and to develop the same, or, in those Provinces in which no free land is available, to acquire it at a reasonable price.

CLASS 3.

Those who by reason of physical disability are unable to follow their previous occupations should be the wards of the country until such time as they are able to

earn sufficient to keep them, in other words, they should be given an opportunity to learn new trades and their pensions should be supplemented by the Disablement Fund in order that their dependents may not suffer. It will be necessary

I. To ascertain exactly the capacity of the disabled man for productive work of some special kind.

II. To train him in the shortest possible time to a reasonable standard of productive efficiency.

III. To place him in some industrial plant at labour which is stable and healthful.

I suggest the following procedure:—

(*a*) That the Provincial Commissions be asked to organize, through the Provincial Educational Departments, trained professional and voluntary workers in each centre from which men have been recruited, capable of giving instruction to those who may need it. This instruction to embrace such trades and occupations as shoemaking, garment making, printing, book-binding, painting, carpentering, stenography, typewriting, book-keeping, etc., etc.

(*b*) That the Commission secure the services of experts in the training of disabled men and place their services at the disposal of the Provincial Commissions.

(*c*) That Institutions such as those for the training of the blind be utilized, and any men who may require such training placed in these Institutions until such time as they are able to earn their own living.

(*d*) That the Provincial Commissions use the machinery of the Educational Departments to arrange for special tuition for those who require it in the various Technical Schools and State Universities under their jurisdiction. All the Provinces have Colleges and there are Technical Schools in Montreal, Quebec and Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.; in Toronto, Hamilton, London and other cities and towns in Ontario, in Halifax, Sydney and a number of other places in Nova Scotia; in Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver.

(*e*) That in the larger cities if adequate facilities do not exist in the Technical Schools, a school, court-house, or municipal building be secured in which model workshops can be operated under the direction of experts appointed by the Provincial Commissions, in which training may be given to those who need it. While this suggestion is set down for consideration, it must be remembered that the cost of equipment and maintainance would be heavy. An alternative would be to utilize the workshops of manufacturers as set forth in clause (*c*) of Class 2. It would be necessary to operate a dining-room in or adjacent to all buildings where men are receiving training, where free meals would be provided.

(*f*) That the Provincial Governments be asked to give free tuition in the various Agricultural Colleges to those who may subsequently be capable of working on the land as farmers, fruit-growers, or market gardeners. In this case the full fees to be remitted and the men's board paid out of the Disablement Fund. On the completion of their course, these men would have to be located, but this can be done by the Employment Bureaux referred to in Sections (*a*) and (*b*) of Class 1.

(*g*) That the Bankers Association be asked to employ men who have lost an arm or a leg, or who are otherwise partially incapacitated, as messengers, elevator attendants or caretakers.

(*h*) That railway companies and hotel and retail store and theatre managers be asked to employ partially disabled men as porters and in all situations where their disability will not interfere with their efficiency.

(*i*) That the Manufacturers of Canada be urged, through the Canadian Manufacturers Association, to undertake the production of some of the numerous articles previously imported from enemy countries, with the especial object of providing employment for partially disabled men.

(*j*) That all Dominion and Provincial Government and Municipal positions, as they fall vacant, be filled only by partially disabled men if they are capable of doing the work required.

CLASS 4.

It is probable that a number of those who return will be permanently incapacited from earning their own living. At the same time many of them may be able to do a little work. These men should be given an opportunity of going to a Permanent Soldiers' Home where light occupations may be provided. Such Homes should have a considerable acreage so that the meat, vegetables and fruit consumed in the Home might be raised on the premises, the work being done as far as possible by the inmates. As all inmates would be in receipt of first or second degree pensions, it would be unnecessary to pay them more than nominal wages, and the only expense would be their maintenance and the general upkeep of the Home. It may be necessary to establish more than one of these Permanent Homes.

DISABLEMENT FUND.

In view of the fact that the pensions granted by the Government, though they have been arranged on as generous a scale as possible, will be insufficient in many cases, a Fund has been established, largely through your activities in this direction, to be known as the Military Hospitals Commission Disablement Fund. This Fund will be administered by the Commission, and its principal objects will be somewhat along the following lines:—

I. To supplement the pension or compensation granted by the Government in cases where this is insufficient for the support of dependents.

II. To educate and train those who are unable to follow their previous occupations in other lines of industry and to supplement their earnings during the period of training.

III. To assist those totally incapacitated, either by the erection and maintenance of permanent soldiers' homes, or as may be hereafter determined.

IV. Generally to take such steps as may be deemed necessary or desirable to carry out the duty of the Canadian people to the men who have suffered in the defence of our national liberties.

I recommend that the local administration of the Disablement Fund be placed in the hands of the Provincial Commissions.

GENERAL.

Several members of the Commission with whom I have discussed the matter have suggested that a conference between the Commission, representing the Dominion Government, and the Premiers and Ministers of Education of the Provinces might be called by the Prime Minister at an ealy date. Such a conference could only be productive of good. It should be succeeded immediately by a Provincial conference in each Capital, to which Mayors, Presidents of Boards of Trade, Representatives of the

Canadian Manufacturers Association, Technical Experts, Agriculturists and representatives of Labour should be invited. Each Provincial conference should be presided over by a member of the Provincial Government, and should be preceded by an invitation through the Press to all who are interested in this subject to submit suggestions. Those suggestions which would appear to be of value could be tabulated, and submitted to the conference. The decisions arrived at should be sent to the Secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission.

The difficulty of handling this situation will be largely minimised if steps are taken at once, and an effective organization established in every centre where men were recruited.

Any plans which are laid down must of necessity be more or less elastic. The procedure which might be extremely desirable in one part of the country may be most undesirable in others. The enunciation of fundamental principles would appear, therefore, to be the main desideratum, the application of these principles being left to the Provincial Commissions. Whatever is done should be done as soon after the return of the soldier from the front as possible. This is especially necessary in the case of invalided men who, unless some occupation is found for them, may degenerate into unemployables.

The Discharge Depot at the Port of disembarkation in Canada has been asked to supply information to the Commission regarding all the men who return, both disabled and able-bodied, and cards have been furnished for this purpose. A copy is shown in appendices 1 and 2.

If arrangements could be made with the Military Authorities in England and France so that some of the information referred to in the preceding paragraph could be furnished by the men while on duty, it would enable the Provincial Commissions to prepare for their return, and, in many cases, have situations ready. The fact that such information was asked for would be the means of relieving the men at the front of any worry concerning their future when the war is over. The effect on the morale of the men would be excellent.

I suggest that as soon as the local Employment Bureaux are established, a card be handed to each man who passes through the Discharge Depot giving the address of the Secretary of the nearest Bureau to his home. A telegram should also be sent to the Secretary in order that he may know what men to expect.

In the case of those suffering from physical disability which would render them incapable of following their previous occupations it is very desirable, if not essential, that the nature of the employment, for which a particular man was to be trained, should be determined by some responsible authority before the commencement of the course, and that the prospect of a vacancy being available, upon the completion of the training, should be carefully examined beforehand.

Each soldier must receive the attention and counsel of a vocational adviser. The soldier himself cannot be allowed to choose at will just what he prefers to do in the future if he cannot follow his previous vocation. His knowledge is not sufficient to enable him to judge perfectly. There must be, of course, nothing mandatory about the course he is to pursue, but he must have the wise counsel of someone who knows the whole problem better than he does himself. There must be a minimum of sentiment and a maximum of sound hard business sense concerning the future of the returned soldier to civil life.

One difficulty to be faced will be that men from the country districts will be inclined to congregate in the larger centres, thus causing a certain amount of congestion; on the other hand, large numbers of men who previously followed an indoor occupation, both those who are able-bodied and those who are partially disabled, will after their long open air life in the trenches, desire to find employment on the land. If one-tenth of those who come back are willing to become farmers or market gardeners,

the returns from their labours during the first three years will more than compensate the country as a whole for any expense that may be incurred on their behalf. I would strongly deprecate the adoption of a general land grant system as the experience gained after the South African War clearly shows that this concession would, to a large extent, be turned to speculative account. If only a small proportion of the monetary value of a land grant could be utilised for the purpose of assisting those who are willing to go on the land, the results would be extremely beneficial. In this connection I would urge that all men, able-bodied or otherwise, who are willing themselves to take up land, should be given a free grant. In the Maritime Provinces this of course would be impracticable, but there are many abandoned farms, or farm lands which could be bought at from $10 to $25 per acre, which might be acquired by the Provincial Governments and sold to those who came from these Provinces at cost price, payments being extended over a term of years with or without interest.

To carry out the programme I have outlined will entail considerable expenditure as experts must be employed and clerical assistance obtained. Whether this should be a charge upon the Dominion Government, the Provincial Governments, the Municipalities or the Disablement Fund is a matter for discussion and decision. Doubtless the Provincial Governments will be willing to meet the necessary clerical expenses involved in the conduct of the work of the Provincial Commissions, but the employment of Technical Experts should be a charge upon the country as a whole. Where it is necessary to pay for the board of men who are undergoing technical training, such expense might be borne by the Disablement Fund, and would, I think, be a very proper charge upon that Fund.

In order that the men who have fought side by side may, on their return to civil life, be able to retain the associations made during the war, Soldiers' Clubs should be established in all the principal centres and in some of the smaller ones. These Clubs would not only be places of recreation and education, but would enable men who may have grievances to discuss them with others, and to submit them to the proper authorities. It would be necessary to prepare a model constitution for these clubs, which should be subsidized by the Commission in proportion to their membership.

While many of the men who return will doubtless be willing to hold themselves at the call of their country should their services be required, their interest in Military matters would be more constantly maintained if they were allowed to retain their uniform with permission to wear it on certain specified occasions.

Arrangements should be made through one or more of the leading Life Insurance Companies whereby a man in receipt of a pension could commute a portion or the whole, if such commutation were likely to be of benefit to him or his family. Many cases are likely to arise where the possession of a lump sum of money would enable a pensioner to acquire a small business, and thereby to provide for himself and his family. A plan of this nature was submitted to the British Government some years ago, and was acted upon in part. In order to protect the pensioner every application for commutation should require the endorsement of the Commission which would not be granted unless it could be clearly demonstrated that it was in the best interests of the applicant.

In conclusion I desire to express my indebtedness for suggestions to the following:—

The Report of the British Committee appointed by the President of the Local Government Board upon the provision of Employment for Sailors and Soldiers Disabled in the War;

J. H. Sherrard, Esq., President of the Canadian Manufacturers Association;

F. H. Sexton, Esq., Director of Technical Education for the Province of Nova Scotia;

Hume Blake, Esq., Toronto;
Miss Matthews, Sydney, N.S.;
An article by Dr. Bourillon, Director of the National Refuge for Convalescents, St. Maurice, France;
E. M. MacDonald, Esq., M.P.,
Major C. S. MacInnis, Assistant Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia,
Smeaton White, Esq., Montreal;
C. S. Walters, Esq., Mayor of Hamilton, Ont.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. SCAMMELL.

OTTAWA, October 9, 1915.

APPENDIX 1.

FORMS REQUIRED TO BE FILLED IN AT THE DISCHARGE DEPOT.

To be filled in and sent to THE SECRETARY, M. H. C., Ottawa, as soon as soldier is discharged or sent to Convalescent Home.	NAME AND HOME ADDRESS OF SOLDIER.	No. of H.Q. File

No ..... Rank ..... Regt. & Battn .....

Ship returned by ..... Date of arrival .....

Nature of Disability .....

Estimated degree of Disability .....

If discharged, amount of compensation allowed ..... Compensation $ .....

If discharged, amount paid to soldier—Accrued pay $ ..... Date .....

Convalescent Home or Sanatorium ..... Date .....

Dept. on ..... train for .....

Estimated stay in Convalescent Home or Sanatorium .....

Is final disability likely to prevent return to previous occupation? .....

Character ..... Remarks .....

A. D. M. S. ..... Div.

FOR NOTES BY SECRETARY M.H.C.

Date of leaving Convalescent Home ..... Report No .....

Degree of disability ..... Pension .....

Recommendation of Medical Board .....

Matter referred to .....

Notes .....

APPENDIX 2.

BACK OF CARD TO BE FILLED IN AT THE DISCHARGE DEPOT.

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY SOLDIER IF HE WILL REQUIRE ASSISTANCE TO SECURE WORK AFTER HIS RETURN HOME.

Date of enlistment ..... Where enlisted .....

Age ..... Birthplace ..... Religion .....

Occupation prior to enlistment .....

Name and Address of last employer .....

Whether work was regular or irregular ..... Average earnings per week $ .....

Dependents.	Name.	Age.	Where—If Employed.	Wages.	State of Health.
Wife					
Children 1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Whether any private income, self or wife—amount per year $ .....

Rent per month $ ..... Name and address of Landlord .....

If house property of soldier, amount still due and amount of annual payment Due $ ..... An. payment $ .....

If part of house let, or boarders taken in, state average income $ ..... per week

If in receipt of sick benefits or other insurance—name of society ..... Amt. per mon. $ .....

If unable to follow previous occupation, name preference .....

References .....

Remarks .....

Witness .....

I declare that the above statement is correct.
Signature .....

APPENDIX 3.

SOLDIERS AND LAND SETTLEMENT.

DEPUTATION OF THE AFTER THE WAR EMPIRE SETTLEMENT AND RURAL EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.*

THE Right Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P., and the Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G., (who were accompanied by Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., Mr. H. C. M. Lambert, C.B., and Mr. T. C. Macnaghten of the Colonial Office, and Mr. F. L. C. Floud of the Board of Agriculture) received on July 22 a Deputation, which consisted of: The Right Hon. Lord Sydenham, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (Introducer); Mr. Christopher Turnor; the Hon. Sir John Taverner, K.C.M.G.; Sir H. Rider Haggard; the Hon. J. G. Jenkins; Mr. G. McLaren Brown, Colonel H. E. Rawson, C.B.; Sir Harry Wilson, K.C.M.G. (Secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute); and Mr. W. A. Bulkeley-Evans (Honorary Secretary of the Committee). Several other members of the Committee were also present, including Sir Ernest Birch, K.C.M.G., Mr. Saxon Mills, and Mr. Evelyn Wrench.

LORD SYDENHAM: Mr. Bonar Law, I regret that Lord Grey, who was most anxious to be here, is unable to be present, and in his absence there devolves upon me the duty of introducing to you Mr. Christopher Turnor, Sir John Taverner, Sir H. Rider Haggard, Mr. J. G. Jenkins, Mr. G. McLaren Brown, and Colonel Rawson, all of whom will say a few words with regard to the question which has brought us here to-day.

The Committee of the Institute which we represent was appointed in March last in order to consider the question of enabling ex-Service men to find employment on the land after the war. . . . . The subject, of course, divides itself into two main branches; the first is the question of employment for ex-Service men on the land at home, and the second is their employment on the land overseas. As regards the first point, we know that Lord Selborne has appointed a Committee, and we venture to ask, if it is not too late, whether it would not be possible for us to have one representative on that Committee in order that we might be in closer contact with its working. But if that is not possible, we hope we may be able to give some evidence before that Committee, and to make any suggestions which might occur to us.

As regards the second branch of the subject, that is perhaps more complex, and certainly more delicate than the first. We feel strongly that it can only be dealt with by the fullest and most complete collaboration between His Majesty's Government and the Governments of the various Dominions, and what we suggest is that some machinery should be set up as soon as possible to bring about that result, so that there shall be co-operation between all the Governments in the fullest sense of the word. We wish to assure you that our Committee will do anything in its power in the way of helping you to deal with these important problems.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER TURNOR: Sir, I propose to deal with the question of land settlement entirely from the point of view of settlement in the United Kingdom, and I think I may assume that we are all agreed that as many Service men as is possible should be settled on the land in the United Kingdom. But it is more the question of how they should be settled that I should like to deal with, because we must remember that at the present moment in England we have no single example of satisfactory land settlement, nor have we observed the fundamental principles which are necessary to success. The authorities in the Dominions have concentrated their attention a good

* United Empire; September, 1915.

deal more on the creation of conditions which make land settlement possible, and their terms are very much more attractive than any we have to offer at present in this country. The underlying principles which I refer to are: (1) settlement in groups; (2) access to capital; (3) the making of the initial years as easy as possible from a financial point of view; (4) the fullest use of co-operation; and (5) the immediate provision of expert guidance. These principles have been observed in practically every country where land settlement has been carried out successfully, but I am sorry to say that here they seem to have been completely ignored. With us, we make the initial years for the small-holders or settlers financially the most difficult ones. But we think that settlers ought to have the first two or three years made as easy as possible. In many cases in the Colonies that is done, and they do not have to pay towards any sinking fund, and, indeed, in some cases they do not pay any interest at all during the first two or three years. Of course the interest accumulates, and is added to the capital, but the terms are thus rendered easier, while the transaction remains a sound financial proposition.

Then, sir, I think a great mistake is made in this country in supposing that only agriculturists can become successful settlers, and that every settler must be a practical agriculturalist possessed of agricultural knowledge. We have instances in a great many cases of settlers, both in our Colonies and the United States of America, who, provided they have a sufficient amount of intelligence and are settled under proper conditions, have succeeded very well indeed, though they have never been occupiers of land before. There are many cases of that kind which could be cited of men who have been artisans, and who have had no previous experience on the land at all. Of course, in such cases proper guidance is far more necessary than in the case of a man who has had previous experience. I feel very strongly that the question of ex-Service men is one which is placed in an entirely different category from the question of ordinary applicants for a County Council holding under the Small Holdings Act, and that the only satisfactory way of settling ex-Service men on the land is by means of some special body to be appointed for the purpose. Perhaps such an appointment might take the shape of a Land Settlement Commission, analogous to the Development Commission, which would have executive powers and be responsible to the Treasury. But, sir, we go rather further, and we do hope that the opportunity may be used as a means for reviewing and reorganizing our methods of land settlement generally, and devising methods for guiding migration to those parts of the Empire where population is most needed. We clearly recognize, as I said at the beginning, that it is in the United Kingdom itself that closer settlement on the land should be strenuously developed, so that from an overflowing agricultural home population the Dominions could be supplied with the type of citizen they most need. With that end in view, if we could have a Committee which would be advisory and consultative in character, and could review the situation from the Imperial point of view, and aid the other Commission in its work in the United Kingdom, I think this would supply very complete working machinery. As an English agriculturalist, all I can say is that it is marvellous to see how strongly our Colonial kinsmen feel upon the question of land settlement to-day. They recognize as fully as any of us do the immediate need of settlement of men on the land in the United Kingdom.

The Hon. Sir John Tavernier: Sir, having regard to my official relations with this Department for nine years, I want it to be clearly understood that my connection with the Committee is in no way to be regarded as reflecting on what the overseas Governments were doing in connection with land settlement. Rather I am here to-day to say that from my experience I feel strongly that the Imperial Government have not done their duty, nor are they doing their duty, with regard to land settlement in the Empire. . . . . .

Now, sir, we have thought that the return of the soldiers after this unfortunate war would raise serious problems for the Mother Country, and not only for the Mother

Country but for each of the Dominions; for there are several sides to the question, and each side will have its serious aspect. For instance, we have sent from Australia over 50,000 men, and will send 100,000 if they are required. So you will find that each Dominion will have its own problems in resettling the men they have sent to help the Empire at this critical juncture. And in this country, sir, that position will be intensified when we have a million or more men landed here, disbanded, with their services no longer required, and in many cases with their old positions no longer open to them. My secretary, who is at the Front, wrote me a few weeks ago, and said: "A number of us here do not like the idea of going back to office life. Do you think you could get us on to the land in Australia?" Now I am certain you will find that that feeling will obtain largely after the outdoor life in the trenches and elsewhere which these men have been living, and after living that life these men will be a very desirable class to put on the land. I think, therefore, that the Government of this country should endeavour to get as many of these men on to the land here as they possibly can. Speaking for the Dominions, I am quite sure that any surplus would gladly be received. At the first meeting of the "After the War" Committee it was suggested that the Government might refer this question to the Dominions Royal Commission; but we find that the representatives of the Colonies have returned home, consequently the proposal is not feasible. I think now that if the Government could see their way clear to take a member of this Royal Commission—and, speaking for myself, I do not know a more competent man than Sir Rider Haggard—and to send him round the Dominions with a view to ascertaining in what way we could bring about some method of Imperial co-operation it would lead to great results. Speaking as an Australian, we do not want to tell the Mother Country what she should do, and I do not think the overseas Governments would like a Committee on this side to tell them what they should do, but I do think a good feeling would be brought about on the line I have suggested. I trust that this Committee which Lord Selborne has appointed will lose no time in getting to work on this important question, and I am quite sure that so far as we are concerned, if there is any way in which we can help you by supplying the Committee with evidence or otherwise we shall be only too pleased to do it.

Sir H. Rider Haggard: Sir, I do not propose to speak on the question of settlement of ex-soldiers and sailors on the land at home, because a Committee has been appointed by Lord Selborne to report thereon, and until it has reported it is unnecessary to say anything on the matter, excepting this: that it is obvious, to us who have experience of these problems, that only a certain number of people, under any scheme which any Committee can recommend, can be settled on English land. It is not going to be a cheap business, and I think if you were to say that roughly it would cost £500 per settler, you would not be far out of the reckoning. Then there remains the difficulty of making the venture pay, except in places where the land is of the best quality and the small-holding instinct exists. It is obvious, as Sir John Tavorner has told you, that if by God's mercy we come safely out of this war there will be an enormous number of men who will wish to get on to the land in this way or that, either here or abroad, and that of these a great number of them will wish to go to one or other of the Dominions. Now, Mr. Bonar Law, I may claim to speak with some little knowledge on this subject, because it so happens that during the last three years I have travelled round most of the Empire . . . and during that time I did my best as an agriculturist to keep my eyes open, and to make expeditions, however distant and remote, to see any district or husbandry that would be instructive or useful. I should like to say, as an agriculturist, that, leaving out the tropics, in all these countries there are marvellous openings for hard-working men, even for those who have no great experience in agriculture, and especially is that the case in those lands where there are irrigation areas. As Lord Selborne will know, it is a

great thing for a small-holder to be sure of the return from his holding. He may be the best cultivator in the world, but if he gets two or three dry years he is ruined. . . . Where land is cheap and irrigation possible, industrious men ought to be able to make an extremely good living. The Dominions, no doubt, will have to provide for a number of their own soldiers. Also, may I say that I thoroughly agree with what has been said as to the necessity of not dictating in any way to the Dominions, and of finding out what the views of the various overseas authorities really are. On the other hand, there are many important questions that admit of general consideration. There is the great question of population in the Dominions, which is what they need more than anything else. Then there are the interests of the settlers themselves to be considered. When you are settling a man on land, what you have to look at is: Will he be able to make it pay? Will he be able to make a living out of it, and rear his family, and to get on upon it? Well, I say without fear of contradiction that there are prospects of success in all the Dominions. I will not detain you any longer, except to remark that I think this is a matter which eminently deserves investigation. You may answer that the War is still with us; but we hope one day it will come to an end, and when it does come to an end, it will be suddenly. Then there will be floods of men poured on to your hands, and trouble may arise, and you will want to be ready with your scheme. You cannot be ready unless you prepare, and the first preparation to make, it seems to me, is to find out what the Colonial Governments views are; what terms they have in view, what land is suitable, and what facilities they can give.

Without in any way connecting my own name with the suggestion, as he was good enough to do, as Sir John Taverner said, I think it would be a good thing if someone were sent out to approach the Colonial Governments in a friendly way, and discuss matters, inspect any lands that might be suggested, and make a report to the Home Government. . . . . In the Empire, sir, there are various places where they would be glad of suitable immigrants, and there is no doubt that if such could be found, it would be of great benefit to the Empire as a whole and also to the ex-soldiers who were given the opportunity of settling oversea.

The Hon. J. G. Jenkins: Sir, I shall not detain you very long, but I should like to say a word in reference to what was being actually done in some of the Dominions overseas. I recognize fully that the conditions in the old land, as far as dealing with settlement on the land is concerned, are very different indeed from the conditions in a new country. We in the various States of Australasia practically own a great part of the land that has not been settled. I mean it is not freehold land— it is Government land, and in dealing with settlers on that Government land the most liberal terms are always given—long leases with a right to purchase, generally speaking at a very low rent; and not only are liberal terms given as far as settlement on Government land is concerned, and I am speaking now practically for all the Australian States, but more particularly for the State in which I have lived for nearly thirty years, and with which I have had a great deal to do in regard to political life, but when it was found that a great amount of land was held in large areas under grants or by early purchase we adopted a system of repurchase in order to settle more people upon those large areas. Taking South Australia as an illustration, we have spent some millions of pounds in repurchasing land and reselling it to settlers. I have in my mind a station which we purchased, which practically had as occupants about four families only. At the present time there are from 50 to 100 families on that station, all of them making a good livelihood, or a population of probably nearly 1,000 people. As far as the general business of the country is concerned with regard to this place, it has largely increased; the amount of material which has been sent over the government railway has been greatly increased; the Customs returns have also been considerably increased, which shows

the practical benefit of turning these large areas into small holdings. I may say we did not ask the new settler who took a portion of the land to pay the whole of his money at once. During the time I was Premier we amended the Act so as to allow a man from twenty-one to forty-two years in which to pay for his land, charging a small rate of interest; and if you intend to have a successful settler on the land in this or in any other country, I maintain you must have a small rate of interest for individuals who are struggling to make a living during the first few years. We lent to them through our State Bank Department money on improvement at considerably less than they could obtain it at from the ordinary banks, which enabled them to pay off a portion of their capital with the interest on their land during that long period. Besides that, we adopted a system of what is known as working men's blocks in close proximity to our large cities and towns. We purchased land and cut it up into blocks, and advanced at least 60 per cent in order to enable a man to build his house and get employment and start work. If the blocks were not large enough to occupy his time fully, he would, as a great many of them do, spend part of his time in sheep-shearing or other work, and then during the time he was not engaged in those occupations he would be spending it on his own block, working to develop it. This system has been a decided success, and I may say that we have thousands of industrious settlers of that kind with small places, who are living on their own land, and bringing up their families in comfort. I might say in reference to this repurchasing scheme that individual effort is essential to success.

. . . . . .

Mr. G. McLaren Brown: Sir, there seems very little to be said which has not been said, and therefore I will not detain you long. In common with everybody, we recognize in Canada that after this war is over there will be a vast number of men who will only be content with an open-air life. I think that after their experiences, the natural longing to lead an open-air life can be understood, and I think that natural longing will go far to solve the home problem—the re-peopling of the lands of the United Kingdom. But after all the needs have been met as regards this country, there will still be vast numbers of these men who will look elsewhere than in the United Kingdom for their future homes, and I think the important point to be considered is the accurate solving, at the earliest moment, of the problem of the settlement of these people, so that when the time comes they will not be tempted to settle anywhere outside the Empire. Now that settlement cannot be left entirely to the propaganda of the shipping companies or the efforts of the transportation companies, nor to individual effort however strong, however well organized. These can all be relied on certainly for very valuable support, but the problem is of too vital importance to the Empire to leave it there. It is of the most extreme importance that our men should only settle within the Empire. The future of the people of these islands who may settle in the overseas Dominions should be so absolutely assured that there will be no doubt about it. We need their services in the arrangements of the British Empire in the future as we have needed them in the past. There is one point which must have struck you, gentlemen, that although there will be this vast number of British people who will be anxious to find homes after the war is over, we must also be prepared in the colonies for a vast alien population who will turn their faces toward our doors. As long as these people are healthy, industrious, and capable of making their way, you may be certain that the overseas Dominions will welcome them.

Sir John Taverner: I question that.

Mr. McLaren Brown: Nevertheless it is true. The overseas Dominions will be man-hungry for many years to come, and if the future of the Empire is your consideration, then you will agree with me when I say that under those circumstances the British element throughout the Empire should not decrease. If British traditions

and British civilization are to continue in the future—and, one might almost add, if the British language is to continue in the future—then it is essential that you should have a successful British people wherever the British flag flies. That can best be done by the strongest and closest co-operation of all the Governments. I do not think for one moment anybody would disapprove the formation of a controlling or central body here in London, having at hand the most expert guidance, to deal with these matters, because I think, speaking for my own country—in fact I am sure—that it would welcome the formation of a controlling body fully representative of all parts of the Empire, composed only of the most broad-minded and well-informed men we could find throughout the Empire, men who have but the one dominant idea, the maintenance of our Empire and the continuance of our race. We must not forget the solving of this problem, though beginning here, ends overseas.

Colonel H. E. Rawson: Sir, the Royal Colonial Institute thoroughly appreciates the difficulties attending these questions which we have brought before you to-day, and they have had very good means of learning these difficulties, because they have had for the past four years a Committee at work called the Standing Emigration Committee, comprising members elected by fifty of the Emigration Agencies in the Kingdom, who are not necessarily members of the Institute. That Committee, presided over by the Duke of Marlborough, has been sitting monthly, and has kept itself in touch with these questions for the past four years; and, as the Deputy-Chairman of the Committee, I can assure you that we are convinced that the moment has arrived, and the time is ripe, for co-operation between the Home Government and the Governments of the different Dominions in this matter. It has been a long uphill course that the Committee has gone through to get the matter to that position, but without the help and guidance and co-operation of the High Commissioners and Agents-General of the Dominions we feel there is no hope of attaining to anything practical. The Standing Emigration Committee realizes that the word ought really to come from the other side to this side, and in a way it has come. The Dominion of Canada, four years ago, sent a Commissioner over to visit various parts of Europe—this country among the number. The report of that Commissioner was published officially, and from it we learned that Canada was anxious to co-operate with the authorities not only of this country, but even with those of other countries, who were willing to come into line with her in order to bring settlers into Canada. . . . . The question of migration within the Empire does not affect only the soldiers and sailors after the War, but it affects women generally as well as the widows and orphans. In many regiments there is a fund for looking after the widows and orphans of soldiers, and the migration of the latter is a matter worthy of consideration, especially in view of the certainty of there being after the War a predominance of girls in this country. It is absolutely necessary to consider the wives and widows and children of our soldiers and sailors, as well as the men themselves. The practical point I have to suggest is: Can the Government appoint an Advisory Committee to deal with these questions, which will call on any of us who have appeared before you to-day to give such evidence as may be in our power? We are ready to do so, and would be very happy to do it. There are members here of almost every one of our Dominions who would be glad to place their time and experience at your disposal for the benefit of the Empire.

Mr. Bonar Law: Gentlemen, I do not think either Lord Selborne or I came into this room with any intention of giving our views, but we came with the intention of hearing any suggestions you might make, and giving them the best consideration in our power. To neither of us is the subject a new one or one in which we have not taken the keenest interest. Some of the speakers have spoken as to what the tendencies will be after the War. I have tried to forecast as clearly as I could what will happen from the point of view of labour when the War is over, but I think I should be very foolish if I gave any indication in the way of prophecy as to what my views are. On the one

hand, take the position of labour here at home Our factories are all busy at work, a good deal of which will stop the moment the War is over, and in addition to that, the men who are now fighting will have to find employment. That suggests that there will be at once, after the cessation of hostilities, a great deal of unemployment in this country. On the other hand, if capital is available, the wastage and ravages of war have got to be made good. For shipping and shipbuilding, for instance, and other industries in the same position, there will be a big demand. I would not like to say that in my opinion it is at all certain that the end of the War will be the beginning of a period of unemployment in this country, but I think the temptation to our people to emigrate will be very great. The War is causing prices to be high for all the commodities which are produced in the Colonies, so that the Colonies must prosper, and I think the Canadian representative will agree that, taking Canada, the War is going to bring her a great deal of development and increased capital from the higher prices, and it is almost certain that there will be a great demand for more people in the Colonies at the end of the War. Now we here at home are torn in two ways. We certainly desire to see the British Empire everywhere expand, and to have these fertile lands filled by people of our own race. On the other hand, I do not think any of us would look with any pleasure at the prospect of a very large number of the men who are now fighting for us, men who are the very best of our population, suddenly leaving the country. The problem which we have to face—and it is one which certainly no Government fails to take an interest in—is first of all to try and help these soldiers to find the kind of employment which suits them best, and in the way which suits them best. On the other hand, we do wish to see if it can be done, if it is better all round that these men should be taken overseas. It is for that reason that Lord Selborne has appointed the Committee to which reference has been made, which is doing exactly what you wish and is considering the subject in advance. I am sure the subject ought to be considered from the point of view of the overseas Dominions as well as from the point of view of the Government here. Colonel Rawson has said that the motive power in deciding the way in which emigration should go comes largely from the Colonies themselves, and depends greatly on the inducements held out. Now the Canadian Government has already appointed a Commission to go into this very subject, and I have the terms of reference here, which I will read: "In connection with the subjects above alluded to, consideration should be given to the conditions which will arise upon the conclusion of the present War, and to the resulting opportunities for a vigorous and effective policy of immigration." I have no doubt the other Governments of the Empire will soon be considering the same subject, and will be inclined to take some steps of the same kind. I have listened to the many pertinent suggestions which have been made, but I am sure you will hardly expect me to say anything more than that we shall give them very careful consideration, and I can assure you that the subject is one with which I and Lord Selborne personally have as much sympathy as any member of the Deputation, and we shall try our best to meet the views and wishes of the Deputation which we have had the pleasure to receive to-day.

Lord Selborne: Gentlemen, I have very little to add to what Mr. Bonar Law has said. He has covered the general question so fully that I will confine my remarks to that aspect of the case which more nearly concerns the responsibility of my Department. I am afraid my answer to Lord Sydenham must be that I cannot add an additional member to the Committee which I have appointed. I have been very much pressed in a great many quarters to add to that Committee, but I am afraid it cannot be done. There has been already a great difficulty in keeping down the number to even its present members; but we shall welcome, and more than welcome, any evidence from representatives of the Royal Colonial Institute, and I know that in Mr. Christopher Turnor and Sir Rider Haggard we shall have really excellent experts on this question, than whom none better exist, if I may say so in their presence. There-

fore we shall welcome their evidence very greatly. Both of them have touched on some of the conditions that affect the settlement of men on the land generally, and particularly in England. I can only say that I am alive to those conditions and to the truth of all their observations not only from my general knowledge and study of the subject in England, but from the fact that for five years I was directly and solely responsible in South Africa for the carrying out and maintenance of that scheme of settlement which was inaugurated by Lord Milner. Therefore, I know very well the justice of their observations.

APPENDIX 4.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (ENGLAND) UPON THE PROVISION OF EMPLOYMENT FOR SAILORS AND SOLDIERS DISABLED IN THE WAR.

To the

Right Honourable Hebert Samuel, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

Sir,—The Committee appointed by your minute of the 16th February last, to consider and report upon the methods to be adopted for providing employment for sailors and soldiers disabled in the war, beg leave to submit the following report:—

INTRODUCTION.

1. The subject of our inquiry may be considered under the following heads:—

(i) The methods which should be adopted for the restoration of the disabled man, as far as possible, to health;

(ii) The provision of surgical appliances by means of which his condition may be alleviated and his industrial efficiency increased;

(iii) The provision of training designed to fit him for some new occupation when he is unable to resume that to which he has been accustomed;

(iv) The finding of suitable employment for him when he is in a condition to accept it.

2. At the outset, we desire to express our opinion that the care of the sailors and soldiers, who have been disabled in the war, is an obligation which should fall primarily upon the State; and that this liability cannot be considered as having been extinguished by the award of a pension from public funds. We regard it as the duty of the State to see that the disabled man shall be, as far as possible, restored to health, and that assistance shall be forthcoming to enable him to earn his living in the occupation best suited to his circumstances and physical condition.

3. We ought, however, to add that, in expressing this view, we are far from wishing to exclude or discourage the very valuable assistance which may be rendered voluntarily by persons and associations who take an interest in the welfare of our sailors and soldiers.

While the primary responsibility for the care of those who have suffered in the service of the country rests with the State, the best results of the action of the latter can only be secured with the co-operation and assistance of the other agencies to which we have referred.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DISABLED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

4. The first point to which we directed our inquiry was the number of men who might be expected to be discharged from the Navy and the Army on account of disability.

At the present stage of the War, it is, of course, impossible to form even an approximate estimate of the number which may ultimately have to be dealt with, depending as it does on the duration of the war, and the number of men engaged in hostilities.

5. The only data now available are the discharges which have actually taken place since the beginning of the war.

We are informed that the number of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men who were discharged from the Army as disabled through the war, between the 4th August, 1914, and the 15th April, 1915, inclusive, was 2,874, and that the number of petty officers and men who were similarly discharged from the Navy between these dates was 103. The following statement shows the general nature of the disablement from which the men were suffering:—

	Army.	Navy.	Total.
Eyesight cases	245	9	254
Wounds and injuries to leg (necessitating amputation)	205	10	215
Wounds and injuries to arm (necessitating amputation)	170	6	176
Wounds and injuries to hand (necessitating amputation)	15	6	21
Wounds and injuries to leg (not necessitating amputation)	277	9	286
Wounds and injuries to arm (not necessitating amputation)	272	3	275
Wounds and injuries to hand (not necessitating amputation of complete hand)	224	11	235
Wounds and injuries to head	123	4	127
Herniæ	96	5	101
Miscellaneous wounds and injuries (not included in above)	129	6	135
Chest complaints	298	4	302*
Rheumatism	116	6	122
Heart disease	284	....	284
Epilepsy	47	....	47
Nervous diseases	54	11	65
Insanity	29	....	29
Deafness	134	....	134
Frostbite	6	....	6
Miscellaneous disabilities	150	13	163
Total	2,874	103	2,977

*Including 200 cases of tubercle of the lungs.

6. The earliest discharges from the Army took place in the week ending the 11th September, and the total of 2,874 therefore represents the product of about eight months of war, giving an average of about 360 a month. But the present rate of discharge appears to be about 1,000 a month. If this rate is maintained, and the other conditions remain the same, we might expect a total of about 7,000 at the end of the first 12 months of the war, and about 12,000 at the end of December next. Even if the rate of discharge were raised to 1,500 a month, the number at the end of December would not exceed 16,000.

Of these a proportion would be permanently and completely incapacitated and some of the others would probably find employment without assistance.

The total number to be dealt would, therefore, be considerably less than the published lists of casualties might lead us to expect.

METHODS TO BE ADOPTED FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE HEALTH AND THE INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY OF THE DISABLED.

7. Under present arrangements, the naval and military authorities assume responsibility for the medical or surgical treatment of the disabled man, until he is discharged from the Service as unfit; but their responsibility for the provision of treatment ceases on discharge, and it rests with the medical officers under whose care the man has been placed, to decide whether the patient is fit for discharge, and, if so, to set in motion the necessary machinery.

This decision is often taken as soon as it has become clear that the man will not be able to return to active service, and without much regard to the question whether his health or his physical condition can be improved by further treatment.

8. We suggest that the State should take a liberal view of its duties in this respect, and that it should assume the responsibility for the treatment of the disabled sailor or soldier and his restoration to health, when practicable.

9. There are several classes of disabled men to whom this suggestion is applicable:

(a) Those who, upon discharge from hospital, require prolonged or special after-treatment, in order to render them fit to resume a civil occupation.

We think that where there is a reasonable prospect of restoration to health, arrangements should be made to enable these men to receive treatment, free of charge, for such period as may be necessary.

The cases which we have in mind are those of heart disease, rheumatism, stiff joints, etc., for which electrical treatment or massage may be suitable.

The arrangements suggested should also extend to the provision of treatment where there has been a recurrence of the disability which caused the discharge of the man from the Service.

(b) Those whose disability is due to Tuberculous disease.

We understand that in such cases the prospect of obtaining a cure is often most favourable, because the existence of the disease has usually been detected at an early stage, and the man is placed under treatmnt at once.

As regards the Navy, we are informed that it is the practice to treat cases of tuberculous disease, down to the date of discharge, in the Royal Naval Hospitals, where special wards and shelters are provided.

As regards the Army, it was at one time the practice to discharge forthwith any soldier who was suffering from tuberculous disease, but we understand that, at the present time, a soldier who has contracted the disease in and by reason of the Service, is not allowed to be discharged to his home. The practice is to distribute such patients, in the first instance, among the large military hospitals, whence in some cases they have been drafted to civil sanatoria, provided by various private associations. The cost of the man's maintenance in the sanatorium, prior to his discharge from the Army, is defrayed from Army Votes.

Many of these patients are "insured persons" under Part I. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, and become eligible upon discharge for "sanatorium benefit" under the Act. Special arrangements have, as we are informed, been made by the Insurance Commissioners, to ensure the admission of such patients in all cases to civil sanatoria at the cost of insurance funds immediately upon discharge.

Where, however, the tuberculous sailor or soldier is not eligible for sanatorium benefit under the National Insurance Act, we suggest that the responsibility for the cost of his treatment in a residential institution should be undertaken by the State and should be continued until he is either cured or declared to be incurable.

(c) Those who are mentally affected.

There will probably be many cases in which the incidents of active service have produced temporary unsoundness of mind; and some of these men might, on a strict view of their mental condition at the moment, be certified as being fit cases for detention in a lunatic asylum; but it is most desirable that this course should only be taken after a suitable interval has been allowed for recovery.

In many instances, confinement in a lunatic asylum might not be the most suitable means of promoting the recovery of the patient, and would certainly prejudice

him on his return to civil employment. The extreme measure of detention in an asylum should only be taken when it is clear that treatment in a hospital or other institution is unavailing, or that the patient cannot be retained in such an institution without danger to himself or others.

(d) Those who, owing to the loss of limbs or to other cause, require surgical appliances to fit them for the resumption of civil employment.

The present practice in regard to these cases is sufficiently liberal. Upon the discharge of a disabled soldier from the Army, he is supplied, through the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, with any surgical appliance which may be needed to alleviate his condition; and we understand that the Commissioners are willing to procure, at the cost of Army funds, any appliance which may be recommended by the medical officer who has been in charge of the case. Similar arrangements for the supply of surgical appliances are made by the Naval Authorities. There has, however, been a marked advance in orthopædic surgery during the past few years, and we are disposed to think that sufficient advantage has not been taken of the special knowledge and skill, which are now available, with regard to the provision of artificial appliances for the relief of the disabled. It has, in fact, become a highly specialized branch of the surgeon's art, and the advice of experts is essential if the best results are to be attained.

We recommend that instead of the appliance being prescribed by the doctor in attendance on the patient, any man who requires an artificial limb should be seen by an orthopædic surgeon of repute, who would prescribe the particular kind of appliance which should be supplied, with special regard to the requirements of the individual and the occuptaion which he intended to follow.

The services of more than one consulting surgeon will be required for the purpose; and inasmuch as the bulk of the men will have been discharged from hospital before they are in a fit condition to bear artificial appliances, it will be necessary to arrange that the services of an orthopædic surgeon should be available within a convenient distance of their homes.

THE PROVISION OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING FOR THE DISABLED SAILOR OR SOLDIER.

10. Up to this point we have been dealing with the problem of restoring the disabled sailor or soldier, as far as possible, to physical health, so as to enable him to earn his living.

It remains to consider in what way employment should be found for him when he stands in need of such assistance, and how training can be provided when it becomes necessary for him to learn a new trade.

11. Many of the disabled men will, no doubt, be in such a condition to resume the occupation which they were following before the war, and will be absorbed in the ordinary labour market; others, from the nature of their disability or from other causes will be unable to do so, and should be given an opportunity of learning a new trade.

12. Such training should, we think, be provided as far as possible in the locality where the man resides. As a general rule it would probably be undesirable to set up special institutions in which disabled sailors or soldiers would alone be received; but if any institution already existing can be utilized for the purpose, this course should be followed.

In dealing with this question, it should not be forgotten that the problem of finding employment for the disabled sailor or soldier will diminish year by year after the close of the war, and that any large expenditure on the provision of buildings or apparatus for a temporary purpose should be avoided.

The creation of central training institutions would also involve the removal of the disabled person to the vicinity of the institution during the period of training, and would frequently result in separation from his wife and family.

13. We think it is probable that training of the kind to which we refer might to some extent be undertaken in London and the larger provincial towns by the Local Education Authority by means of the existing polytechnics, technical institutes and trade schools. In this case it would be very desirable, if not essential, that the nature of the employment, for which a particular man was to be trained, should be determined by some responsible authority before the commencement of the course, and that the prospect of a vacancy being available, upon the completion of the training, should be carefully examined beforehand.

14. We suggest that the co-operation of the Local Education Authorities should be invited and that, where the Authority is in a position to provide the training necessary for disabled sailors and soldiers residing in the area, this course should be adopted. In default of the Local Education Authority, any private institution, which may be in a position to afford such training, as may be needed, should be utilized in preference to the establishment of a special institution.

It ought perhaps to be stated that, in our view, a man should not be regarded as disqualified for training, merely because he is classed for purposes of pension as "totally disabled."

15. An alternative course to the provision of training in an institution would be to apprentice the disabled person to an employer, who might be willing to train the man. This method would, however, only be feasible in isolated cases, but such a scheme might be useful in a locality in which no training institution was available.

16. As regards the provision of employment, we think that this duty should be undertaken by the Central and Local Organizations, whose appointment is recommended below. These bodies would work in close co-operation with the Labour Exchanges, through which a comprehensive organization is supplied for dealing in every district with any disabled man who may desire to avail himself of it.

Arrangements should be made for registering every disabled man, on or before his discharge from hospital, at the Labour Exchange of the district to which he is going. This could be done by means of a form to be filled up for him in hospital shortly before his discharge, showing the district in which he proposed to reside, the occupation which he desired to follow, and the name of his former employer if in that district.

CENTRAL AND LOCAL ORGANIZATION.

17. We have already expressed the opinion, on which we desire to lay particular stress, that the care of the sailors and soldiers who have been disabled by reason of service in the War is an obligation which should be undertaken by the State. But it is evident that no single Department of Government could conveniently exercise functions so varied and so extensive—including, as, in our view, they should, the care of the disabled man's health, the provision of industrial training, and the finding of employment for him.

18. Until his discharge has been actually completed, the responsibility for his treatment will rest with the Admiralty or the War Office, as the case may be. But after his discharge, the duties to which we have referred would naturally fall to one or other of the Civil Departments. It will, however, be desirable that the cases referred to in paragraph 9 (*d*) should remain under the charge of the Admiralty or the War Office.

19. In order to ensure that proper attention is paid to the various needs of the disabled men we recommend the appointment of a Central Committee for the care of

disabled sailors and soldiers, acting under the direction of some existing Government Department and charged with the duty of providing, through the agency of the appropriate Department, suitable assistance for those who may require it. For example, the cases referred to under section 9 (*a*) and (*b*) would probably fall within the scope of the National Health Insurance Joint Committee. Those under 9 (*c*) might be dealt with by the Home Office or the Local Government Board. In dealing with cases under 9 (*d*) the Committee would act in conjunction with the Admiralty or the War Office. Industrial training would be within the purview of the Board of Education and the Local Education Authorities; while the Board of Trade, through the Labour Exchanges, would give assistance in finding employment.

20. The comparatively small number of cases which did not fall within the scope of any public department would be dealt with by the Committee itself. For the above purposes it would require to have funds placed at its disposal.

21. Such a Committee should include representatives of the Admiralty, of the War Office, of the Board of Trade, of the Local Government Board, of the Board of Education (in relation to technical training), of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, of the National Health Insurance Joint Committee, of employers of labour, of trade unions or other labour organizations, and of the existing voluntary agencies for obtaining employment for discharged sailors and soldiers.

Having regard to the special requirements of Ireland and Scotland, a Subordinate or Branch Committee should be formed for each country, to act in co-operation with, and subject to the general control of, the Central Committee. Each of these Branch Committees should be represented on the Central Committee.

The Committee should have a paid secretary and a suitable staff.

22. The functions of the Committee would be:—

(*a*) to arrange for the care and treatment of all disabled sailors and soldiers, immediately on their discharge, with the view of restoring them to health when possible, and enabling them to earn their own living;

(*b*) to obtain early information of approaching discharges from hospital, and to arrange for the registration of every disabled man, who was capable of work, with the Labour Exchange of the district to which he was going;

(*c*) to communicate with Public Departments with the view of obtaining employment therein for such disabled men as could properly be appointed to vacancies;

(*d*) to organize public or private appeals to employers in order to secure their goodwill in filling any vacancies which were suitable for disabled men;

(*e*) to appoint local committees (where necessary), or local representatives, to assist the Committee generally in the performance of its duties and especially in finding employment and negotiating with employers;

(*f*) to organize and assist schemes for training men who were desirous of obtaining technical instruction to fit them for skilled occupations; and to arrange for their maintenance during the period of training.

(*g*) to consider and deal with schemes for employing disabled men in agriculture and the industries allied with it;

(*h*) to arrange for the emigration of men who were desirous of settling in other parts of the Empire.

23. While the Central Committee would be responsible for the general organization and control of policy, it must be recognized that a considerable proportion of its work would require to be dealt with locally.

The sailor or soldier will on his discharge naturally tend to return to his own neighbourhood, and will wish to find employment as near to his home as possible.

There should consequently be in every district someone ready to deal promptly with every case that may arise.

On the other hand, it is clear that when the total number of disabled men, who will require attention, is distributed among all the urban and rural districts, the number to be dealt with in any one locality will scarcely be sufficient to justify the creation of a new local organization in every district.

24. But if, in any particular locality, having regard to the number of disabled men and to the degree of local interest, it were possible to form an effective local committee to assist the Central Committee, we think that this should be done.

Even where it did not seem worth while to appoint a local committee, it might be possible to obtain the services of one or more residents in the locality to act as representatives of the Central Committee.

In London and a few of the larger towns, the number of disabled men is probably sufficient to make it worth while to appoint local committees forthwith. In others they could be appointed as and when the necessity arose.

25. It has been suggested to us that an organization so created might ultimately be utilized for the purpose of dealing with the employment of ex-sailors and ex-soldiers of all kinds, whether able-bodied or disabled.

The numerous agencies at present engaged on this work in different parts of the country, and the complexity of their operations, make it highly desirable that some step should be taken to co-ordinate their activities and to prevent overlapping.

But such a scheme does not come within the terms of our reference, and we are aware that the question has already received a good deal of attention elsewhere.

It is only mentioned in this place because it seems to us almost impossible to contemplate the establishment of two unconnected organizations—one dealing with disabled and the other with able-bodied sailors and soldiers.

26. We observe, moreover, that the Select Committee on Naval and Military Services (Pensions and Grants) has recommended the appointment of a Statutory Committee to deal with the pensions, separation allowances, and supplementary grants payable to sailors and soldiers and their dependants.

We therefore venture to suggest that some advantage might result from the constitution of one body, charged with all the functions to which we have alluded. In this way a more elaborate local organization than we have recommended for the purposes of this report might be justified.

SCHEMES FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF DISABLED MEN ON THE LAND.

27. Various schemes have been placed before us aiming at the settlement of disabled sailors and soldiers on the land. We think the matter is of great importance, but we are unwilling to express any opinion upon the merits of the schemes, because the proposals put forward are of a very tentative character and would require much further elaboration before practical effect could be given to them.

We suggest that the subject should be further considered by the Central Committee, whose appointment we have recommended, at the earliest possible date.

OPERATION OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1906.

28. We understand that in various quarters difficulties are apprehended in inducing employers to accept the services of partially disabled men, by reason of the liability imposed on the employer by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, to pay compensation in respect of accidents arising out of and in the course of the workman's employment. We thought it right, therefore, to make special inquiry with regard to this question; and we are assured that no such difficulty need be anticipated in cases where the employer is insured against this liability. It appears that so far as the insurance companies included in the Accident Offices Association are concerned, the

uniform premium ordinarily charged by the companies, covers all classes of employees, whether able-bodied or partially disabled; and that, save in very exceptional cases, no additional premium is charged on account of physical disability.

29. We think, therefore, that no objection is likely to be taken on this ground to the employment of a disabled man, except where the employer had refrained from covering his liability by insurance. Any such employer would usually be in a small way of business and would employ only a small number of workmen.

CONCLUSION.

30. In the foregoing report, we have thought it right to confine ourselves, in the main, to recommending the establishment of machinery for the purpose of dealing with the problem of the care of the disabled, and we assume that this view corresponds with the intentions of His Majesty's Government.

But we desire to bring to your notice the urgency of the questions into which we have inquired. Although the number of disabled men, hitherto discharged from the Navy and the Army, is less than might be expected, it is most desirable that an organization should be set on foot, at the earliest possible date, for the performance of the duties which we regard as properly falling to the State in relation to those who have suffered in its service. The number of men to be dealt with is growing day by day; and it is important that the new organization should be in working order as quickly as possible.

31. A summary of our recommendations is appended:—

(i) The care of the sailors and soldiers disabled in the War is a duty which should be assumed by the State.

(ii) This duty should include—

(*a*) the restoration of the man's health, where practicable;

(*b*) the provision of training facilities, if he desires to learn a new trade;

(*c*) the finding of employment for him, when he stands in need of such assistance.

(iii) For the discharge of these duties, a Central Committee should be appointed, and empowered to act, either through the agency of the appropriate Public Department, or independently, as the case may require.

(iv) The Central Committee should have the assistance of Sub-Committees for Ireland and Scotland, and Local Committees in any part of the United Kingdom, where the circumstances justified the establishment of such an organization.

32. We desire to place on record our appreciation of the services of our Secretary, Mr. H. J. Comyns, who has rendered all the assistance in his power, both in the conduct of the business of the Committee and in the preparation of this report.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

G. H. MURRAY (*Chairman*).
W. H. BEVERIDGE.
CHARLES CRUTCHLEY (*M.-Gen.*).
GEORGE FRANKLIN.
ARTHUR HENDERSON.
JOHN HODGE.
PATRICK O'BRIEN.
CHARLES E. PRICE.
FRANK PULLINGER.
SANDHURST.
LESLIE SCOTT.
R. RUSSELL SCOTT.
A. V. SYMONDS.

HENRY J. COMYNS (*Secretary*),
4th May, 1915.

APPENDIX 5.

FUNCTIONAL READAPTATION AND PROFESSIONAL RE-EDUCATION OF THE DISABLED VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

By Dr. Bourillon,

Director of the National Refuge for Convalescents, St. Maurice, France.

The immense number of mutilated and infirm soldiers whom the modern methods of warfare will return to civil life in such condition that they will be totally or partially incapable of earning a living by their own industry, gives rise to a social problem of the highest importance, and the future of these glorious victims is a woeful question.

We do not mean those only who, through amputation or ablation, have been deprived of essential limbs or organs, but those also in whom a weakening of the normal functions of these limbs and organs, due to wounds received or sickness contracted in defence of the flag, has more or less seriously impaired the capacity for work.

Readier thought is given to the amputated whose infirmity is more apparent to the eye and appeals more readily to the imagination; but is none the less worthy of interest the plight of those whom paralysis, ankylosis, tendinous and nervous sections or other injuries, sometimes apparently slight, render incapable of earning their living by the practice of their usual profession. This last point, more than the injury itself, constitutes the seriousness of the social position of the individual. For instance, an accountant, amputated of a leg, can resume his clerical work and do it as in the past without any reduction of salary, while a pianist deprived of the use of an indispensable finger by paralysis or the cutting of the tendons will be unable to exercise his profession and be reduced to poverty.

The relation between infirmity and profession is therefore the essential factor to consider from the point of view of the invalid's future.

The nation has the duty to make its best efforts to secure an honourable living for those who are unable to provide for themselves and families.

The pensions they will be granted, even with an increase of the present rate, will be inadequate for this purpose. Moreover, except in the case of the grievously wounded, victims of particularly horrible mutilation, to whom must be applied special measures such as lifelong hospitalization, it would be regrettable, from a moral, social and economic standpoint, to expose these glorious invalids to the temptations and dangers of a prolonged inactivity unworthy of them. Remember that these are citizens still young and, generally, with yet long years of life, and you will readily understand the importance for them as well as for society of the utilization of their productive energy.

For invalids must evidently be reserved all the offices they are able to fill in the administration of the State, of departments, societies, companies or organizations over which the nation has some authority, and a great many look forward to this solution.

But it is doubtful if employment can be found for all applicants. Moreover, these offices are now filled and will only gradually become vacant. Candidates shall have to wait patiently for months and years. But it is unwise to expose the invalids to a long wait for the desired situation. It seems dangerous inactivity with its long sessions at the wine-shops and, perhaps, at the street corner, with a beggar's extended hand. The invalid must not wait. Employment must be found for him as soon as he is able to work.

In this connection arises a serious problem. Will disabled soldiers, as a rule, take advantage of the societies that are being organized to furnish them opportunities for the resumption of work? Persons in daily contact with those heroes who have given proof of their courage and energy feel the same anxiety. True that the heroic qualities of those soldiers remain, but as they are country people and workmen, there has arisen in their minds a certain spirit of confusion and distress by which profit ill-advisers to promote despicable schemes.

It is important that efforts should be made to eradicate the particular mentality which is being sought to create in our invalids, and which is disquieting for both the present and future.

The result would be that our disabled soldiers would refuse work and acquire a tendency to slovenness, drunkenness and rebellion.

Our all important purpose will be reached specially by an active and incessant propaganda. All of the individuals, certainly, cannot be convinced of the necessity of work and, unfortunately, a large number of disabled soldiers will be found a prey to want and debauchery; but even those must not later on have the opportunity to cast into their country's face the reproach that its heroic defenders were abandoned when they had most need of their countrymen's advice and protection.

Fortunately, all of them are not misled by these demoralizing tactics.

Yet, it must be acknowledged that in many cases incapacitated soldiers care very little to make a lasting effort to better the position into which they have been thrown by their infirmities. Many hope to go back to their old employment. Some depend for their livelihood on an all-provident-state, to compensate by employment of some sort, free of worry and arduous labour, for the insufficiency of their pension; others depend on some of those trades, ironically called "de fortune," which are often poor masks for beggary. A few make plans, attempting to adapt their manner of work and life to their physical condition, many of them giving proof of an ingenuity which is of great promise for the future. The farmers, for the most part, express a desire to go back to the land and, worthy of note and deserving of encouragement, is the same desire manifested among the city labourers who, in their distress, better appreciate the ease and economic advantages of rural life. But their most generally expressed wish is to go back home and regain their freedom; and it would be a great lack of foresight to ignore that wish.

It must not be forgotten that we have to deal with men ranging in age from 20 to 40 years, generally accustomed to a life of freedom; that many of them are married and fathers of families; that the unmarried may likewise intend to marry; and that they will not forego in any way their independence and leave their home for the purpose of going into apprenticeship. If, for instance, they are offered a place in some kind of professional institution which recalls, even remotely, the lyceum or the barracks, a large number will, without doubt, energetically refuse such a proposition.

France's duty towards the victims of the war is first of all a duty indicated by humanity and gratefulness from which she cannot escape. But the future of our maimed heroes has also many bearings on highly interesting social and economic questions, which cannot be expounded in this short summary. We shall therefore confine ourselves to pointing out the part which the disabled soldiers, considering their immense number, may play in the industrial, agricultural and commercial development of our country, and in the economic competition which will arise between the different nations of the world, subsequent to the disorders brought about by the war in international relations.

Considering that before the war there was in France a dearth of workingmen in almost all industrial departments, what will now happen when death has swept off part of our youth, and in view of the fact that according to the statistics for the first half-year of 1914, the death rate is much in excess of the birth rate?

We have numerous reasons to hope that out of the maelstrom we are going through there will fortunately be born a happy tendency towards re-population; but we would now be lacking in foresight were we to ignore our disabled soldiers' productive value, reduced of course, but still of some worth to farming and industry.

It is therefore important to choose among the professions which may be exercised in spite of various infirmities, those which suffer from lack of hands, so as to direct towards these open industries our incapacitated soldiers who could not readily secure positions.

The present statement is somewhat extended, but it must necessarily be so in order to have sufficient scope for the treatment of this altogether new and complicated question, that of society's duty to afford the greatest possible protection for those who have been disabled in their country's service.

Humanity and brotherhood call for it; and it is also an act of social and economic foresight.

How may this protection be extended to the soldiers keeping sight at the same time of the interest of the individual and of the community? This is what we shall have to examine.

In the first place the state has to see to the support of those who are so severely mutilated that they have become unable to earn their livelihood.

As to the invalids who are still able to work, the state must first reduce as much as possible their functional disability, and secondly increase to the utmost whatever working ability they still possess.

The medical and surgical cares which have already been given to invalids of the first category should, during convalescence, be continued in special state establishment by functional re-adaptation, by means of certain treatments such as orthopædic surgery and physiotherapy.

For invalids of the second class, new conditions must be created, to enable them to undertake an apprenticeship and follow an avocation compatible with their infirmities.

The Government cannot be indifferent to this technical re-adaptation, but it must seek in this matter the fruitful help of the departments and the municipalities as well as invoke private initiative.

INSTITUTIONS FOR CONVALESCENTS AND FUNCTIONAL RE-EDUCATION.

There are as yet no statistics as to the number of injured and maimed who will be unable to resume their former occupations. All we may affirm is that it will figure up in the thousands. Numerous will be the maimed who have undergone amputation or are suffering from the total loss of certain organs, but the lame and crippled will doubtless be much more numerous.

We will have then to deal mainly with those suffering from ankylosis, imperfect consolidation, contracted or severed tendons and muscles, atrophy, paralysis in all stages, etc., etc.

Many of these ailments are, as we have said, susceptible, to a certain degree of a restoring surgical or physiotherapic treatment.

This supplementary treatment is of considerable importance from the moral as well as financial points of view, for while it is being developed by active and intelligent therapeutics the capacity for work of each invalid, will also be lessened in notable proportion, on the one hand, the physical and cerebral effort necessary to the acquisition of a trade and, on the other hand, the rates of pension to be paid. As stated by one of our eminent surgeons, 'This will mean the economy of millions in our future budgets."

The State having a paramount interest in the prompt and complete recovery of the wounded of the war, the centres of functional re-adaptation must be left under

the exclusive control of the Army Medical Service. The national home for convalescents (Asile National des convalescents), at St. Maurice, near Paris, (700 beds), already exemplifies the almost perfect type of great institutions of this nature.

This institution, which, since the war, has become the military hospital of St. Maurice, is admirably adapted to this purpose. Besides its location in a magnificent park, and its internal appointments, it is provided with surgical and mecano-therapic appliances, ordinary and vapour baths and showers, to which have recently been added hot air apparatus; electrotherapic treatment is here applied in the most thorough manner. It has been thought logical that the greatest possible number of injured should benefit by these advantages, the home proper being reserved to those who are susceptible of functional re-adaptation with a view to ultimate apprenticeship to a trade.

It constitutes a centre of functional re-education which may serve as a model for the creation of similar establishments.

The choice of the medical staff, of managers and overseers requires careful attention, for with sustained activity and devotion they must combine a certain fitness in the art of convincing men. It is, indeed, most important that the inmates of hospitals be persuaded, if not forced, to submit to a treatment which, it must be admitted, some will reluctantly accept, since its purpose is to lessen their disability and, consequently, to reduce the amount of their pension.

It is during this period of residence in these centres of functional re-adaptation that all necessary measures must be taken with a view to a prompt award of the pension or allowance as soon as the condition of the wounded makes it possible to determine exactly the degree of final disability.

It is also during this period that the maimed shall be provided with prosthetic appliances. This important question must be studied by the health authorities so as to avoid having appliances supplied by the military service and recognized as unsuited to the apprenticeship of certain trades afterwards discarded for others. The judicious choice of these appliances is so essential that too great care cannot be taken to attain as nearly as possible to perfection.

It is lastly in this period that must be exercised the moral influence which will prepare the invalids to face with fortitude the duty of work, as far as their strength and infirmities permit.

The propaganda in favour of apprenticeship will produce all its effects only if it is accompanied by definite offers which are sure of prompt realization.

We repeat that the work of professional re-education must be applied to disabled soldiers as soon as their condition shall permit. But in what manner? There are several systems, some of which may be operated simultaneously so that those directly interested may choose that which suits them better. Others may be combined according to circumstances. These systems are:—

1. Schools, with workshops especially reserved for invalids.
2. Boarding-houses, with apprenticeship in private workshops or ordinary industrial schools.
3. Organized corporative workshops for invalids where professional grouping shall be encouraged and, if necessary, subsidized by the State.
4. Individual allowances to permit invalids to follow an apprenticeship in or near their own homes.

1. *Industrial Schools.*

These schools, which may be established by the State, by provinces, municipalities or private enterprise, seem to a great many the best remedy for the hard conditions in which numerous invalids will be found. But it behoves us here to make a few reservations.

The organization and operation of these schools are surrounded by serious difficulties of all kinds. The number of workshops, necessarily limited, will not suffice for the infinite variety of infirmities, which would often permit the practice of more profitable trades. It is, moreover, to be feared that the practical results given by these schools will not be proportionate to the moral and financial effort they will require. However, most of these difficulties may be overcome, and the advantages resulting from a moral and professional direction, rationally studied and applied, will compensate for the other drawbacks. But the main obstacle to the success of the system lies in the aversion of invalids for schools which will keep them from their homes and curtail their independence.

Some caution is therefore necessary in the establishment of these schools.

We think, however, that steps should be taken towards the realization of this scheme, partly to satisfy public opinion, but mainly to try an experiment which, for divers reasons, may have more satisfactory results than are presently foreseen.

One of the arguments in favour of the workshops is that they may be subsequently used to give employment to those invalids who, even though working conscientiously, could not sufficiently provide for their support. These could be retained or permanently admitted to these workshops which would thus continue in operation in the future. Again, they could be used later for the technical education of the victims of industry so numerous since the development of mechanical production.

It is important to locate these centres of professional re-education as near as possible to the centres of functional readaptation. Intimately bound one to the other, as they are at St. Maurice, they can thus constantly collaborate and seek the same purpose in a mutual understanding favourable to success.

This close intimacy offers also the great advantage of facilitating the immediate transfer of the invalids from the first to the second centre, which, as we have seen, is an essential point.

The Vacassy Institute, adjoining the home for convalescents, has thus been easily transformed into a National Institute of technical re-education. Courses of primary instruction, indispensable for the illiterate, unfortunately too numerous, are being established, as also classes in industrial designing, and workshops for tailoring, shoemaking, bookbinding, harness making, morocco dressing and similar trades. Other occupations will be added according as the need is felt.

2. *Boarding Houses with Private Workshops.*

Here is how the second method could be applied:

A house having at its head a manager of high moral qualities would receive the invalids who would there find free rooms or dormitories and a restaurant. The necessary tools would be supplied, and perhaps also, if need be, the clothing.

The men would be placed in apprenticeship in private workshops or technical schools, under conditions to be determined according to the different cases or localities.

The invalid would thus enjoy a relative freedom which he would prefer to the regime, however liberal it might be, of a teaching institution, and this would encourage him to begin and continue his apprenticeship. Another advantage of this method is that it would open to apprentices an unlimited number of professions and leave them free to choose whichever one is best suited to their infirmities, their aptitudes and inclinations.

These very appreciable advantages have as counterparts the drawbacks of a moral direction and a supervision harder to exercise, and of demoralizing associations with fellow-workmen. Certain of these instead of encouraging the invalid to industry, attempt to convince him that he could lead an easier life on public and private charity. Experience on this point with the civil class of invalids leaves no possible doubt as

to the disastrous effects of these repeated suggestions. And lastly, apprenticeship submitted to the domination and caprice of bosses does not seem to give as favourable results as those of a professional education in technical schools under the direction of teachers specially prepared for this work. But in spite of all these objections, which can partly be avoided by attentive and fatherly direction, we think that this method is destined to render better service than the schools. It will be applied at Paris, in a large furnished house, situated at No. 4 rue Rondelet, in the very centre of a workingman's quarter and belonging to the National Home for convalescents of St. Maurice. An appeal will be made to Parisian manufacturers, who have promised their generous co-operation, to admit invalids to apprenticeship.

3. *Organized Corporative Workshops for Professional Groups.*

The economic crisis which began with the war will continue long after the conclusion of hostilities. One of its direct effects will be the scarcity of hands. Some trades will be seriously affected, but mainly those in which were employed Austro-Germans, so numerous in France before August last.

It is, therefore, readily understood that manufacturers and heads of syndicated industries have conceived the idea of utilizing, when their operations are compatible with the existence of certain infirmities, the services of the invalids of the war.

However, no corporation seems to have as yet organized for its own purposes workshops for the instruction of invalids. But a few projects have been formed which deserve encouragement, and were they realized in a large number of trades, great advantages would result for the future of the invalids as well as for the revival of certain industries which are now suspended, or have even completely disappeared from our country. Serious economic difficulties would thus be happily solved, and the intervention of the State seems, therefore, to be amply justified, not only in fostering these enterprises, but also in granting them in different ways the necessary financial assistance.

4. *Individual Allowances.*

Finally, there is a more general means of facilitating for invalids the apprenticeship of a new trade. It would consist in the grant of daily allowances to invalids, the rate being proportioned to the degree of disability, the amount of the pension and different other factors. In principle, the allowance, added to the pension, should amount to the average salary of the workingmen of the district; it could be increased when a family has to be supported.

The allowance would cease after a definite period, which should not probably be more than a year, most of the apprentices receiving then a reasonable remuneration. It is well understood that the allowance would be paid to those only who really worked in the workshops or were employed by the private concerns designated to them.

This seems an interesting scheme, as it offers numerous advantages over the other systems.

The main advantage is that it would find favour with the large majority of invalids. The possibility of resuming in perfect freedom their ordinary mode of life, in their home and with their families, in city and country, would appeal the more strongly to them as they would be assured of means of livelihood for themselves and families during their apprenticeship. Even in small villages they could learn one of the countless trades found everywhere, such as shoe-making, tailoring, joinery, tinsmithing, basket-work, chair-mending, harness-making, etc., without mentioning those proper to each district. Agriculture, itself, could find here means of developing some of its branches; apiculture, arboriculture, dairying, etc., in which mutilated peasants would find new sources of revenue that would keep them on the farm.

In cities, the apprentices could avail themselves of the corporative workshops of which we have just spoken, or find employment in ordinary workshops.

Each invalid would thus create for himself a situation which might not always be highly remunerated, but which, especially in a country where life is so cheap, would compensate for the insufficiency of the pension.

One of the main obstacles to the application of this method is the difficulty of ascertaining if the beneficiary of the allowance is really following his apprenticeship. The supervision would indeed be fraught with difficulties.

The second obstacle is that of the considerable expense resulting from the payment of these allowances.

An estimate can hardly be made before the number of invalids, the rates of allowance and the mode of distribution are known. But it must be kept in mind that this expense will be limited to a year and that it will doubtless render unnecessary the general increase in pensions already forecasted, for it will constitute a more moral and economical solution of the problem of the invalid's future. It is indeed evident that this measure shall apply to those only who really need such assistance, and this during the period of their greatest trial,—that which follows their return home. A solution that should commend itself to public opinion and Parliament shall have been found when, after provision has been made for the invalid's support during the first year, he can be taught a trade assuring his future.

Moreover, the number of technical schools would thus be reduced, for there is no doubt that invalid apprentices would prefer the allowance system.

Considered in this light, it seems that the expense resulting from the payment of individual allowances would probably be less than would appear at first sight.

A thorough study of the question, rigid regulation and strict supervision would doubtless prevent the abuses to which certain laws of social solidarity have given rise.

Protective and Benevolent Societies.

Each of these systems of professional re-education must be supplemented by protective and benevolent enterprise based on the same principles as those which have inspired the establishment of institutions for the blind and the deaf and dumb.

Anti-Alcoholic Action.

The eyes of the most obstinate have been opened by the present war to the frightful dangers of alcoholism for France. While waiting for the measures which Parliament must of necessity enact against this dreadful scourge, nothing should be neglected to protect our invalids from the effects of the most prevalent and fearful passion of the disabled of civil life.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. To the State alone belongs the duty to assume, under the authority of the Minister of War, the supervision and responsibility of the sick and wounded of the war until their complete recovery, or until it is evident that medical or surgical therapeutics are powerless to improve their physical condition.

Treatment begun in ambulances and hospitals is completed in centres of functional re-adaptation.

2. The State must also, through the ministers concerned, see to the complete maintenance of the totally disabled who can no more earn their living; and for the lame and maimed who are found still capable of receiving a sufficiently remunerative salary, to provide the means of acquiring a profession the exercise of which is compatible with their infirmity.

To this end, the State can approve, provoke and encourage the creation by the different Departments, municipalities, private or public societies of centres of technical re-education which should, as far as possible, be located in the neighbourhood of

centres of functional re-adaptation, or at least be operated in conjunction with the latter.

3. Four methods may in the main be adopted for the purpose of facilitating the resumption of work by the war invalids who have become unable to resume their old avocations.

These are:—

Schools with technical workshops specially instituted for invalids;

Boarding houses which would permit invalids to make an apprenticeship in already established workshops or technical schools.

Corporative workships established for the use of invalids by corporate professional associations to whom the State might give encouragement and financial aid.

Grants made to individual invalids to allow them to make their apprenticeship at home or near thereto.

4. All these methods may in practice be modified to suit particular conditions. The more elastic they can be made in their application, the more beneficial they will be, when one considers the infinite diversity of conditions to which they must be applied.

It appears, nevertheless, necessary to enunciate certain fundamental principles which may help to direct those who may be called upon to organize those various systems of apprenticeship.

(*a*) The invalid, before being submitted to technical re-education, as soon as his health allows, should, if it be found necessary, be made to undergo a preliminary functional readaptation and be supplied with practical prosthetic appliances, so that his working efficiency may be brought to a maximum.

(*b*) The invalid should be made to undergo this re-education as soon as he is able to work. Any delay in so doing may impair his disposition to go to work.

(*c*) For every invalid, that profession which is as nearly as possible the most appropriate for his particular infirmity should be chosen, so as to bring to a maximum his working capacity. Account must also be taken of the technical knowledge he already possesses, as also of his mental acquirements, his aptitudes, his degree of instruction, his personal desires and the needs of the community where he will have to earn his living.

(*d*) Those trades which he can ply at his own home should be the first choice in order to keep the invalid away from the workshops, which may become a danger to him both on account of possible accidents and from a moral viewpoint.

(*e*) Avocations which are not already overmanned should be preferred, in order that the apprentice may readily find occupation, and that industries which suffer from lack of hands may be helped. These avocations will vary according to the localities where the invalids will have to set up their residence.

(*f*) The length of time to be devoted to that technical re-education should be made as short as is compatible with practical results in order to meet the intense and legitimate impatience which most of the invalids have of returning home and enjoying their freedom. It is important, however, first to make sure that their instruction is sufficient to allow them to earn from the start a salary sufficient to meet their living expenses, and also to enable them to continue without difficulty their technical education in the community in which they will now have to live.

(*g*) It is desirable to organize this re-education on such principles that the invalid, as far as possible, may not be tempted to leave his ordinary place of residence, and that the exodus from the country to the large cities may not be encouraged.

(*h*) In local centres, there should be organized an anti-alcoholic propaganda, and labour and employment bureaus for these apprentices.

St. Maurice, May 1, 1915.

DR. BOURILLON,
Director of the National Refuge for Convalescents.

APPENDIX 6.

COPY OF LETTER WITH ENCLOSURES TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G., FROM MR. C. ARTHUR PEARSON, CHAIRMAN BLINDED SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CARE COMMITTEE, LONDON, ENG.

August 12, 1915.

My Dear Sir Robert,—I enclose the documents of which I told you yesterday. I hope they will not be too lengthy for your perusal. In conjunction with the little pamphlet, also enclosed, they give I think a fairly thorough account of our doings here.

The man who was waiting to talk to me on the Terrace last night as you left was Mr. John N. Raphael, who had just come over from Paris, and had visited the Convalescent Home for Blind Soldiers in the Rue de Reuilly. He confirmed the opinions I had already heard expressed about it, to the effect that it in no way compares with St. Dunstan's for variety of occupation and charm of surroundings. It is just a bare, whitewashed institution run on institution lines, and the only industries being taught there are basket-making and brush-making, the latter of which is, in the opinion of experts in this country quite unsuitable as a home industry for blind people.

It was a great pleasure to meet you and to have the opportunity of showing you round here.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) C. ARTHUR PEARSON.

P.S.—Signor Giole the Italian to whom my letter is addressed, is himself a blind man.

August 12, 1915.

Dear Signor Giole,—I have your letter, and hasten to answer the queries in it to the best of my ability.

Let me begin by congratulating you upon the way in which you have overcome your misfortune. I trust that your efforts to ameliorate the condition of Italian soldiers who lose their sight in the war will prove successful, and certainly your own example should be a great inspiration to them.

And now to deal with your questions:—

(1) Our blind men here use ordinary gardening tools. The only special appliance they have is a narrow board, about six feet long, with large notches at intervals of a foot and smaller ones at intervals of three inches. This acts as a guide for spade or fork, when they are digging, and enables them to put in vegetables and plants straight and at regular intervals. We also use a knotted string for this purpose. Some men prefer the board and some the string.

(2) We have no rabbit farm. I do not see why blind men should not be perfectly able to engage in rabbit rearing. There is no reason whatever why they should not milk cows, and be generally helpful about the farm, but for dairy work generally we think here that a blind man should be employed on a dairy farm where he can have the help of sighted workers.

(3) The breeds of poultry we have here are White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds, both of very well-known laying strains. They are good layers and good table-

birds, and also hardy. We use incubators, and have hatched out several lots of chickens successfully from them. Our more advanced pupils can take an incubator to pieces and put it together again, and tell with their hands whether the incubator is at a proper temperature. We use foster-mothers when the chickens come out of incubator. One of our men who had never done any carpentry before he lost his sight has made a most excellent foster-mother. It is made as well as it could be by a sighted carpenter. While on this subject I should like to tell you that we encourage all our men who go in for poultry-farming and market-gardening to learn carpentry, a knowledge of which enables them to make their own hen-coops, foster-mothers, etc., and effect any general repairs that may be needed.

(4) The regulation hour for getting up is 7 o'clock, though a considerable number of men—some mornings as many as twenty—get up and go for a row on the lake at 6.30. An orderly is in the room with the men while they are getting up, but they require very little assistance, learning to dress and shave themselves quite easily. Breakfast is at 8. After breakfast, the men make their beds, fold and brush their clothes, and do other simple domestic duties, after which the newspaper is read to them for about an hour before the morning working hours begin. These are from 10 to 12 o'clock. One-half of the men then learn Braille reading, writing and typewriting, and ordinary typewriting, while the other half are in the workshops or at massage-classes. From 12 to 1 they walk about the grounds or are taken out by relatives or friends. At one o'clock they have dinner, and from 1.30 to 2.30 several times a week there is an entertainment, for which we have no difficulty in securing the services of leading actors, singers, music-hall performers and amateurs. The afternoon working hours are from 2.30 to 4.30. At 4.45 tea is served, and at 5.15 every one goes out for a row, or a good walk. All the men must be in by 8 o'clock, and no visitors are allowed after that hour. At 8 o'clock the men have supper, the evening newspapers are read to them when they have finished, and they get off to bed between 9 and 9.30.

There is no work on Saturday afternoons or Sundays.

The working hours may appear to you to be short, but I attribute the extraordinarily rapid progress which the fellows here make to this fact. I am quite sure that long hours of work are an undue tax on the newly-blinded man, and that he makes far quicker progress working short hours. Many of our fellows, as a matter of fact, put in an hour or so extra a day in the workshops and all are encouraged to do this.

(5) The cost of maintaining this establishment is borne by the Red Cross Society and the National Institute for the Blind, of which I am President. Each has so far subscribed £2,000. The National Relief Fund, which I was largely instrumental in raising, has contributed £15,000 for the cost of training and settling the men in life when they leave here, and we are permitted to use £3,000 of this money for up-keep if necessary. We invite contributions from the public for expensive apparatus, such as type-writers, for luxuries, such as motor drives, and to pay the travelling and living expenses of near relatives of the men who come from different parts of the country to stay near by for a few days at a time.

The cost per head is difficult to figure out. We have a great number of voluntary helpers. For example, forty-two people come more or less regularly to teach Braille and typewriting; we are continually paying the expenses of men who go home for a short time, and those of their relatives who come up to stay near them. In many cases we provide the men with clothes, while medical and dental necessities run away with a good deal of money. Were our costs kept down to bare necessaries, £1 a week per man should be sufficient.

(6) St. Dunstan's is the only place in England where blinded soldiers are cared for. I enclose copy of Notice issued by the War Office with regard to this point.

We have at present 71 inmates, including four officers. These latter, however, are just leaving to live in a house in another part of London. Their number will shortly

be doubled; they will come here for work. Our accommodation allows us to take in 120 men, and as some of those we have now will be shortly ready to leave we hope that with comings and goings this accommodation will prove sufficient. If this is not the case, we shall put up temporary buildings to any extent necessary.

I have had no letter from Mrs. Trousaid with regard to a carpenter. Though our men do some work modelled on the Swedish system, the carpentry taught here in the ordinary way is of the usual kind. The teacher of this, as in the other industries pursued, is a blind man. I attach great importance to the blind teacher.

I hope that the information I have given you will be of use. Please call upon me for anything further you wish to know. I enclose an account of some recent boat-races in which our fellows took part, which will show you they are learning to play as well as work.

Let me end by thanking you very sincerely for your kind offer of help, of which I shall certainly avail myself should necessity arise.

I shall be very interested to hear from you a little later on as to the progress your fellows are making.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) C. ARTHUR PEARSON,
Chairman, Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Care Committee.

CARE OF BLIND SOLDIERS.

War Office Interest.

(From the London *Daily Telegraph.*)

It is officially announced through the Press Bureau that the Secretary of State for War has approved of the arrangements which have been made for providing additional accommodation at the Blinded Soldiers' Hostel, at St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, London, N.W., to an extent which will enable 120 men to be cared for and trained there.

These arrangements include the erection of spacious workshops, besides those already in use, and considerable additions of a temporary character to the house.

The War Office approves of the work of the Blinded Soldiers' Care Committee, and is satisfied that this organization will meet the needs of all those who may be blinded during the war.

(Extract from an English paper:)

BLINDED SOLDIERS' RACES.

Pathos and Enthusiasm.

A splendid example of the undaunted spirit which animates our troops was shown yesterday on the Thames at Putney when crews composed of soldiers blinded in the present conflict, from St. Dunstan's Hostel, Regent's Park, competed with blind students from the Worcester College for the Higher Education of the Blind in single-pair sculling, double-pair sculling, and a race in four-paired boats.

Prior to the races, a party of over fifty blinded soldiers from St. Dunstan's Hostel arrived on motor omnibuses singing merrily, "Here we are again" to the accompaniment of a mouth organ energetically played by another wounded warrior.

The steam launch *Putney* followed the competitors over the course, and the enthusiasm shown by the blind heroes aboard on behalf of their comrades in the races

was as intense as it was pathetic. Cries of "Go it St Dunstan's" were mingled with eager inquiries as to "Who's leading now," and though, of course, unable to witness the sport, the men instinctively climbed upon every point of vantage and gazed with sightless eyes in the direction in which the boats were moving..

Despite their encouragement, however, Captain Owen, in the singles, was beaten by Mr. Tracy, from the Worcester College, after a keenly-contested race, the winner finishing but a quarter of a length ahead. The success of the St. Dunstan's crew in the doubles which was won by a length, was the signal for a fresh outbreak of cheering from the "Tommies" aboard the launch which would have been a fitting accompaniment to a victorious charge. Even the ovation was surpassed when the St. Dunstan's crew, in the fours, passed the winning post three lengths ahead of the Worcester men.

Of the military competitors, Captain Owen (Cape Mounted Rifles), was deprived of his sight whilst fighting the Germans in South Africa. Private A. Woollen (2nd Wilts), who suffered similarly from the effects of a hand grenade, is learning massage at the St. Dunstan's Hostel, and Private W. Cromwell (5th Gloucesters, T.F.), is rapidly becoming a skilled boot repairer. Private "Jack" Steel (2nd Cameronians) is learning basket and mat making, and Private Tom Milligan (Irish Guards), who had a remarkable escape from death, the optic nerves of both eyes being severed by a bullet, is becoming proficient as a masseur, as is also Gunner Bates (R.H.A.), the latter having been blinded by the bursting of a shrapnel shell near him. Lance-Corporal Pettitt (K.R.R.) is learning joinery, and is shortly going up for the Braille certificate of the National Institute for the Blind, which has already been gained by Milligan and Bates, who are stated to be the two most expert readers and writers of Braille at St. Dunstan's. Milligan, Bates, Pettitt, and Woollen have all passed the typewriting test, with the result that they have each become possessed of a typewriter.

At the subsequent luncheon to the crews at the Vesta Rowing Club's quarters, Mr. C. Arthur Pearson (founder of the St. Dunstan's Hostel), said that such events as this were going to be a great thing for blind people all over the country.

32 Avenue d'Iena, Paris, May 7, 1915.

To the President Paris Branch, British Red Cross Society.

Dear Sir,—According to your instructions I visited on two occasions the Convalescent Home for Blind Soldiers in the Rue de Reuilly. I was received at my first visit by Dr. Pompeani, one of the medical officers in charge. On the second occasion I had the pleasure of meeting M. Paul Emard, the Hon. Secretary of the Home, and M. Rene Vallery-Radot, President of the society "Les Amis des Soldats Aveugles."

I wish in the first place to express my appreciation of the very kind reception I received at the hands of the above-mentioned gentlemen, who showed me round the building and gave me much interesting information.

The Convalescent Home is situated in the southeast district of Paris, at 99bis Rue de Reuilly, in a large building, formerly occupied by a school run by a religious order which was dissolved at the time of the separation between church and state, which means that the premises have been vacant and neglected for the last eleven years and that considerable trouble has been expended to get the place into running order again.

The Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of War, acting conjointly, commandeered the house and grounds (which were in the custody of the Government) and the Home received its first inmate on March 29, of the current year.

Officially the Home is an annexe of the famous old Eye Hospital known as the "Quinze-Vingts." It is supported by the Ministry of the Interior and by the Ministry of War. Important additions to the regular income are derived from a society, recently founded by M. Rene Vallery-Radot, with a view of giving assistance to blind soldiers and which is known by the name of "Les Amis des Soldats Aveugles," Further reference will be made to this society later.

The general management of the Home is entrusted to M. Paul Emard. The medical officer in charge is Dr. Valude, physician to the Quinze-Vingts. He is assisted by Dr. Pompeani and by several orderlies of the Army Medical Service. A staff of voluntary lady helpers also renders valuable assistance.

The Home has received to date 70 blind soldiers. More extensive accommodation is being rapidly provided and very shortly 250 beds will be ready for occupation. This number will ultimately be raised to 300 or 350.

The patients are divided into a certain number of large and airy dormitories. Those requiring special medical or surgical attendance are placed in an infirmary provided for the purpose. The inmates have their meals in a large refectory. A large room has been fitted up with several up-to-date bath tubs and the necessary appliances for shower-baths. Several workshops are already in operation. The general appearance of the place is one of great cleanliness (it has been white-washed and painted afresh quite recently) but there is no luxury.

At the back of the Home is a large garden part of which is planted with shady trees. The grounds are freely open to the patients.

The Home receives only soldiers that have become permanently blind as a result of injuries received in the War. The men have all passed through the Quinze-Vingts where they have received necessary treatment, operative or otherwise, and no treatment except the very simplest is supposed to be carried on in the Home.

It should be noted that a comparatively large number of wounded whose sight is irretrievably lost do not quite realize the fact. They still hope for some improvement if not for complete restoration of vision. Great care is taken not to shatter this hope, frail as it is, which helps the men to bear with greater fortitude their sad misfortune. The word "incurable" is never mentioned and it is a noticeable fact that most of the inmates of the Home are quite cheery and bright.

As soon as possible every inmate is taught to read and write by the Braille system. A library of books in Braille type is a feature of the Institute. M. Vaughan, a former director of the Quinze-Vingts, has suggested a device which greatly facilitates written intercourse between the blind and their friends. Each letterpress type bears at one end the Braille letter and at the other the corresponding Roman letter so that when the types are put together in the frame the sentences are simultaneously composed in Braille and in Roman and the same bloc can be read on one side by the blind and on the other side by ordinary people.

Every inmate is also taught a trade which will enable him to earn his livelihood later on. The trades most commonly taught at the home are brush-making, mat-making, basket-making, shoe-making, netting and a kind of rough embroidery called "macrame" which serves for cushions, coverlets and such like objects.

Those who are gifted with a musical ear are taught to tune pianos and also learn to play on the same instrument such as a piano, the violin, or the mandolin. Not a few go in for massage.

Instruction in the various trades is given in several workshops suitably equipped for the purpose. The teachers of these trades or arts are all men who were not born blind, but who lost their sight at the age of manhood. Thus is conversation made easier for both teachers and pupil having seen the things whereof they speak. Moreover by this system the example is constantly before the uphappy soldiers of men, who like themselves have enjoyed the blessings of sight and who have bravely overcome all difficulties and started life anew after permanent darkness had settled on them.

The most remarkable feature of the good work accomplished by "les Amis des Soldats Aveugles" is the admirable scheme by which the blind soldiers and their families are kept out of want.

In the first place the work done by the blind soldiers which in the Home is remunerated at the rate of 80 centimes per dozen small articles manufactured. Furthermore the articles are sold generally at a price much exceeding their real

value. The total produce of these sales is pooled then divided up between the workers in proportion to the amount done by each.

Nor is this all. The society endeavours to provide work for the blind soldiers after they have left the Home. To this end a representative of the society is to be found in every one of the large provincial centres. Each of these agents keeps a register of all the blind soldiers in his district, and he keeps in touch with them and helps them in every possible way by finding occupation for them and by furnishing them at cost price with the raw material necessary for their trade. He also buys the articles that the maker has succeeded in selling by his own efforts so that in every case the blind soldier is sure to earn profits commensurate with his work and skill.

The society goes so far as to give a "dot" or dowry to the blind man who was about to marry when the war broke out, the idea of this dowry being of course to lighten as much as possible the burden which must necessarily fall with increased weight on the young wife.

It must be remembered that every one of these blind soldiers receives a pension from the State—like all the soldiers maimed for life. To this pension is added in certain cases the pension attached to the Legion of Honour or the Military Medal so that what with these pensions and the produce of his work the average blind soldier is pretty sure of succeeding in making both ends meet.

It is not too much to say that the society "les Amis des Soldats Aveugles" deserves a foremost rank among philanthropic organizations. Its work should be extensively known in all the belligerent countries and is well worthy of imitation. Its headquarters are at the Mairie du XIIeme, arrondissement, 130, Avenue Daumesnil, Paris. The president is M. Rene Vallery-Radot, 3, rue St. Dominique. The hon treasurer is M. Hinque, 65, rue Buonaparte. The address of the hon. secretary, M. Paul Emard is at the Home, 99bis, rue de Reuilly.

There are five classes of members:—

(*a*) Benefactors (minimum donation £20).
(*b*) Founders (" " £ 4).
(*c*) Donators (" " £ 2).
(*d*) Annual subscribers of 8/ at least per annum.
(*e*) Adherents who give a donation or annual subscription of any sum less than 8/.

In accordance with the wishes of the London Committee I have asked M. Vallery-Radot and M. Emard whether they would be willing to communicate with that body in order to exchange opinions, observations and results. Both these gentlemen expressed their delight at the proposal.

I venture to suggest that the London committee should seize an early opportunity of responding by forwarding some information regarding their own work.

I shall be most happy to send further details and to act as an intermediate agent between the two committees if it is considered that my services can be of any use. This would be in harmony with the ideals of the Paris branch of the British Red Cross Society which, owing to its situation and its knowledge of men and things on both sides of the channel, could be utilized with advantage as a connecting link between the beneficent forces at work in Britain and France for the relief of our wounded and crippled soldiers.

I am, dear sir,
Yours very faithfully,

(Signed.) CHARLES G. JARVIS.

APPENDIX 7.

Article by Mr. J. Varendonck, 9 Wordsworth Avenue, Cardiff, Wales, late Lecturer at the Paidological Faculty, Brussels, Belgium, in the "Welsh Outlook" for August, 1915.

SCHOOLS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

LESSONS FROM FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

The fate of the soldiers and sailors whom the present war will render unable to take up again their former professions has already attracted the attention of the Government. A few months ago the President of the Local Government Board appointed a committee to consider the question of employment for disabled soldiers and sailors and to report upon the methods to be adopted for providing them with employment. Interested in the matter as I am, I have since been constantly on the alert to hear what measures would be taken in this country for dealing with the matter, but in vain: my curiosity has not yet been satisfied. I have thought it might be desirable to relate what I know about the matter and how the problem has hitherto been dealt with by the French and the Belgians.

The problem was not quite a new one for the Belgians, for before the outbreak of the war they possessed in their country a professional school at which disabled labourers were taught new trades. This school was founded in the province of Hainaut, a province quite comparable to the County of Glamorgan with respect to its coalfield, its industries, its population and the general state of the public mind; but with one difference, that in the Belgian province far more importance is attached to educational questions and especially to technical education. To convey a clear idea of what I mean it will be sufficient to say that the provincial authorities have everywhere organized technical schools for the labourers, of which the Labour College of Charleroi, with its 1,500 pupils, is the most brilliant example. The distinguishing feature of this college, as well as of all similar schools in that province, is that the intention is to form excellent, skilled workmen and not mainly foremen, as is the case in countries where technical education is still in its infancy.

It was at the Labour College of Charleroi that the first school for disabled workmen was founded a few years ago, and at the end of 1914 other places such as Brussels and Tournai were following its example. It is probably due to the general experience which had thus been obtained of the problem, that the Belgian Government started at Rouen a large school for disabled soldiers as early as the end of last year. And it is noteworthy also that in French towns such as Lyons and Montpellier for instance, those who organized similar establishments were Belgians, who were only too happy to render assistance in this way to an allied nation.

The main object of the professional schools for the disabled is to save soldiers and sailors, many of whom are still young, from the disgrace of inactivity and dependency on others for the rest of their lives, and to spare the nation the burden of thousands of unproductive citizens who are perfectly capable of contributing towards the national welfare. They proceed from the standpoint that it is the duty of a community not to allow any of its disabled defenders to return home, after having been discharged without the means of again participating in a complete and normal life. It may be equally important to avoid fostering in them the illusion that they will be able to maintain themselves by adding to their pensions the income derived from such secondary posts as the nation was able to offer to her old soldiers in normal times. On the contrary,

all those who, before they joined the colours, were accustomed to live by their daily earnings—and they form the great majority—ought to be convinced that it is to their interest to enter the professional schools, especially provided for them, at which they will be received, maintained and lodged gratuitously, while still receiving their pensions, till they are fully capable of living again by the fruits of their own labour. Everybody will agree that the foundation of such institutions is urgent, and that the question of their utility is beyond discussion. Let our investigation therefore be directed to the organization of such establishments as are now already in existence.

For the pupils themselves the most interesting question is that of the trades taught in the school. Here, of course, the general development of the mind of each man plays an important role, but the opportunities which the district, in which the school is situated, offers, are also an important factor. Such trades, however, as those of clerk, shoemaker, tailor, carpenter, bookbinder, vegetable grower, florist, are almost everywhere useful, whilst circumstances may give rise to the creation of courses for locksmiths, harnessmakers, cane-workers, jewellers, brushmakers, etc. The courses for the more intellectual workers are, in the case of disabled soldiers, the most popular. Some of them are satisfied with their elementary education, for they intend to become postmen, subordinate clerks in offices or hotels, and so on. They receive instruction in a lower form, whilst the pupils of the middle form go further in their general studies, which are so directed as to become immediately adapted to the purpose they have in view. But the higher form has always the greater number of pupils. There book-keeping, shorthand and typewriting become prominent. The pupils following this course are men who belonged formerly to trades of most varied characters: some of them, a few months ago, were labourers, in a factory where they will re-enter as clerks; some hope to get an official post, others intend to work in their family as small tradesmen or manufacturers. A certain number of them have the prospect of becoming commercial travellers, and therefore learn foreign languages with zeal.

The courses for the intellectual workers, with their manifold issues, present moreover the advantage of being suitable to men who have been deprived of one or other of their limbs. A one-armed commercial traveller is as good as a normal one; and the same may be said of a book-keeper. It is even interesting to note the rapid progress made by men, whom circumstances have compelled to make use of their left hand solely. Thanks to the counsels of devoted masters and the emulation inspired by the vicinity of similar misfortunes, they end by forgetting their infirmity, and the results are often surprising. But the transformation which the men in the less intellectual courses undergo is not less remarkable. The trade of a shoemaker is easy to learn and does not demand an expensive equipment; moreover, it can enable a man to live even in the smallest village and can be carried on at home. These are so many reasons why this trade is often chosen. Many of the men being married, their desire to return home as soon as possible and to remain there is only natural, and their trade, together with their pension, will enable them to maintain their families as before. Experience has shown that even the most unskilled farm labourer soon masters all the secrets of the profession, and it should be chosen by all those who like to live at home and are not afraid of working alone. It is open to those who have lost their legs but not to those who have been deprived of part of their upper limbs.

The same arguments can be advanced in favour of the tailor's profession. It is, however, curious to state that it is more often preferred by people from large and small towns, where previous relations justify the hope of a place at a tailor's shop or a large clothier's business. The fact that it involves a minimum of movements is an important factor in the eyes of those who have lost both their legs.

Those who follow the course for carpenters and joiners are attracted chiefly towards the lighter work of these trades, and in some places especially towards the manufacturing of small wooden objects and toys. Germany has made a profitable specialty of cheap wooden and other toys, and it seems to be now the right moment to dislodge them.

From a perusal of a pamphlet by Dr. Carle, surgeon of the "Ecole professionnelle des blessés de guerre de Lyon," to whom I am greatly indebted for many particulars, I learn that he has been promised the establishment of a toy factory which will employ many of his pupils; and I am aware that similar efforts have been made in this country. In any case there is a promising future for this branch of activity in which the greatest variety of wounded and amputated can be set to work. Although, of course, perfection is easier to attain with the use of both arms, one has seen one-armed men, wearing artificial limbs, use the lathe and the chisel in a wonderful manner.

In the first Lyons school, thanks to the active collaboration of local businessmen, bookbinding has been made a specialty for the one-armed. The assistance of some machinery is indispensable, but experience has shown that all the manipulations for the stitching and the most part of the binding is accessible to them. They learn readily and without help the different operations and only meet with certain surmountable difficulties when they begin sewing.

There are two trades for which Great Britain, and more especially London, is almost entirely dependent upon import, namely, the fine cane-work business and the growing of fine and early vegetables. Both trades are practicable in a great many different cases of disablement or amputation. It has come to my personal knowledge that some efforts, all of them successful, have been made lately to introduce into these islands the science of the Brussels vegetable and fruit growers, whose products are as well and favourably known in Paris as in London. Nothing would be easier than to start a course to initiate the disabled in this trade, which, considering the high prices paid here for vegetables, would provide its representatives with a better livelihood perhaps than any of the other professions which we have mentioned. As to the fine cane-work trade, which I believe to be almost entirely import business, too, here also a wide field of action lies open, and the profession is one which is equally accessible in a great number of cases.

Another course which met with much success at the Charleroi school, the prototype of the few already existing in the allied countries, was that for florists; and it is a healthy and a profitable one, too. If a school were started in this country I am of opinion that it should comprise from the beginning such a horticultural course, because there are nowhere more favourable circumstances. These are chiefly the extraordinary love of the people for flowers, the existence of a great many public gardens and of many well-to-do people who keep gardeners of their own, so that the demand for disabled skilled flower-growers might be expected to be abundant.

These few explanations will suffice to show how in general the tuition in schools for the maimed is carried on. As stated above, much depends in starting courses on the claims of the pupils and the local possibilities. It is, however, always prudent not to start too many courses from the beginning, for hitherto the amount of experience which has been got is rather small and every day seems to bring hints for fresh improvements.

In the Lyons school it has been curiously observed how little the former profession is of importance in the choice of the new trade, and with how much ease the pupils seem to develop. Among the pupils learning book-keeping there are a pork butcher, a cabinet-maker, two masons, a plumber, a wine-grower, two engineers; among the tailors are two farm labourers, a butcher, a cutler, and so on. And the observation becomes the more interesting when after a couple of months one sees as it were the gardener play with the joining-plane, and the mason with his awl, as old practitioners.

The fact that the school for disabled deals only with grown-up pupils, who usually are entirely conscious of their aim, explains for a great part the quickness with which they get on. There is, however, a curious first stage. The men are of widely different ages, mentalities and professions; nothing led them to foresee that they would be brought to learn a new trade; it is, therefore, not astonishing to hear that in the beginning the tendency of most of them is a feeling of repulsion, which is the more easily provoked,

as, to the reasons for depression already given, there is added the disposition for greater physical fatigue. (They have been idle for a long time before coming to the school, and are not yet adapted to the work, so that they have still to learn how to perform it with the least effort.) Therefore, enthusiasm among the teachers is almost an indispensable requirement, for enthusiasm helps the pupils through this unpleasant stage, after which the quick progress referred to becomes the rule. It is thus obvious that the choice of the teachers is a most important question, and herein the help of the officials of trade unions, who know their men, has proved useful.

The surgical department has also an important role in the school. It is quite true that not only amputated men are the objects of its care, but wounded as well (that is to say pupils whom the consequences of a wound have rendered unable to take up their former profession) and both categories require the almost constant care of a skilled surgeon. The candidate-pupils who have lost a limb or part of it must be examined to ensure that the cicatrisation is sound and definitive, that no fistula exists nor a painful point, suggesting the presence of a bone-splinter or a local inflammation. Clinic and radio-graphic information is necessary to settle this. Moreover the surgeon's advice and assistance is often required on the question of artificial limbs and apparatus. As their construction sometimes requires time the admission of the pupils is not delayed until they get them, but when they have worn them for a period it appears very often that they are susceptible of improvements suggested, most often, by the wearers themselves and throughout inspired by the need of adapting them to the requirements of the trade. The orthopaedist thus becomes a close co-operator with the teacher in the task of re-education, and experience shows that almost every day an old-fashioned apparatus is modified and perfected in the direction of the trades of the disabled. It is obvious that in this collaboration of educator and orthopaedist the surgeon is necessarily the third partner. The role of the latter is also very important for the examination of the wounded who intend to become pupils. It happens, indeed very often, that many of them are further liable to medical treatment which may improve considerably their case. A radiographical examination may prove that some anchylosis is due to the presence of bony remnants, the resection of which ought to be performed, or to fibrous parts which require a mecanotherapic treatment. Other impotences may be improved through electro-therapic or simply by a length of time, and the surgeon will only retain the peremptory lesions which are in fact incurable.

These are chiefly the questions to be dealt with by medical craft. As for the interior organization of a school for disabled this will seem to be of less interest for the reader. But perhaps another word may be said about the produce of the pupils and the establishment of the latter. The settlement of the first question was very simple in Belgium. The municipal services include everywhere the hospitals, asylums for the old and the blind, orphanages and other charitable institutions, so that there is thus an open market for the products of the labour of the pupils from the very moment they have passed a certain stage in their apprenticeship: boots, clothes, tables, books, flowers, vegetables, etc. In Great Britain where the scheme of social organization is altogether different, other solutions of this problem may have to be devised. In any case the money which is obtained in this way is put into a common fund which is the property of the pupils, so that they receive the full amount of their labour and are able to contribute in some cases towards their own establishment when they leave the school.

On the other side, the latter undertakes as far as possible the task of providing its pupils with suitable posts. Therefore, the organization of a registry-office is very advisable as an intermediate agent between the pupils and the employers. The latter must not necessarily intend to do a charitable action in making their offers, for it is understood that the school provides excellent workers who are only sent back into life again when they are in full possession of their trade and capable of forming themselves pupils if it should be necessary.

The foundation of schools for disabled soldiers and sailors is very likely to be very soon proceeded with in Great Britain. Let me express the wish that when the thing will be done in industrial Wales, a certain number of these schools will—following the example of Belgium—be started with the intention of keeping them going permanently for the sake of the disabled civilians, who, although less glorious than their fellows on the battlefield, still become mutilated in the service of the community.

J. VARENDONCK.

Copy of Letter to Mr. Varendonck from the Secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission.

SIR,—I have read with very much interest the reprint of your article in the *Welsh Outlook,* and I should be greatly obliged if you would send me some further data bearing upon this subject.

The Military Hospitals Commission has been formed by the Government of Canada to take charge of the wounded and invalided members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, on their return to this country. It is intended to place those who require such treatment in convalescent homes, and where training is necessary to fit the men for other occupations than those they previously followed, such training will be provided.

In view of the immense geographical area of Canada it will be impossible to operate a central school, and arrangements will have to be made whereby those who require training shall receive the same as near as possible to their homes.

As you have made a special study of this subject, you will doubtless be able to throw considerable light upon it and your advice will be of great assistance to me in preparing a definite plan.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. H. SCAMMELL,
Secretary Military Hospitals Commission.

September 7, 1915.

Copy of Letter from Mr. Varendonck to the Secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., and have read with pleasure that you are very interested in the future of your poor disabled soldiers. Enclosed you will find the reprint of a second article which I have written about the question of the latter's re-education for the *Welsh Outlook.* (I will send you also within a few days the reproductions of some photographs which are in my possession.) No doubt you will find some interesting particulars in this second composition. I dare say I wrote it with the idea of suggesting between the lines a kind of general scheme which I should like to see adopted in this country, and for which I have in different ways done my best to win public opinion, not without a certain success. However, in view of the immense geographical area of Canada, which renders central supervision more difficult, the distances being so enormous, I should suggest to settle beforehand how many schools are nearly to be founded, bearing in mind the probable number of pupils and the provinces they come from, than to start a first school in a big place (which offers the opportunity of teaching various trades), to appoint the future headmasters, who must of course respond to certain special conditions, and have them attend this school for a certain

period—say three or four weeks—so that they should have a certain amount of training and become acquainted with the peculiar and special problems with which they would have to deal. At the same time they should receive a course of lectures so as to equip them with a sufficient scientific or better theoretic knowledge, so as to avoid serious blunders. In the meantime the particular industrial requirements of each centre, which has to have its school, could be studied and consequently these headmasters would know before undertaking their work by themselves, which trades they shall have to teach in their schools. Practically there is no trade which cannot be taught to disabled men, provided one discovers first which kind of producing aptitudes are left to each particular individual, and afterwards one chooses exactly the profession in which he will be able to fully display these capacities. If these elementary precautions are omitted you risk not only to teach him a trade, which he will have to drop afterwards, or, what will happen more frequently, that the new workman will not be able to produce as much as the average man of his trade; and the latter, for multiple causes, is just the thing to be avoided.

There may be cases, of course, in which men cannot be restored to an average producing capacity, but only to a fraction of it. But those cases are exceptional, and then one must avoid for them those occupations which are exercised collectively. It might be interesting to suggest such men to produce together in a co-operative manner.

The organization of professional schools for disabled is not very expensive, because they do not require a costly installation. Moreover the staff consists only of the headmaster, a clerk (in France always a temporarily disabled soldier), a foreman for each trade taught, and where there are classes for intellectual workers, such assistant masters as may be required. Owing to scarcity of masters in France, they are for the most part non-professional volunteers—the surgeon only spends one hour or so daily in the school.

In all this I did not intend to speak about the blinded, but I can give you about their training all the particulars you might want.

I cannot but repeat that I should be glad to help you at the best of my ability in the execution of your designs. Moreover, I can obtain for you the services of a fellow-countryman of mine, who is actually headmaster of a professional school for disabled soldiers in France; he has started this school himself and is doing very well, the more so as he was formerly attached to a similar school for Belgian disabled workmen. His knowledge of English is rather imperfect, but he is very gifted for languages and would be able to speak it fluently in a few days.

I readily put myself at your disposal for any further information you might wish for, and

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. VARENDONCK.

September 18, 1915.

Article by Mr. Varendonck in the "Welsh Outlook" for September, 1915.

SCHOOLS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

As inquiries have reached me from different sides about certain questions arising out of the article published under the above title in the August number of the *Outlook*, I have decided to give some further particulars about the re-education of the maimed victims of the war. I do not intend to speak of the blind, because they have been more fortunate than their fellows-in-misery—various attempts having already been

made in this country to teach them a new trade. I took advantage of a visit to France, during the first days of August, to inquire into the state of the problem which the French nation has to solve as well as the British. I found that in at least twenty different towns the municipalities have already set up professional schools for disabled, whilst Belgium has started her own schools in Le Hâvre and is erecting a big one in Vernon. I visited some of these myself and found that the most perfect were the two schools in the city of Lyons. They were started in November, 1914, through M. Baseque, a Belgian refugee and professor at the Labour College in Charleroi, and the experience acquired during these ten months, as well as the technical knowledge of its founder, explain their relative superiority. The illustrations on another page convey, I think, a clear idea of the tuition which is given there.

A circumstance which struck me very much in the different schools which I inspected was the state of mind of the pupils. They were all of them spirited, lively and courageous, full of energy and hope and zealous beyond praise. What a good impression they created and how thankful one felt towards the municipalities which set up these schools! The men did not seem to be aware of their infirmity, and did not share the involuntary emotion which overcame their visitors at the sight of the moving spectacle! The headmasters then told me how entirely different their attitude was when they had first seen them at the convalescent depots before their arrival at the schools; then they were depressed, troubling about what would become of them after being discharged. They now felt they were going to become independent citizens again, helpful husbands and good fathers, able to earn the daily bread of their children; their present happiness seemed the result of their hopeful outlook and they were not in the least concerned about their immobilized or absent limbs. Each of my visits strengthened my admiration for these institutions and my opinion of their high moral and social significance.

I heard that all these schools are considered by the French Government as being continuations—a kind of branches—of the hospitals. The pupil-boarders consequently are treated as soldiers, and the establishment receives per head the ordinary grant made to military hospitals, viz., 2 francs 50 centimes a day. I understand that, in some places at least, if not in all, probably through the special intervention of local political leaders, an additional daily grant of one franc per head is made, and in that case this franc is added to the pupil's pension. Whilst Government takes thus charge of the maintenance and medical attendance of the men, the town council bears the expense of the organization of the educational department (salaries, equipment, etc.). But the French public, who seem to be extremely interested in these attempts of what they call "moral salvation," are lending or giving nearly all the appliances wanted (typewriters, small machines, etc.) and numerous are the volunteers who offer themselves to teach the maimed gratuitously.

Although the men are considered to be in a kind of hospital they nevertheless no longer receive the French soldier's pay but on the contrary, get, because it is higher, the pension of the French private, which is 1 franc 70 centimes a day (1s. 5d. in English money). But as their training period will last nearly one year, their families would not in most cases be able to live upon so small an income, even with the additional franc referred to above, nor to await patiently the return of the certificated pupil. For that reason the "Federation nationale pour les blesses du guerre"—a sort of French Lord Roberts' Fund for the disabled soldiers and sailors—presided over by Maurice Barres, the academician and celebrated novelist, adds to this daily allowance a supplement of three francs, so that each man has a total daily income of 5 francs 70 centimes. Such is the situation of the pupils of the school started in Paris, in the rue des Epinettes, by Mons. Kulat, and I understand it to be the same everywhere. As a friend pointed out to me, in the case of some men, who were unskilled labourers before the war, they will be better off than before, as they will know a trade, receive a small but steady pension and live in the midst of the respect and consideration of their fellow-

citizens, which their glorious wounds have already won for them. And who will not think that to be right and fitting?

Each school has a board of governors consisting of one or two delegates of the town council, the others representing by halves the local unions of employers and of employed. The duties of these boards are to prepare a budget and an educational scheme, and to carry them out after they have been approved by the municipality. At the end of their training period the pupils pass an examination, and are given a certificate, which states if the bearer is able to produce as much as a normal worker, or if his produce may be expected to be only fractional. This measure is precautionary in order to prevent men with a pension accepting work at cheaper terms than those fixed by their trade-union. I even understand that in some places there is a question of taking another precaution against possible unfair competition by pensioned workers, viz., to empower the board of governors to recover in exceptional cases the cost of the training. However, I imagine that only in a very few cases will the maimed, after their training is completed, not have the same value in their new profession as the average normal worker.

APPENDIX NO. 8.

Copy of Letter from Miss Grace S. Harper, Director of Social Service, Boston, Mass., to the General Secretary, the Charity Organization Society of Montreal.

My Dear Mr. Dexter,—I am exceedingly sorry to have been unable to answer your letter requesting information about our work for the handicapped, written early in August. Your task is indeed a tremendous one and I feel that we shall have very little helpful information to pass on to you.

Dealing with cripples in large numbers, as you may have to do, has the great disadvantage, of course, of not being individual work in the sense that we have had to consider it. We have found the physical disability by no means the greatest handicap, the character of the patient being a most important element when placing and keeping him at work.

We began our work for the handicapped by visiting many factories and classifying the processes which people crippled to various degrees might perform in competition with the able-bodied. I will enclose more information about those on another sheet. After canvassing these industries and finding a limited number of employers ready to give suitable applicants the opportunity to prove their capacity for filling the job, we next investigated the applicants themselves. We have made it our custom to ask employers merely for a trial of a patient, insisting that he should not be retained if not satisfactory. The cause of the handicapped has been greatly injured, I think, by placing unsuitable and incapacitated persons on a charity basis. As a matter of fact, also, persons accepted on such a basis are rarely kept for any length of time. They are usually dropped from the payroll as soon as their protagonist is no longer in touch with the employer.

I am enclosing a record form used by us in determining such facts as are of use in placing patients in positions. The attitude toward work and wages is of great importance. No patient should ever receive more than he is worth, the necessary amount of his own and his family's maintenance should be made up in some other way if his wages are not sufficient.

For practical work cripples can be classified under four groups, as follows:—

a. Those able to work under ordinary conditions and without special training.

b. Those able to work under ordinary conditions if trained for selected trades or processes within trades.

c. Those physically unfit for the long hours and hard conditions of competitive industry—but able to work under special conditions, *i.e.*, a special workshop for cripples.

d. Those who are incapacitated for work other than occupation for its therapeutic value.

The incapacitated should never be handled along with those having an industrial value. A central workshop would be almost an essential resource in dealing with cripples in large numbers, but only those falling in Group c should be allowed to become permanent employees in such a shop. It should be an experimental laboratory for determining the occupations suited to individuals and for giving training and making placements for those persons in industry. The incapacitated who need occupation for therapeutic or humanitarian reasons should be cared for under different auspices. Theirs are medical and relief problems,—not industrial.

On the enclosed slip I have put down some of the industries which yielded processes suitable for handicapped persons. If you find that any of those is of value to you, I will be glad to go into the matter further.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) GRACE S. HARPER,
Director of Social Service.

September 9, 1915.

SOME INDUSTRIES HAVING PROCESSES WHICH SELECTED HANDICAPPED PERSONS CAN PERFORM IN COMPETITION WITH THE NORMAL WAGE EARNER.

Boot and shoe industry: stitching, vamping, buttonhole operating, eyeletting, tip repairing, etc. These processes required the use of one limb and full use of both hands. Watchmaking: most of the processes in watchmaking are sedentary There are many unskilled occupations which, if a person has full use of both hands, can be easily performed.

Telephone operating. Commercial telegraphy. Jewellery manufacture. Machine stitching in all trades. Printing industry. Monotyping. Linotyping. Knitting industry. Leather goods manufacture. Tailoring.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1915

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

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1915

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To His Royal Highness, Field Marshal Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathern, K.C., K.T., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it Please Your Royal Highness:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Royal Highness the accompanying Report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, all of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. CROTHERS,
Minister of Labour.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1915

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915.

The war has inevitably affected the work of the Department in most of its branches. Many important trade disputes falling within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act came up for action early in the fiscal year, and the contingency of industrial conflict had not in some cases wholly disappeared when, in August, the war burst on the world. The Minister of Labour shortly afterwards appealed publicly to employers and employees to show a mutual spirit of concession in view of the agitation in the public mind, urging the view that, more even than in ordinary times, efforts should be made to arrange privately the various differences which active industrial life may be expected to develop. There is ground for satisfaction in the thought that the conditions brought about by the war and reflected in the Minister's appeal would seem to have sensibly affected the attitude to each other of employers and employees. In the case of disputes coming before the Department, working arrangements, generally speaking, were effected and there was evidence of a disposition on the part of disputants not to press with the customary vigor the smaller classes of grievances. The industrial depression which had prevailed for some time prior to the outbreak of the war, and in a measure throughout the preceding fiscal year, had already tended to diminish somewhat the severity of industrial disputes and the outbreak of war was a further emphatic influence to the same end. Word continued to reach the Department, indeed, of numerous differences which in normal times might have developed into strikes, but in the case of every dispute occurring since the outbreak of war, in which the Department was given the opportunity of exercising the offices of conciliation, or where a dispute was brought formally under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a working arrangement was effected and danger of a conflict passed away. The record for the entire fiscal year would be, in fact, quite complete in this respect but for the fact that a week or two before the outbreak of war a short-lived strike on the part of street railway employees occurred at St. John, N.B., after the dispute had been before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the efforts of the Board to prevent the strike having proved unavailing.

Readers of this report will please remember that the statistical record as to industrial disputes, apart from those falling within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, has always been made for the calendar year and not for the fiscal year. The greater portion of the calendar year 1914 had of course passed before, early in August, the war broke out. It is clearly because of the conditions indicated above that the strikes of the calendar year 1914 are fewer in number than those of any other year on record, the record extending back to 1901; and it is noteworthy that most of the disputes reported for the year date back to the earlier months.

The same conditions which tended to bring about a diminution of industrial strikes during the past year or two contributed to the development of unemployment, a phase of industrial life which had not previously been prominent in Canada. Officers of the Department were instructed to give special attention to this matter and comprehensive investigations were conducted by them from time to time throughout the year and in different sections of the country. Correspondents of the Department were required to make regular reports on this subject and it became possible by the information received in this way and otherwise to obtain what was believed to be a comprehensive and accurate view of the situation. The information thus collected was, moreover, reflected in special articles appearing from time to time in the *Labour Gazette*. Statements on the subject also were made by the Minister in Parliament.

The outbreak of war gave rise in some quarters to the fear of severe increases in some of the essential commodities of life. These fears have been, as yet, realized only in isolated instances, and the evil, usually a purely local one, has been remedied by natural causes. It was, however, thought desirable that the course of retail prices should be closely watched by the Department and special instructions were given to its correspondents in this matter also. From the beginning of the war, therefore, detailed and frequent reports were required from these officers both as to unemployment and as to retail prices.

The fair wages and inspection work of the Department proceeded on the usual lines during the year, but a decline of railroad construction accompanied the general industrial depression and the departmental officers had less occasion for activity in this direction that in most recent years.

In the Annual Report of last year an extended reference was made to the report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, complete copies of which became available for distribution about the close of the 1913-14 fiscal period. The work of distributing the report was proceeded with, several thousand copies being sent out in English and French. The report, it will be remembered, comprises four large volumes and the task of distribution needed careful oversight. While the importance of the whole subject of technical education is unquestioned, the pressing urgency of other matters consequent on the outbreak of war has not made the past year appear opportune for further action.

Two special reports of the Department, those on Wholesale Prices and Labour Organization, have now become annual volumes. The work on the preparation of these reports proceeded as usual, looking to the publication, shortly after the close of the fiscal year, of both reports, namely, "Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1914", and "Labour Organization in Canada, 1914". These annual reports are based on information collected during the calendar year, or as soon as possible after its close. Allowing the necessary time for correspondence on many matters with distant points in the country, and for a careful compilation of the information received, it has not been found possible to have the reports printed usually until about the month of June, permitting distribution to proceed during the summer. For both these reports there is an active demand and both

volumes receive much attention from the public press. Chapters in the present volume discuss the leading features of both reports.

The report of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is printed, as customarily, as an appendix to the present volume, being separately bound. The statement for the fiscal year now closed is a volume of over three hundred pages, containing, besides the detailed report of all proceedings for the fiscal year, a synopsis of the proceedings of each year from the inception of the statute, March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1915. The Act continues to be the occasion of much discussion and enquiry, particularly in the United States, and many copies of the statute and of the reports of its proceedings are distributed in response to requests received in the Department.

The Combines Investigation Act, which is administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour, has been the subject of occasional enquiry during the year, but there have been no formal proceedings under its provisions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
OTTAWA, June, 1915.

I. THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the Department of Labour, has been published each month during the year and has continued generally along the lines followed in the past. During the latter part of the year, in the summary of labour and industrial conditions printed in the opening pages, increased attention has been given to the question of unemployment, conditions in regard to which became somewhat acute in many parts of Canada owing to the industrial depression and the war in Europe.

The regular features of *The Gazette*, such as reports of local correspondents, review of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, wholesale and retail prices, fair wages schedules in government contracts, trade disputes, industrial accidents, immigration and colonization, building permits, reports of departments and bureaus and legal decisions affecting labour have all been continued. In addition to the regular features of *The Gazette* there have been printed each month special articles dealing with events of particular industrial interest, together with special reviews of particular publications.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The review of industrial and labour conditions has appeared as the leading article in the *Labour Gazette* each month, and has continued along the lines of previous years. The greater portion of this article is given up to a summary of conditions of employment in the several industries and groups of trade in Canada, with a tabular statement showing conditions in the several trades in different industrial centres of the Dominion where the Department has correspondents. Reviews are given of interruptions to industry, such as trade disputes, fires and industrial disasters, and changes in wages and hours of labour are also summarized. Conditions in the several industries as they affect workers in agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining, manufacturing, railway construction and general transport are reviewed. Paragraphs are devoted to Canadian trade and revenue, and the monthly bank statement and bank clearings are reviewed, while under the heading "Notes on Current Matters of Industrial Interest", brief accounts are given of various important happenings of the month in industrial and labour circles. The second part of the general summary is devoted to the reports of regular correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* in the various cities and industrial centres of Canada. Conditions affecting women workers are also reported on by women correspondents in the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Following the practice of other years, the Department has published each month a statement in the *Labour Gazette* in regard to proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. Particulars are given respecting applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, the sittings of such Boards when constituted, reports of Boards, and generally, as to all matters concerned with the administration of the Act.

The Gazette has continued to publish its regular monthly record of trade disputes, and contained in the February 1915 issue a review of trade disputes in Canada during the year 1914. The number of trade disputes recorded during

1914 was 44, the lowest number recorded since the Department began the collection of strike statistics in 1901, and less by 69 than the number existing in 1913. There was also a decrease in the number of employees concerned, there being 8,678 in 1914, compared with 39,536 in 1913. The number of disputes actually commenced within the year was 40, four strikes being carried over from the previous year. The largest number of strikes occurred in the metal trades, 14 of the total disputes occurring in these trades. Building trades came next with 12 disputes, while clothing, mining, food and tobacco, leather, transport and miscellaneous trades accounted for the balance of the disputes, most of which occurred in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, there being 20 strikes in the former province and 9 in the latter. Nova Scotia and Alberta came next, there being 4 strikes recorded for each of these provinces.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

A short summary has being given under this heading each month in the general summary of labour and industrial conditions, and at the end of each quarter a special article has been prepared showing the changes which have taken place within the period. The first of these quarterly articles appeared in the May, 1914, issue of the *Gazette*, the second in August, the third in November, and the fourth in the February 1915 issue. During the year there were 73 changes in all, affecting about 23,000 employees, the most of whom were employed in the mining, transport and metal trades.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

The usual articles on wholesale and retail prices have been continued in the *Labour Gazette*. Index numbers have been given indicating the general wholesale price level of 272 representative commodities, divided into groups and subgroups, and tables published each month showing the current level of prices compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month of each year. The latest available index numbers of wholesale prices, with notes as to the most important changes, have been given for Great Britain, the United States and France. Retail prices of some thirty staple commodities, including twenty-eight articles of food, with fuel, coal oil and rentals in about fifty-eight cities of Canada have been given. Local correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* send in these prices as of the fifteenth of the month, with notes as to market conditions, and from these reports a statement is prepared for the *Labour Gazette*, showing the changes in price in each commodity throughout the Dominion, with notes as to the cause. During 1914 prices of meats, flour and sugar showed a higher level than in 1913, while rentals were slightly lower.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Statements have been published monthly giving comparative figures of building permits, the figure referring chiefly to localities having a system of issuing building permits, returns of which are forwarded to the Department by its correspondents, or obtained through correspondence with municipal officers. The reports of local correspondents, published each month in the *Gazette*, also refer to the extent of building operations in the localities for which correspondents send in reports.

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Besides agreements included in the statements of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the following copies of industrial agreements were published during the year:—

Agreement between the Master Painters of Halifax, N.S., and the Building Trades Council of Halifax and vicinity, representing Local Union No. 425 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Agreement between the printers of Quebec and the Quebec Typographical Union, No. 302.

Agreement between the brewery proprietors of Berlin and Waterloo, and the International Union of the United Brewery Workers of America, No. 170.

Agreement between the hotelkeepers of Fort William, and the Bartenders' Union, Local 761.

Agreement between Local Union No. 354 of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America and the Lethbridge Brewing and Malting Company, Limited, of Lethbridge, Alberta.

Agreement governing builders and carpenters at Brantford, Ont.

Agreement between barbers of Saskatoon and Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, No. 636.

Agreement adjusting differences between Master Plumbers and Journeymen Plumbers of Halifax, N.S.

Memorandum of regulations and schedule of wages to govern employees of the Plant Department of the Manitoba Government Telephones in the Province of Manitoba.

Agreement between Corporation of Town of Sutherland, Sask., and Contractors fixing wages for Unskilled Labour.

SPECIAL ARTICLES.

Many special articles were published during the year, some of the more important being as follows:

1. *Legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament and by the Legislatures of the several provinces during 1914, affecting industrial and labour conditions.*—Under this heading five articles in all were published, namely: (1) Dominion Legislation, August, 1914; (2) Nova Scotia Legislation, December, 1914; (3) Quebec Legislation, June, 1914; (4) Ontario Legislation, November, 1914; (5) British Columbia Legislation, January, 1915.

2. *Workmen's Compensation Act Introduced in Ontario Legislature.*—The April, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article on the introduction in the Ontario Legislature of the Workmen's Compensation Act. In most of its details this bill follows somewhat closely along the lines of that submitted to the Government by Sir William Meredith.

3. *Social Service Congress—Review of Proceedings.*—An article appeared in the April, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* on the first Social Service Congress ever held in Canada, which was commenced at Ottawa March 3.

4. *Workmen's Compensation in New York State.*—The April, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article relating to the Workmen's Compensation Act in New York State, which was passed on December 16, 1913, by the New York State Legislature, and which went into force during the past year.

5. *Canadian Co-operative Statistics for 1913.*—Statistics from the Canadian Co-operator for April, 1914, formed the basis of an article which appeared in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

6. *An Act to Prohibit the Manufacture, Importation and Sale of Matches made with White Phosphorous.*—An Act prohibiting the Manufacture, importation, and sale of matches made with white phosphorous was introduced in the House of Commons on March 11, 1914. The text of the Act is given in the *Labour Gazette* for May 1914.

7. *Twelfth Annual Convention of the Ontario Labour Educational Association.*—During May, 1914, the Ontario Labour Educational Association held its twelfth annual convention at St. Thomas, and the various reports in connection therewith were published in the June issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

8. *Royal Commission on Labour Conditions in British Columbia.*—A resume of the work of this commission was given in the April, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette,* while the text of the report reached the Department later and appeared in the June number of the *Gazette.*

9. *The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act.* — The text of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act introduced into the Legislature March 17, and assented to May 1, was given in the July issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

10. *Mining Disaster at Hillcrest.*—A brief account of the mining disaster which occurred in June at Hillcrest, Alberta, appeared in the *Labour Gazette* for July.

11. *Forty-third Annual Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.*—A review of the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held at Montreal during June, was published in the August number of the *Labour Gazette.*

12. *Hindu Immigration to British Columbia.*—The arrival in Vancouver of the steamship Komagata Maru during May with over three hundred Hindu emigrants and the deportation of these emigrants formed the basis for a special article in the August issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

13. *Convention of International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.*—A brief review of the proceedings of the annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, held at Halifax, N.S., during July, was published in the August, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

14. *Special Convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour.*—A report of a special convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour held in Vancouver during July, was published in the August, 1914, *Labour Gazette.*

15. *Mining Dispute at Crow's Nest Pass.*—The September issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained a short article having reference to two disputes between the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company and its miners, and the terms under which they were settled.

16. *Vancouver Island Coal Miners' Strike Ended.*—The September, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article on the settlement of this strike.

17. *Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.*—During September, 1914, the Trades and Labour Congress held its thirtieth annual convention at St. John, N.B., and an article covering the proceedings was published in the October issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

18. *Annual Convention of Canadian Federation of Labour.*—The *Labour Gazette* for October, 1914, contained a report of the sixth annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour, held in Toronto, during September.

19. *Convention of International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.*—During September, 1914, the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way employees held its tenth Biennial Grand Lodge Meeting at Winnipeg. A full report was published in the November, 1914, *Labour Gazette.*

20. *Second Annual Convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour.*—The November, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an account of the second annual convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour, held at Calgary, during October, 1914.

21. *The Co-operative People's Bank.*—The November issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article on the Co-operative People's Bank, taken from a pamphlet issued by the Russel Sage Foundation of New York.

22. *Coal Mines Dispute Quietly Settled.*—An article appeared in the December, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* dealing with differences at four mines in the Crow's Nest Pass area which were adjusted by a permanent committee under chairmanship of Judge Winter at Calgary.

23. *British Trade Unions and the War.*—An article in reference to the attitude of British trade unions toward the war was published in the December issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

24. *Conference on Industrial Conditions at Calgary.*—An account of a conference in regard to unemployment and industrial conditions, held in Calgary in October, 1914, was given in the December issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

25. *Conference between Canadian Manufacturers' Association and Agricultural Associations.*—A conference between these two associations was held at Winnipeg during November and a full account of the conference was published in the December *Labour Gazette.*

26. *Special Appeal by Montreal Trades and Labour Council on behalf of Belgian Trade Unionists.*—The Montreal Trades and Labour Council during December issued an appeal to the officers and members of labour unions in Canada to send in subscriptions to a fund started by the Montreal Council for Belgian Trade Unionists. The full text of this appeal appeared in the January, 1915, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

27. *Alien Enemies' Right to Maintain Actions in Canadian Courts.*—The January, 1915, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article on alien enemies' right to maintain actions in Canadian courts since the outbreak of the war.

28. *General Regulations Under Section 138 of the Alberta Mines Act.*—Published in the January, 1915, issue.

29. *Review of United States Labour Legislation in 1914.*— A full review of labour legislation during 1914 in the United States formed the basis of a special article which appeared in the January issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

30. *Industrial and Labour Conditions in Canada during 1914.*—The January, 1915, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained a review of labour conditions in Canada during 1914. The financial stringency and business depression which became noticeable at the close of the year 1913 was not improved at the commencement of the new year. There was a gradual depression in business and industry, and with the outbreak of the war in Europe conditions rapidly became worse. Many manufacturing establishments either closed down completely, reduced working hours, or laid off numbers of employees. Work on many Government and municipal undertakings was suspended owing to difficulty in securing funds to carry on the work, and some projected undertakings were not commenced. The closing of the stock exchanges, the practical cessation for a time of ocean transportation and consequent cutting off of sources of supply of raw material and of markets for both agricultural and manufactured products,

and the general uncertainty and alarm which the war occasioned, coming at a time when the country was already beginning to suffer from the effects of a business and industrial depression which was becoming widespread, had a most depressing effect on business and industry all over Canada. While manufacturing generally remained dull, in some lines a revival of activity was apparent. Pulp and paper mills became very busy, owing to the cutting off of supplies and of competition from countries engaged in or affected by war, and the campaign in favour of a "Made-in-Canada" policy, which instantly arose, resulted in improved conditions in many lines of manufacture. Immigration fell off rapidly with the commencement of the year, each month showing a large decrease in the number of arrivals. Agriculture showed a good year. Fishing was good. Fishermen in the Maritime Provinces, on the whole had a successful year. Lumbering showed a fair year, and mills in most districts ran steadily. Low water during the summer curtailed activity in some localities. Mining on the whole was not active. Trade, both domestic and foreign, showed a marked falling off as compared with the previous year. Railway construction throughout the year continued fairly active, but conditions were not so active as in the previous year. Transportation was fair, though not up to the standard of the previous year.

31. *Review of Trade Trade Disputes in Canada during 1914.*—An article under this heading appeared in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

32. *Proposed Wage Reduction.*—An article in regard to a notification by Grand Trunk officials regarding adjustment of wage scales appeared in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

33. *Semi-Annual Convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour.*—An article dealing with the semi-annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour, held at St. John during January, was published in the *Labour Gazette* for February.

34. *Fifth Annual Convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour.*—An article dealing with the fifth annual convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour, held at Nanaimo, B.C., during January, was published in the February, 1915, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

35. *Distribution of Labour in Canada.*—An article in regard to the distribution of labour and unemployment in Canada was published in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1915.

36. *British Trade Disputes.*—An article reviewing trade disputes in Great Britain appeared in March, 1915, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

37. *The Dunbury Hatters' Case.*—An article dealing with the responsibilities of members of a trade union for damages arising out of a boycott in a case known as the Danbury Hatters' Case appeared in the March, 1915 issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

38. *Compensation to Dependents of Miners Killed in Hillcrest Mining Disaster.*—An agreement arrived at between the Hillcrest Mining Company and representatives of the miners union in regard to compensation to dependents of those killed in the Hillcrest mining disaster was the basis of an article in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1915.

39. *Twelfth Annual Convention of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America.*—The *Labour Gazette* for March, 1915, contained a report of the twelfth annual convention of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, held at Lethbridge during February.

40. *Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act.*—The March, 1915, issue of the *Labour Gazette,* contained the amendments made and rates assessed under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

SPECIAL REVIEWS.

A number of publications received at the Department during the year were reviewed in special articles as being of particular interest to labour. Some of the publications reviewed in this way were the following:—

1. The report of the Commission appointed to investigate economic conditions in the Union of South Africa, reviewed in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

2. The report of His Honour Judge Carpenter, the commissioner appointed to enquire into the cause and effect of the disaster in the Hillcrest Collieries, Limited, was reviewed in the December issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

3. The April, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article on the report of the Royal Commission appointed at the end of 1912 by the Province of British Columbia, which was published recently.

4. The third annual report on Labour Organization in Canada was reviewed in the July issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

5. A review of a special report issued by the Women's University Club, dealing with the employing of women in departmental stores in Winnipeg, was given in the July issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

6. The report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, which was appointed during October, 1913, was reviewed in the January issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

7. A bulletin entitled "Patriotism and Production—More Than Usual," published by the Department of Agriculture, was reviewed in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

8. A review of a report just issued by the American Association for Labour Legislation on Workmen's Compensation in New Jersey was given in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1915.

9. An article appeared in the March, 1915, *Labour Gazette* on Compensation for Accidents to Employees of the United States. This report comprised 331 pages and was issued by the Bureau of Labour Statistics at Washington.

REVIEWS OF BLUE BOOKS AND OFFICIAL REPORTS.

In addition to the publications mentioned above, many official blue books and reports containing information of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour, were reviewed, as in previous years, under the heading of "Reports of Departments and Bureaus," which appeared in each issue of the *Labour Gazette*. A complete list of these reports, classified according to the Governments by which they were issued, is given below. It will be seen that among the publications which were noticed in this way were thirty issued by the Dominion of Canada, twenty-four issued by the various provinces of the Dominion, thirteen issued by Great Britain, three by Australia, one by South Africa, and sixteen by the United States.

CANADA.

1. Report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.
2. Preliminary report on the Mineral Production of Canada during the year 1913, by John McLeish, B. A.

3. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1913.

4. Report of the Department of Railways and Canals—Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1913.

5. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

6. Annual report on the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations for the year ended March 31, 1913.

7. Report of the Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals for the year ending March 31, 1913.

8. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. Part III. Canadian Trade with Foreign Countries (except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

9. Report of the Commission of Conservation on the conservation of coal in Canada, with notes on the principal coal mines, by W. J. Dick, M.Sc.

10. Report of the Royal Commission on Penitentiaries, appointed August 25, 1913.

11. List of shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada on the 31st day of December, 1913.

12. Annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year from April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.

13. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1913.

14. Annual report of the Director of Forestry for the year 1913.

15. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

16. Reprint of Articles dealing with the German War and its relation to Canadian Trade. Foreword by Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P. Supplement to Weekly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

17. Fifth annual report of the Commission of Conservation of Canada.

18. Reports, returns and statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended March, 31, 1914.

19. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914. Part I: Canadian Trade.

20. Report on the Trade of China and Japan, by Mr. Richard Grigg.

21. Annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1914.

22. Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

23. Seventh Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation of the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, being for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

24. Forty-seventh annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1913-14. Fisheries.

25. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ending March 31, 1914.

26. Report on Manitoba Water Powers, prepared under the direction of the Superintendent of Water Power by D. L. McLean, S. S. Scovil and J. T. Johnston of the Department of the Interior.

27. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914. Part II. Canadian Trade with France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.

28. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914.

29. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1914.

30. Report of the Department of Finance on Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended March 31. 1914,

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1. Report of the Factory Inspector of the Province of New Brunswick for the year ending February 1, 1914.

QUEBEC.

1. Report on Mining Operations in the Province of Quebec during the year 1913. Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Mines Branch.

ONTARIO.

1. Report of the Minister of Education, the Province of Ontario for the year 1913.

2. Fourteenth report of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1913.

3. Report on the Mining Accidents in Ontario, in 1913, Bulletin No. 18 of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines.

4. Seventh annual report of the Game and Fisheries Department of Ontario, 1913.

5. Twelfth annual report of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, Ontario Government Railway, for the year ended October 31, 1913.

6. Report on the Fruits of Ontario, prepared by the Fruit Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

7. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, Province of Ontario for the year ending October 31, 1913.

8. Report on Road Construction under 2 Geo. V., Chapter 2, 1913.

9. Eighth report for the year on the Feeble Minded in Ontario.

10. Twenty-sixth annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Shops, and Office Buildings for the Province of Ontario, 1913.

11. Report of the Public Roads and Highways Commission of Ontario, 1914.

12. Forty-sixth annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the year ending October 31, 1913.

13. Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies, Transactions for the year 1913.

14. Report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines of the Province of Ontario for the year ending October 31, 1913.

15. Twenty-third annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1914.

16. Eighth annual report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board to December 31, 1913.

17. Report on Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1913.

18. Report on the Operation of Liquor License Acts, Ontario, for the year 1914.

MANITOBA.

1. Report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1913, for the Province of Manitoba.

ALBERTA.

1. Annual report of the Department of Public Works of the Province of Alberta, 1913.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. Report of Royal Commission re Coal in British Columbia, under Public Inquiries Act, 1914.

2. Annual report of the Minister of Mines for the year ending December 31, 1913.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Report on Profit-Sharing and Labour Co-partnership abroad.

2. Report on Fencing and Safety Precautions for Transmission Machinery, by W. Sydney Smith, H.M., Inspector for dangerous trades.

3. Eleventh report by the Board of Trade of Proceedings under the Conciliation Act (1896), 1913.

4. Statistical Abstract for the British Empire in each year from 1896 to 1912.

5. Eighteenth annual report by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies of the Proceedings of the Registrars under the Building Societies Acts; with an abstract of the annual accounts and statements of societies for the year 1912.

6. Preliminary Tables, (subject to correction) of cases of industrial poisoning, fatal and non-fatal accidents, and dangerous occurrences in factories, workshops, etc., during the year 1913.

7. Report of the Metropolitan Poor Law Inspectors' Advisory Committee on the Homeless Poor to the Right Hon. John Burns, M.P., President of the Local Government Board.

8. Statement for March 1914, on pauperism (England and Wales).

9. Returns of Casualties and accidents as reported to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies in the United Kingdom during the year ending December 31, 1913.

10. Industrial Directory of the United Kingdom for 1914.

11. Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1913.

12. Report on Strikes and Lockouts and on Conciliation Boards in the United Kingdom in 1913, with comparative statistics.

13. Seventeenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom.

AUSTRALIA.

1. A report on Manufacturing Establishments in Australia issued by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics for 1912.

2. Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for year ended June 30, 1914.

3. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Labour and Industrial Branch. Report No. 5, 1914.

SOUTH AFRICA.

1. Annual reports by Department of Mines and Industries for Union of South Africa.

UNITED STATES.

1. Report of Bureau of Labour Statistics, Bulletin No. 126. Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and Foreign Countries.

2. Bulletins Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, of the Wisconsin State Board of Industrial Education.

3. Thirty-sixth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries of New Jersey for the year ending October, 1913.

4. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour on Union Wages and Hours of Labour, May 15, 1913.

5. Fortieth report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics for 1912 on the Industrial Conditions of Pennsylvania.

6. Administration of Labour Laws and Factory Inspection in certain European Countries. United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, Bulletin No. 142.

7. Annual report of the Commissioner of Labour, 1913.

8. Report on Compensation for Accidents under the Act of May 30, 1908.

9. Annual report of the Commissioner of Corporations to the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

10. Second annual report of the Chief Children's Bureau to the Secretary of Labour, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

11. Twenty-eighth annual report on the Industries of Massachusetts for the year 1913.

12. Sixteenth Biennial report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the State of Iowa, for the Biennial period 1912-1913.

13. Seventeenth annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Virginia, 1914.

14. First annual report of the Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation, 1913-1914.

15. Fourteenth Biennial report of the Department of Labour and Industries of the State of Minnesota, 1913-1914.

16. Forty-fifth annual report on the Statistics of Labour of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year 1914.

II. WORK OF THE FAIR WAGES BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Fair Wages Branch of the Department has to do with the administration of the Fair Wage policy of the Dominion Government, which in turn derives its authority from a resolution adopted by the House of Commons in the session of 1910, as follows:

> "That it be resolved, that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.
>
> It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

Additional force was given to the Fair Wages resolution in the revision of the Railway Act in 1903, by the insertion in that statute of a section requiring the payment of current rates of wages to all workmen engaged in the construction of any line of railway, towards which the Parliament of Canada has voted financially by way of subsidy or guarantee.

An order-in-council was also adopted on Aug. 30, 1907, requiring the posting of Fair Wage schedules on Government works of construction and requiring contractors to keep a record of payments made to all workmen in their employ. In connection with proposed works of construction the minimum wage rates to be observed are prepared in advance and embodied in the contract. In other cases a general clause is inserted directing that all mechanics, labourers or other persons employed in connection therewith, shall be paid such wages as are accepted as current for competent workmen in the district, and if there is no current rate in the district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. The public works to which this policy applies amounts annually to many millions of dollars. The General Fair Wage clause is also inserted in contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of Government supplies.

On account of the reduction in the extent of the construction operations of the Dominion Government subsequent to the outbreak of the European war the number of Fair Wage schedules prepared during the past fiscal year was much smaller than it had been in the year 1913-14. The total number of 250 schedules prepared during the year 1914-15 was indeed less than half that of the preceding year, and was indicative of the Government's disinclination to undertake any new works at this time, other than such as were of an urgent kind. The 250 Fair Wage schedules referred to were divided among the different Departments of the Government service as follows:— Public Works 155; Railways and Canals 25; Marine and Fisheries 36; Militia and Defence 18; Naval Service 12; Interior 3; Trade and Commerce 1.

Several officers are employed by the Department of Labour to prepare Fair Wage schedules as the same are required, the practice being for the Fair Wage Officer to visit the locality in which the work is to be performed and to ascertain by inquiry of both the employers and the workmen the scale of remuneration and the hours generally prevailing in the district. These Fair Wage Officers are also employed in the investigation and adjustment of any complaints which may subsequently arise as to the non-compliance on the part of the contractors with the labour conditions of their contract. Mr. Victor DuBreuil continues to perform the duties of Fair Wages Officer for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, with headquarters in Ottawa. Messrs. W. D. Killins and E. N. Compton are Fair Wages Officers for the Province of Ontario, with headquarters in Ottawa. Mr. H. S. Hood is the Fair Wages Officer for the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Eastern Alberta, with headquarters in Winnipeg, his district also including Port Arthur, Fort William and the portion of Ontario from the head of the Great Lakes to Manitoba. Mr. J. D. McNiven is the Fair Wages Officer for British Columbia and Western Alberta, with headquarters in Vancouver, B.C.

In addition to the preparation of the Fair Wage schedules for Government contracts the Department of Labour is called upon to determine the minimum rates of wages payable to workmen employed on all railway construction to which the Dominion Parliament has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee. The Department is also frequently consulted by other Departments of the Government regarding the wage rates to be observed in connection with work which is undertaken on the day labour plan.

TABLES RELATING TO FAIR WAGE SCHEDULES.

The following tables relate to Fair Wages Schedules prepared by the officers of the Department during the fiscal year 1913-14, also during previous years, and show the different Departments controlling the contracts concerned and the locality and value of the contract.

SCHEDULES BY PROVINCES.

Table showing, by provinces, the Fair Wages Schedules prepared, 1914-15.

Department of Government.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan and Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Total
Public Works	17	9	1	21	56	15	9	27	..	155
Railways and Canals	2	6	..	8	6	2	..	1	..	25
Marine and Fisheries	6	7	..	10	7	2	..	4	..	36
Militia and Defence	..	1	..	3	12	..	1	1	..	18
Naval Service	3	1	..	..	5	..	..	3	..	12
Interior	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Trade and Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	28	24	1	42	86	19	13	37	..	250

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES 1900-15.

SCHEDULES prepared, covering period from July, 1900, to March, 1915, inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF	1900–1	1901–2	1902–3	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15	Total
Public Works	63	13	11	116	72	41	53	95	125	43	190	156	201	327	155	1,661
Railways and Canals	..	1	50	89	153	95	84	93	163	79	48	54	77	120	25	1,131
Marine and Fisheries	..	17	12	18	21	8	10	23	18	14	14	41	24	45	36	301
Other Departments	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	11	14	12	23	39	82	60	34	283
Total	63	31	73	223	248	147	150	222	320	148	275	290	384	552	250	3,376

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS, 1914-15.

LIST of supplies furnished the Post Office Department by contract or otherwise, under conditions for the protection of the labour employed, which were approved of by the Department of Labour, 1914-15.

NAME OF ORDER.	Amount of Order.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	$ 9,346.45
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps	1,495.21
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes and repairing stamping pads	9,071.55
Making and repairing post office scales	3,958.42
Supplying mail bags	62,974.08
Repairing mail bags	36,203.33
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	99,499.71
Supplying street letter boxes and railway and mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes	13,976.36
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores	2,897.15
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	35,950.24
Total	$275,372.50

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which Fair Wages schedule published.	
				$ cts.	Vol.	Page.
Immigration Reception Bldg.	Quebec, Que.	April 9	No contract.			
Harbour Improvements	Oshawa, Ont.	" 28	No contract.			
Breakwater Breastworks (crib and pile work)	Tracadia Beach, N.B.	May 4	No contract.			
Harbour Improvements	Windsor, N.S.	" 4	No contract.			
Drill Hall	Barrie, Ont.	" 5	Aug. 20, 1914	54,312.80 ($5.50 per cu. yd. any additional concrete).	XV	502
"	Napanee, Ont.	" 5	July 22, 1914	42,322.00	XV	1299
"	Vancouver, B.C.	" 5	No contract.			
"	North Winnipeg, Man.	" 5	July 15, 1914	103,000.00	XV	298
"	Listowel, Ont.	" 5	July 30, 1915	17,880.00	XV	393
Public Building	Beauport, Que.	" 7	No contract.			
Extension to Eastern Wharf (cribwork)	Grosse Island, Que.	" 8	No contract.			
Hospital	Grosse Island, Que.	" 8	Nov. 3, 1914	45,848.00	XV	724
Public Building	Melita, Man.	" 9	No contract.			
Public Building	Amherst, N.S.	" 11	No contract.			
Public Building	Shawville, Que.	" 12	Jan. 25, 1915	19,956.00	XV	985
Public Building	Moose Jaw, Sask.	" 12	No contract.			
Post Office	Campbellford, Ont.	" 13	No contract.			
Revetment Wall (crib and concrete work)	Burlington, Ont.	" 14	July 24, 1914	Schedule of prices.	XV	300
Public Building	Prince Rupert, B.C.	" 14	No contract.			
Drill Hall	Prince Rupert, B.C.	" 14	June 6, 1914	108,400.00		
Public Building	Medicine Hat, Alta.	" 14	Aug. 24, 1914	38,266.00	XV	394
Buildings at Experimental Farm	Ottawa, Ont.	" 16	No contract.			
Public Building	Fort William, Ont.	" 16	No contract.			
Postal Station "C"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 20	No contract.			
Public Building	Joliette, Que.	" 22	July 17, 1914	29,915.00	XV	299
Quay Wall	Songhees Point, B.C.	" 22	No contract.			
Drill Hall	Ingersoll, Ont.	" 22	"			
Drill Hall	Kamloops, B.C.	" 22	"			
Public Building	Manitou, Man.	" 28	"			
Public Building	Dunville, Ont.	" 30	"			
Post Office	Morrisburg, Ont.	" 30	"			
Public Building	Burford, Ont.	June 4	Nov. 9, 1914	18,211.00	XV	724
Breakwater (cribwork)	Northwest Cove, N.S.	" 4	No contract.			
Boat Harbour	North Lake, P.E.I.	" 4	"			
Public Building	Durham, Ont.	" 5	"			

Public Building	Red Deer, Alta	June 8	No contract.			
Breakwater	Fox Point, N.S	" 8	"			
Repairs to Eastern Pier	Newcastle, Ont	" 10	"			
Public Building	High River, Alta	" 11	"			
Extension to Landing Pier	St. Valier, Que	" 12	"			
Public Building	Bassano, Sask	" 12	Aug. 24, 1914	23,400.00	XV	394
Breakwater Extension	Graff Bay, N.S	" 16	No contract.			
Addition to wharf	Ste. Anne du Saguenay, Que	" 16	"			
Wharf and Dredging	Newcastle, N.B	" 16	"			
Postal Station "E"	Toronto, Ont	" 16	"			
Harbour Improvements	Inverness, N.S	June 8	No contract.			
Public Building	Huntsville, Ont	" 19	"			
Extension to breakwater	Negro Point, N.B	" 20	"			
Public Building	Burk's Falls, Ont	" 20	"			
Steel Sheds and Grain Conveyors	St. John West, N.B	" 22	"			
Public Building	Oak Lake, Man	" 22	"			
Public Building	Watford, Ont	" 24	"			
Concrete Warehouse	Port Stanley, Ont	" 25	Feb. 19, 1914	Schedule of prices.	XV	1108
Public Building	Boissevain, Man	" 25	No contract.			
Post Office	Parry Sound, Ont	" 25	"			
Public Building	Carberry, Man	" 25	"			
Gates, tower, operating machinery	French River Dam, Ont	" 26	"			
Public Building	Elkhorn, Man	" 26	"			
"	Wiarton, Ont	" 26	"			
Extension to Rubble Mound Breakwater	Bare Point, Ont	" 26	"			
Wharf, (pile and concrete)	Kagawong, Ont	" 29	"			
Public Building	Merritt, B.C	" 29	"			
"	Courtney Bay, B.C	" 29	"			
"	Ashcroft, B.C	" 29	"			
"	St. George, N.B	" 30	"			
"	Gretna, Man	July 2	"			
"	Georgetown, Ont	" 3	"			
Jetty, Second Extension	Steveson, B.C	" 4	"			
Wharf (pile and concrete work)	Hamilton, Ont	" 4	"			
Public Building	Peterboro, Ont	" 8	"			
"	Hespeler, Ont	" 11	"			
"	Union Bay, Ont	" 16	"			
"	Mill Brook, Ont	" 16	"			
Extension Wharf (cribwork and dredging)	Chicoutimi, Que	" 16	"			
Breakwater (cribwork)	Anderson's Cove, N.S	" 16	"			
Breakwater (cribwork)	Gulliver's Cove, N.S	" 16	"			
Wharf (cribwork)	Kensington, Ont	" 17	"			
Public Building	Mission City, B.C	" 28	"			
"	Grand Mere, Que	" 29	"			
Harbour Improvements	Collingwood, Ont	Aug. 4	"			
Pile and concrete work and dredging	Hamilton, Ont	" 4	"			
Renewal of Wharf	Depot Harbour, Ont	" 5	"			
Harbour Improvements	Owen Sound, Ont	" 5	"			
"	Pt. Credit, Ont	" 6	"			
Extension to North Wharf	Lockport, Man	" 6	"			

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Continued.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
				$ cts.	Vol.	Page.
Wharf	Minaki, Ont	Aug. 6	No contract.			
Extension to Southwest Breakwater (concrete and dredging)	Goderich, Ont	" 6	Oct. 30, 1914	Schedule Prices.	XV	723
Public Building	Wainwright, Alta	" 7	No contract.			
Wharf	Winnipeg, Man	" 7	"			
Wharf (concrete, rock excavation)	Fort Francis, Ont	" 7	"			
Wharf	Plaster, N.S	" 11	"			
Wharf and Harbour Improvements	Ste. Cecile du Bic, Que	" 11	"			
Wharf	Le Pas, Man	" 14	"			
Office Building, Forestry Department	Indian Head, Sask	" 15	"			
Piggery	Indian Head, Sask	" 15	"			
Dry Dock	Peterboro, Ont	" 21	"			
Extension to Pier (cribwork)	French River, N.S	Sept. 9	"			
Revetment Wall (concrete piles)	Kamloops, B.C	Aug. 25	No contract.			
Approach to wharf improvements	Riviere du Loup, Que	" 25	"			
Farm Building	Nappan, N.S	" 25	"			
Wharf	Chandler, Que	" 25	"			
Postal Station "B"	Hamilton, Ont	" 28	"			
Public Building	Brussels, Ont	" 28	"			
Wharf	Cariboo, B.C	" 29	"			
Wharf (pilework)	Needles, B.C	" 29	"			
Forestry and Immigration Building	Calgary, Alta	Sept. 1	"			
Public Building	Gravenhurst, Ont	" 1	"			
Piggery	Agassiz, B.C	" 1	"			
"	Fredericton, N.B	" 8	"			
Public Building	Chester, N.S	" 9	"			
Breakwater (cribwork)	Long Point, N.S	" 9	"			
Breakwater (cribwork and concrete ballast)	Round Island, N.S	" 9	"			
Extension to wharf	St. Croix, Que	" 9	"			
Deep Water Wharf (cribwork and dredging)	St. John, N.B	" 10	"			
Public Building	Hantsport, N.S	" 16	"			
Breakwater and wharf	Matane, Que	" 16	"			
Wharf, (pile bent and timber decking)	So. Ft. George, B.C	" 21	"			
Public Building	West Lorne, Ont	Oct. 1	"			
"	St. Ours, Que	" 5	"			
Extension to Drill Hall	Windsor, Ont	" 6	"			

Post Office	Saskatoon, Sask	Oct. 8	No contract.			
Public Building	New Hazelton, B.C	" 9	"			
Disinfecting Building at Quarantine Station	Prince Rupert, B.C	" 16	"			
Breakwater, (rubble mound and dredging)	Leamington, Ont	" 20	"			
Reconstruction wharf and dredging	Leith, Ont	" 20	"			
Public Building	Waterville, Que	Nov. 4	"			
Wood Pavement at New Coal Dock	Three Rivers, Que	" 4	"			
Drill Hall	Souris, Man	" 9	"			
Drill Hall	Brantford, Ont	Dec. 3	"			
Wharf and Warehouse	So. Baymouth, Ont	" 15	"			
Alteration Examining Warehouse	Quebec, Que	" 18	Mar. 18, 1915	9,500 00	XV	1220
Drill Hall	Calgary, B.C	" 19	No contract.			
Waterpipe line for Quarantine Station	Prince Rupert, B.C	" 21	"			
Wharf at Experimental Farm, (crib and concrete)	Fredericton, N.B	Jan. 13, '15	"			
Dry Dock	Halifax, N.S	" 23	"			
Alteration to Carslake Hotel, Postal Station "A"	Montreal, Que	" 28	"			
Dock and Approaches, (pile and cribwork)	Portland, Ont	" 28	"			
Wharf and Shelter Basin (pile and concrete dredging)	Sarnia, Ont	" 28	"			
Postal Station "A"	Toronto, Ont	Feb. 1	"			
Three Steel Highway Bridges	Kingston, Ont	" 12	"			
Repairs and Extension to Wharf (crib and concrete)	Cockburn Islands, Ont	" 12	"			
Completion of Armoury	Levis, Que	" 15	"			
Postal Station "D"	Winnipeg, Man	Mar. 3	"			
Public Building	Powell River, B.C	" 6	"			
Certain Work	William Head, B.C	" 6	"			
Observatory	Little Saanich Hill, B.C	" 9	"			
Dry Dock	Esquimalt, B.C	" 26	"			
Public Building	Exeter, Ont	" 30	"			
"	Forest, Ont	" 30	"			

Fair Wages Schedules prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Wooden lighthouse on wharf	Vicinity of Marie, Que	April 7, '14	June 6, 1914	490.00	XV	121
Dwelling and lighthouse and oil shed	Mizonette, N.B	" 7	Aug. 21, 1914	2,700.00	XV	986
Dwelling	Vicinity St. Paul's Is., N.S	" 11	July 8, 1914	8,910.00	XV	601
Current rates for masters, mates and engineers on passenger boats	Lake Winnipeg, Man	May 2	No contract.			
Wooden tower	Vicinity Molsons Island, Lake Memphremagog, Que	" 5				
"	Vicinity of Black Point, Que	" 5	Aug. 20, 1914	1,484.00	XV	601
"	Vicinity of Wadleigh Point, Que	" 5				
"	Vicinity of Lead Mines, Que	" 5				
Wooden tower and dwelling	Dipper Harbour, Bay of Fundy, N.S	" 5	Oct. 14, 1914	2,450.00	XV	727
Storm signal mast and shed	Pt. Hope, Ont	" 29	Sept. 1, 1914	180.00	XV	505
Wooden tower	Kaulbach Islands, Mahone Bay, N.S	June 4	Sept. 28, 1914	975 00	XV	604
Concrete tower and wooden crib	Livingston Channel, Detroit River, Ont	" 9	Nov. 12, 1914	14,500 00	XV	986
Range light towers	Vicinity L'Orignal, Ont	" 26	Oct. 31, 1914	1, 900.00	XV	728

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Continued.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount Contract.	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which Fair Wages schedule was Published.	
				$ cts.	Vol.	Page.
Wooden dwelling and store shed	Stone Pillars, St. Lawrence River, Que	" 27	Aug. 14, 1914	4,444.44	XV	
Hatchery and dwelling	Grand Falls, N.B.	" 30	Aug. 24, 1914	8,500.00	XV	605
Fog alarm building and oil shed	Head Harbour, N.B.	July 8	Sept 24, 1914	2,952.65		
Certain Work	Sarnia, Ont.	" 8	Day labour.			
Concrete tower	Machias Seal Is., N.B.	" 16	"			
Dwelling and lighthouse, combination boat house and oil shed	Ile au Marteau, Que	" 28	No contract.			
Concrete tower	Peggy Point, N.S.	Sept. 8	Mar. 2, 1915	2,457.00		
Dwelling and two boat houses	Bustard Rocks, Ont.	" 8	No contract.			
Dwelling and lighthouse	Cariboo Is., N.S.	" 9	"			
Wooden tower and two sheds with pole lights	Winnipegosis Harbour, Man.	" 22	Dec. 28, 1914	1,750.00		
Range lights	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	Oct. 19	No contract.			
Certain work	Vicinity of Cobourg, Qnt.	" 29	Day labour.			
Certain work	Vicinity of Perce, Que.	Nov. 5	Dec. 15, 1914	1,845.00		
Concrete tower	Long Point, Ont.	" 6	No contract.			
Two steel range light towers and dwelling and two oil sheds	Cap au Corbeau, Que.	" 16	"			
Tower wooden fog alarm building and wooden double dwelling and oil shed	Amherst Island, Que.	" 16	"			
Navy wharf	Halifax, N.S.	" 26	"			
Cribwork Day Beacon	Gull Rock Channel, N.B.	Dec. 2	Mar 18, 1915	1,940.00		
Dwelling, lighthouse tower, boat house and oil shed	Grandoon Flats, N.B.	" 2	No contract.			
Concrete lighthouse	Amphitrite Pt., B.C., West coast, Vancouver Island	" 4	Day labour.			
Concrete tower	Cape Mudge, B.C.	" 19	"			
Range light towers	Comax Bar, Vancouver Island, B.C.	Mar. 31, '15	"			

Fair Wages Schedules prepared for the Department of Militia and Defence, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Extra Armouries Accommodation	Merrickville, Ont	April 22	July 15, 1914	7,088.00		
Rifle Range	Uxbridge, Ont	" 29	May 27, 1914	2,450.00		
Drill Hall	Sussex, N.B	May 4	Aug. 14, 1914	40,500.00		
All Trades	Quebec, Que	June 4	No contract.			
Addition to Rifle Range	Vancouver, B.C	" 10	"			
Building Trades	Aylmer, Ont	" 24	"			
Drill Hall	Powassan, Ont	" 13	"			
"	Petrolea, Ont	" 15	"			
All Building Trades	Dunville, Ont	" 16	"			
" "	Bowmanville, Ont	" 16	"			
" "	Campbellford, Ont	" 18	"			
" "	Qu'Appelle, Sask	" 24	"			
Drill Hall	Hagersville, Ont	" 30	Aug. 14, 1914	13,140.00		
"	Omemee, Ont	July 27	No contract.			
"	Baie St. Paul, Que	" 29	"			
Certain work	Hull, Que	May 10, '15	Mar. 12, 1915	Plumbing 675.00 Electricity 174.25 Balance by day labour.		

Fair Wages Schedules prepared for the Department of Interior, 1914-15 with name of locality concerned, etc.

Roads in Rocky Mountain Park	Banff, Alta	April 14	June, 1914	15,912.89		
Roads in Rocky Mountain Park	Canmore, Alta	" 14	"	12,289.43		
Lapwell steel watermain	Banff, Alta	June 10		Work done by Government Labour.		

Fair Wages Schedules prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Freight Station on I. C. R	Matapedia, Que	April 7, '14	Oct. 2, 1914	749.00		
" "	Bathurst, N.B	" 6, '14	" "	1,399.00		
" "	Millerton, N.B	" 6, '14	" "	795.00		
" "	Ste. Perpetue, Que	" 7, '14	" "	5,000.00		
Line of Railway	Melbourne to Drummondville, Que	" 27, '14	May 12, 1914	3,200.00 Subsidy not exceeding $6,400.00 per mile.	XV.	1457
Sub-structure Bridges I. C. R		April 29, '14				
Mulgrave Sub., French River				Work done by Railway forces.		

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Continued.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which Schedules Supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
				$ cts.	Vol.	Page.
Barney's River West			Sept. 19, 1914	Schedule rates.	XV.	505
Barney's River East			Sept. 19, 1914	Schedule rates.	XV.	505
Truro Sub., Folleigh			No contract.			
Moncton Sub., Kouchibougacis River			Dec. 18, 1914	Schedule rates.		
Barnaby River 3rd Crossing			Sept. 24, 1914	Schedule rates.	XV.	505
Barnaby River 2nd Crossing			Dec. 18, 1914	Schedule rates.	XV.	985
Campbellton Sub., Moffats			No contract.			
Black River			Dec. 18, 1914	Schedule rates.	XV.	985
Sayabec			Dec. 18, 1914	Schedule rates.	XV.	985
River du Loup Sub., Kamoraska River			Sept. 5, 1914	Schedule rates.	XV.	504
Ouelle			No contract.			
River le Bras			"			
St. Jean Port Joli			Sept. 5, 1914	Schedule rates.	XV.	504
Bras St. Nicholas			Oct. 30, 1914	Schedule rates.	XV.	603
St. Henri			No contract.			
Chaudière Sub., Black River			Sept. 5, 1914	Schedule rates.	XV.	504
Supply and erection galvanized steel siding to cover shed No. 1, for	Lachine Canal	May 4, '11	May 29, 1914	Schedule rates.	XIV.	1456
Extension of Quebec Central Ry	From a certain point in the Parish of St. Sabine, Co. of Bellechasse, to a point in the county of L'Islet	May 4, '14	June 17, 1914	Subsidy $3,200.00 Not exceeding $6,400.00 per mile	XV.	120
Section No. 3, Severn Div	Trent Canal	May 8, '14	Aug. 4, 1914	Schedule rates.	XV.	396
Certain dredging in connection with protection works at upper entrance to	Soulanges Canal	May 15, '14	June 17, 1914	Schedule rates.	XV.	120
Placing stone protections on certain portions of Summit Level of the	Welland Canal	June 9, '14	Aug. 4, 1914	$1.38 cu. yard.	XV.	397
Marine work during 1914, in connection with Hudson Bay Ry. Terminals	Port Nelson, Man	June 9, '14	No contract.			
Tel. line along Dean's Branch of I. C. R	Dartmouth	" 16, '14	Sept. 12, 1914	$145.00 per mile.	XV.	505
Construction and erection of steel superstructure of a single track Railway over the	Welland Canal	June 23, '14	July 23, 1914	Schedule rates.	XV.	301
Removal of wreckage and debris of old Quebec bridge superstructure lying north of main pier	Quebec, Que	June 26, '14	July 2, 1914	$6,500.00	XV.	301

Willow Park Sewer on I. C. R.	Halifax, N.S.	" 30, '15	No contract.			
Bobcaygeon Section	Trent Canal	July 14, '14	"			
Two double track transfer bridge	Carleton Pt., P.E.I.	" 16, '14	"			
Two steel segment valves for new supply weir on Sec. 4	Welland Canal	Aug. 1, '15	Oct. 2, 1914	397 00	XV.	603
Dredging Clements Gully along	Soulanges Canal	" 11, '14	No contract.			
Railway B idge over Fraser River	Near Hope, B.C.	Sept. 24, '14	Dec. 26, 1914	250,000.00	XV.	985
Steel superstructure of single track Railway swing bridge to carry Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Ry. over Welland Canal	South of Thorold, Ont.	Dec. 28, '14	Feb. 12, 1915	Schedule rates.	XV.	1109
Superstructure of four Railway Bridges over I. C. R.	Dartmouth to Dean's Branch	Jan. 13, '15	Feb. 25, 1915	13,733 00	XV.	1109
Superstructure of Manitou Rapids Bridge on Hudson's Bay Ry.		Feb. 1, '15	Mar. 24, 1915	137,374 00	XV.	1220
Manufacture and erection of twenty-seven bridges on I. C. R.	Dartmouth Branch	Mar. 8, '15	No contract.			

Fair Wages Schedules prepared for the Department of Trade and Commerce, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned.

Government Elevator	Vancouver, B.C.	Aug. 7, '14	No contract.			

Fair Wages Schedules prepared for the Department of Naval Service, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Certain Trades	Esquimalt, B.C.	April 24, '14	No contract.			
Certain Trades	Halifax, N.S.	" 24, '14	"			
Dwelling House at Radio-telegraph Station	Digby Islands, Prince Rupert, B.C.	May 13, '14	Sept. 21, 1914	9,200.00		
Septic tank at Radio-telegraph Station	Midland, Ont.	June 16, '14	July 8, 1914	450.00		
Dwelling	Sarnia, Ont.	July 10, '14	Sept. 12, 1914	2,850.00	XV.	605
Fish Hatchery	Plaster Rock, N.B.	July 21, '14	Aug. 24, 1914	1,250 00	XV.	601
Radio-telegraph Station	Barrington, S.E., N.S.	Dec. 21, '14	Feb. 8, 1915	1,375.00		
Coaling and trimming ships	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Feb. 5, '15	Mar. 1, 1915	$8.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.		
Erection of shop building	Halifax, N.S.	Mar. 12, '15	No contract.			

III.—FAIR WAGES COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1915.

Complaints were received during the past year of alleged non-observance of the fair wages conditions in connection with fifty different Government contracts. Various complaints were also received from workmen serving under the direct control of various branches of the Dominion Government. Most of these latter cases were investigated by officers of the Department of Labour, whose reports were transmitted to the Departments concerned.

A table is presented herewith, containing a list of all the complaints brought to the attention of the Department of Labour during the year, showing the nature of the complaint, the Department of the Government having to do with the work in question, and the disposition made of the matter. Prompt attention was given to all cases of alleged non-compliance with the Government's fair wages policy, and many of the cases dealt with were in the nature of claims that individual contractors were not paying their workmen the minimum rates of wages to which they were entitled under the terms of the contract. By reference to the table it will be seen that many cases occurred where contractors were required to increase their rates, and to pay the difference due to workmen between the rates they actually received and the rates to which they were entitled. Apart from individual wage claims the Department had also to do, in some instances, with hours of labour, overtime rates and the introduction of piece work on Government contracts. If it was impossible to secure a speedy settlement by correspondence, one of the fair wage officers was instructed to proceed to the locality and usually succeeded in disposing of the dispute on the spot. It will be observed that the complaints emanated from contracts in different parts of the country and involved both construction operations and factory work.

Special attention was given during the year to the observance of the labour conditions of the contracts for the construction of the new Welland Ship Canal, and one of the fair wages officers made several successive inspections of this work and dealt with complaints involving the rates of wages of carpenters, machinists, hoisting engineers, steam shovel engineers, dredge engineers, dinkey engineers, brakemen and labourers. A minimum rate of wages of forty cents an hour was enforced for carpentry work on the canal from August 1, 1914. Another of the fair wages officers devoted special attention to the labour conditions on the line of construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway, personally visiting the line and having to do with the adjustment of a number of wage claims.

Following the outbreak of war an inspection was made of many of the factories in which contracts were being executed for the manufacture of clothing, leather goods and other military materials and supplies. Steps were also taken to insure the payment of fair wages to those employed in this work. Towards the end of the year complaints reached the Department to the effect that excessively low rates of wages were being paid in certain shops to workmen engaged in the

manufacture of shrapnel shells. Inquiry showed that these shells were being manufactured for the Imperial Government under the supervision of a committee of Canadian officers nominated by the Minister of Militia and Defence. The complaints in question were accordingly brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Shell Committee and were thoroughly investigated. Efforts were also made to secure the rights of the workmen concerned. In a number of cases the factories were inspected by the officers of the Department of Labour.

Throughout the winter of 1914-15 the fair wages officers gave special attention to the unemployment situation existing in many different parts and reported thereon from time to time for the information of the Government.

TABLE showing nature and results of investigations made by the Fair Wages Officers during the financial year ended March 31, 1915.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Oct. 7, '13	Welland Ship Canal....	Railways and Canals.....	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to carpenters and certain their trades.....	Following investigation of this claim, instructions were given by the Department of Railways and Canals on July 24, 1914, for the observance of a minimum rate of wages of forty cents per hour for carpenters employed on the Welland Ship Canal. A number of individual complaints were dealt with by the Department of Labour, from workmen who claimed to have received less than forty cents per hour for carpentry work, performed subsequent to August 1, 1914. These claims were each investigated and payment was enforced in several instances by the Department of Labour. Attention was also given by the Department to complaints relating to overtime and Sunday work, and the rates of wages of machinists, hoisting, steam-shovel and dredge engineers, also dinkey engine drivers, brakemen and labourers.
Nov. 26, '13	St. John, N.B., Construction of fish hatchery building.	Marine and Fisheries....	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to certain carpenters.	Following investigation by one of the Fair Wages Officers, payment was withheld by the Department of Marine and Fisheries of the final settlement for the work done under this contract, until the instructions of the Department of Labour were complied with and payment made to the individual workmen concerned.
Mar. 17, '14	Lachine Canal, Montreal, Que.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of the fair wage schedule rates to certain carpenters.	Following investigation by one of the fair wages officers payment of certain claims was made by the contractors.
Mar. 19, '14	Gananoque, Ont., Harness Works.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged overtime work without extra allowance.	The matter was dropped by the Department of Labour, as no reply was received to its letter of further inquiry.
Mar. 28, '14 April 13, '14 April 22, '14 April 28, '14 Aug. 3, '14 Sept. 8, '14 Sept. 10, '14	Le Pas, Man., Construction of Hudson Bay Railway Line.	Railways and Canals.	Non-payment of wages due to various workmen and stationmen.	One of the fair wages officers made two visits to the line of construction of the Hudson Bay Company, and made adjustment of a number of these claims. Others were dealt with through the Department of Railways and Canals.
April 2, '14	Vancouver, B.C., Bridge over Second Narrows of Burrard Inlet.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to carpenters.	Investigation which was made by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint was unwarranted.

April 4, '14	Toronto, Ont., Manufacture of locomotives for I. C. R.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to machinists.	Investigation showed that there was no current fair wage clause inserted in this contract.
April 11, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Customs Building, Sussex St.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of fair wage rates to plumbers and steamfitters.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
April 11, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Royal Mint Bldg.	Public Works..	Alleged excessive hours of labour.	Investigation showed that the complaint was well founded and instructions were issued that the terms of the fair wage schedule of the contract must be complied with.
April 15, '14 June 25, '14 July 8, '14 Aug. 5, '14 Sept. 27, '14	Kingston, Ont., Causeway Construction.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of fair wage rates of masons, carpenters and labourers.	These claims were investigated by one of the fair wages officers and dealt with accordingly.
April 23' '14	Toronto, Ont., Harbour Improvements.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to carpenters.	Investigation showed that the harbour work proper had not yet been begun.
May 4, '14 May 5, '14 May 25, '14 July 2, '14 Aug. 17, '14 Aug. 25, '14 Aug. 28, '14 Oct. 24, '14 Nov. 7, '14	Saskatoon, Sask., Construction of Government storage grain elevators.	Trade and Commerce.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to certain carpenters, engineers, firemen, plasterers, blacksmiths, steamfitters, machinists.	These claims were investigated by one of the fair wages officers, who visited the premises of the contract for the purpose and were adjusted in conformity with the fair wages officer's findings.
May 26, '14	Quebec, Que., Construction of Bridge over the St. Lawrence River.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to structural iron workers.	Investigation of this complaint was made by one of the fair wages officers and was followed by the granting of increased wage rates to a number of the workmen concerned.
May 29, '14	Victoria, B. C., Dominion Government Telegraph Line, Nootka Island.	Public Works..	Alleged that linemen were not receiving rate of wages called for in the Government contract.	The Public Works Department was satisfied on inquiry, by its own officers, with the rates of wages paid.
June 7, '14	Pt. Arthur, Ont., Fort William, Ont., Breakwaters.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to carpenters.	Investigation showed that the complaints were not all well founded, but three of the cases complained of were adjusted and the difference in wages paid accordingly.
June 8, '14	Prince Rupert, B.C., Coaling Government boats.	Marine & Fisheries & Naval Service.	Alleged failure to observe standard rates of wages as per contract.	Matter was referred to the Department of Naval Service, which had a contract with the longshoremen for coaling one of their steamers. It was found that the others were coaled by the crews of the respective boats.
July 3, '14	St. John, N.B., Dredging Harbour.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates in dredging operations.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.

Table showing nature and results of Investigations, etc.—(*Continued.*)

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of investigation.	Disposition.
July 14, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Rideau Canal.	Railways and canals.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to stone-cutters.	Complainants were advised to take this matter up direct with Mr. Phillips, the Superintendent of the work on the Canal.
July 19, '14	Esquimalt, B.C., Renovation of the Cruiser "Rainbow".	Naval Service..	Alleged that labourers were doing painters' work at labourers' rates.	This matter was referred to the Department of the Naval Service.
July 27, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Work at Rideau Hall.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to plasterers.	Investigation showed that current rate of wages had been paid.
Aug. 10, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Building at Experimental Farm	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to plasterers.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
Aug. 18, '14	Winnipeg, Man., Painting central post office building.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to painters.	Investigation showed that the contract was handled through the Superintendent of the Public Works Department in Winnipeg, who advised that the current wage rates would be observed in the future.
Aug. 18, '14	Prince Rupert, B.C., Dry Dock.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of current rates of wages to carpenters, electricians, electricians' helpers, and common labourers.	Following investigation of this complaint by one of the fair wages officers, a ruling was given by the Department of Labour, which was concurred in by the contractors concerned.
Aug. 22, '14	Montreal, Que., Manufacturing hay pressing machines.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged that men were forced to work overtime without receiving proper rate for same.	Investigation showed that the work on these machines was all finished and that a speedy completion of the machines was necessary.
Aug. 27, '14	Banff, Alta., Bow River Road.	Interior.....	Alleged non-payment of current wages rate to teamsters.	Investigation showed that contractors were observing the fair wage schedule rates.
Aug. 31, '14	Port Arthur, Ont., Fort William, Ont., Customs Examining Warehouses.	Public Works..	Alleged failure to comply with conditions of the Government contract, as to hours, rates of wages, etc.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers was followed by an adjustment of the complaints.
Sept. 00, '14	Vancouver, B.C., Dredging of False Creek.	Public Works..	Alleged excessive hours of labour of leveemen and breach of the fair wage schedule rate of wages of engineers.	Investigation showed that the complaint of the leveemen was well founded and the hours and rates were accordingly adjusted. Certain information desired by the Department regarding the engineers' wages was not furnished and this matter was accordingly dropped.

Sept. 2, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Manufacture of hampers.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to basket makers.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
Sept. 4, '14	Montreal, Que., Manufacture of uniforms for Canadian Military forces.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates, and sub-letting of contracts.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers was followed by the discontinuance of the sub-contracting system. No changes were made in the wage rates.
Sept. 15, '14	Hearst, Ont., Railway Construction Canadian Northern Railway. Conclin and Missinaibi River.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of wages to labourers on concrete construction.	The matter was brought to the attention of the contractors and payment made of the respective wage claims.
Sept. 16, '14	Montreal, Que., Fitting up steamers for the transportation of Canadian troops.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to carpenters.	Investigation showed that the contracts for this fitting were let by the shipping companies concerned.
Sept. 17, '14	Winnipeg, Man., Drill Hall.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to various classes of labour.	Investigation showed that the complaint was well founded and adjustment was made of the respective wage claims.
Sept. 17, '14	Montreal, Que., Customs Bldg.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to various classes of labour.	Investigation showed that the complaint was well founded and contractors agreed to make up the difference in the wages.
Sept. 17, '14	Montreal, Que., Dry Dock. Bridge under construction for C.N.R. in Quebec.	Public Works.. Railways and Canals.	Alleged unfair reductions in wages of structural iron workers.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
Sept. 17, '14	Selkirk, Man., Railway Dry Dock.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to structural iron workers.	Following investigation, an arrangement was made for an increased wage rate.
Sept. 21, '14	Woodstock, N.B., St. John and Quebec Railway.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of wages due labourers.	This matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals.
Sept. 24, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Customs House, Sussex St.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to boiler attendants; also non-compliance with fair wage schedule conditions re posting of the schedule.	Investigation showed that engineers and boiler attendants were not included in the fair wage schedule furnished; none of this class of labour were in the employ when the investigation was made.

Table showing nature and result of Investigations, etc.—(*Continued*).

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Works.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Sept. 24, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Customs House, Sussex St.	Public Works..	Alleged that certain carpenters had been discharged and replaced by common labourers.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
Sept. 24, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Geodetic Survey Building, Experimental Farm.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of schedule rate to carpenters.	Investigation showed complaint not well founded.
Sept. 24, '14	Moose Jaw, Sask., Construction of Government Storage Grain Elevators.	Trade & Commerce.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to certain engineers, plasterers, labourers, blacksmiths and helpers.	These claims were investigated by one of the fair wages officers, who visited the premises of the contract for the purpose, and were adjusted in conformity with the officers' findings.
Oct. 6, '14	Ft. Qu'Appelle, Sask., Fish Hatchery.	Naval Service..	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates.	The complaint was referred to the Department of Naval Service as the work in question was being done by day labour.
Oct. 12, '14	East Angus, Post Office.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rate of wages to carpenters.	Upon investigation contractors advised that no regular carpenters had been employed, but that when they were the schedule rate would be paid.
Oct. 14, '14	Vancouver, B.C., Postal Station "C".	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of schedule rate of wages to carpenters.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint was not well founded. The complaint was later withdrawn.
Oct. 20, '14	Edmonton, Alta., Decorating Post Office Bldg	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of minimum rate of wages in force in that locality.	The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works, under whose authority the work was being performed.
Oct. 29, '14 Nov. 10, '14 Feb. 25, '15	Stewart, B.C., Wharf repairs.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of workmen's wages.	These repairs were made under the authority of the Public Works Department and the matter was referred to that Department for investigation.
Oct. 30, '14	St. Andrews E., P.Q., Railway Construction work.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged deductions made in wage checks for medical, hospital and insurance fees and also delay in cashing time checks.	Investigation showed that the deductions were legitimate.
Nov. 1, '14	Westmount, Que., Post Office.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to a painter.	Investigation made by fair wage officer showed that the complaint was well founded and payment was made by the contractor of the amount due.
Nov. 2, '14	Calgary, Alta., Government Grain Elevator.	Trade and Commerce.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to iron workers employed on the Calgary elevator contract.	Investigation showed that the work on this job was being closed down for the winter, and further that no violation of the contract had occurred.

Nov.	5, '14	Hagersville, Ont., Armoury.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current rate to a bricklayer.	Investigation was made and the complaint was found to be well founded and payment was accordingly made by the contractor of the amount due.
Nov.	6, '14	Punnichy, Sask., Indian Agency Buildings.	Dept. of Indian Affairs.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates.	Investigation showed that the complaints were not well founded.
Nov.	30, '14	Montreal, Que., Fitting up stock yard for cavalry horses.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to carpenters.	The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, who advised that the work was being done by the Imperial Authorities.
Dec.	8, '14	St. John, N.B., Dredging of Harbour.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates.	Investigation resulted in certain wage changes and the payment of certain wage claims.
Dec.	10, '14	Halifax, N.S., Government Dock Yard.	Naval Service..	Alleged non-payment of established rate of wages to painters.	The complainant was advised to take the matter up direct with the Department of Naval Service, which controlled the dock yard.
Dec.	10, '14	Three Rivers, Que., post office.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of schedule rates to stone-cutters employed at St. Marc de Carrières, Que.	Upon investigation it was found that the fair wage schedule did not apply in the case of these workmen.
Dec.	14, '14	Winnipeg, Man., Contracts for feeding Militia Units of Second Contingent.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to cooks and waitresses.	Investigation showed that the complaint was well founded and the contractors agreed to pay the required rate of wages.
Dec.	16, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Manufacture of harness for military purposes.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged that certain work was being done at the homes of the employees.	Investigation showed that the work done at the homes of the employees was under exceptional circumstances, but in the future the contractors agreed that this work would be performed on the factory premises only.
Jan.	7, '15	William Head, B.C., Quarantine Station.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to plasterers.	Investigation showed that the work in question was done under special contract.
Feb.	18, '15	Vancouver, B.C., Government Dock, Salisbury Drive.	Public Works..	Alleged excessive hours of labour.	These complaints were investigated and adjusted.
Feb.	18, '15	Pt. Arthur, Ont., Manufacture of wagons.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages for painting of military wagons.	Investigation was not completed at the end of the fiscal year.
Mar.	9, '15	Calgary, Alta., Government Elevator.	Trade and Commerce.	Alleged that a system of piece work had been established to evade payment of minimum wage rates.	The Department of Labour was informed that a settlement of the dispute was made between the parties concerned.

IV.—WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA DURING 1914.

The annual report of the Department on the course of prices in Canada for the calendar year 1914 was prepared during the year, being in the printer's hands shortly after the close of the fiscal year. This is the fifth statement of the kind to be issued by the Department, the special report on the period 1890-1909, issued in 1910, having been followed annually by a review of the preceding year.

The report for 1914 is similar in scope and arrangement to the previous issues and includes prices from month to month for over 300 commodities representative of production and consumption in Canada, divided into the following groups: Grains and Fodders, Animals and Meats, Dairy Products, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Miscellaneous Groceries, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals and Implements, Fuel and Lighting, Lumber, Miscellaneous Building Materials, Paints, Oils and Glass, House Furnishings, Drugs and Chemicals, Furs, Liquors and Tobaccos, and Sundries. The report includes also index numbers showing the price movement in each commodity and group back to 1890 and analyses of changes during the year, with detailed information as to conditions affecting prices, production, demand, trade conditions, etc.

FINDINGS OF THE REPORT.

The opening paragraphs of the report are as follows:

"The factors which chiefly affected Canadian prices during the year 1914 was the outbreak in August of the great European War. From January until April the general price-level was steady, with a slight tendency upward; thereafter there was a decline of two points in the index number, during July and August, the latter being the lowest month of the year. The war, however, at once caused advances of about seven points, and though there was a reaction almost immediately, and although the year ended on approximately the same level as it began, the effect on the average for the twelve months was a rise. The Department's index number (which includes 272 commodities) stood at 136.1 for 1914, compared with 135.5 for 1913, and 134.4 for 1912, these numbers being percentages of the average prices prevailing during the decade 1890-99, the period adopted by the Department as the basis of comparison. The point reached in September, namely, 141.3, was the highest recorded by the number since 1890.

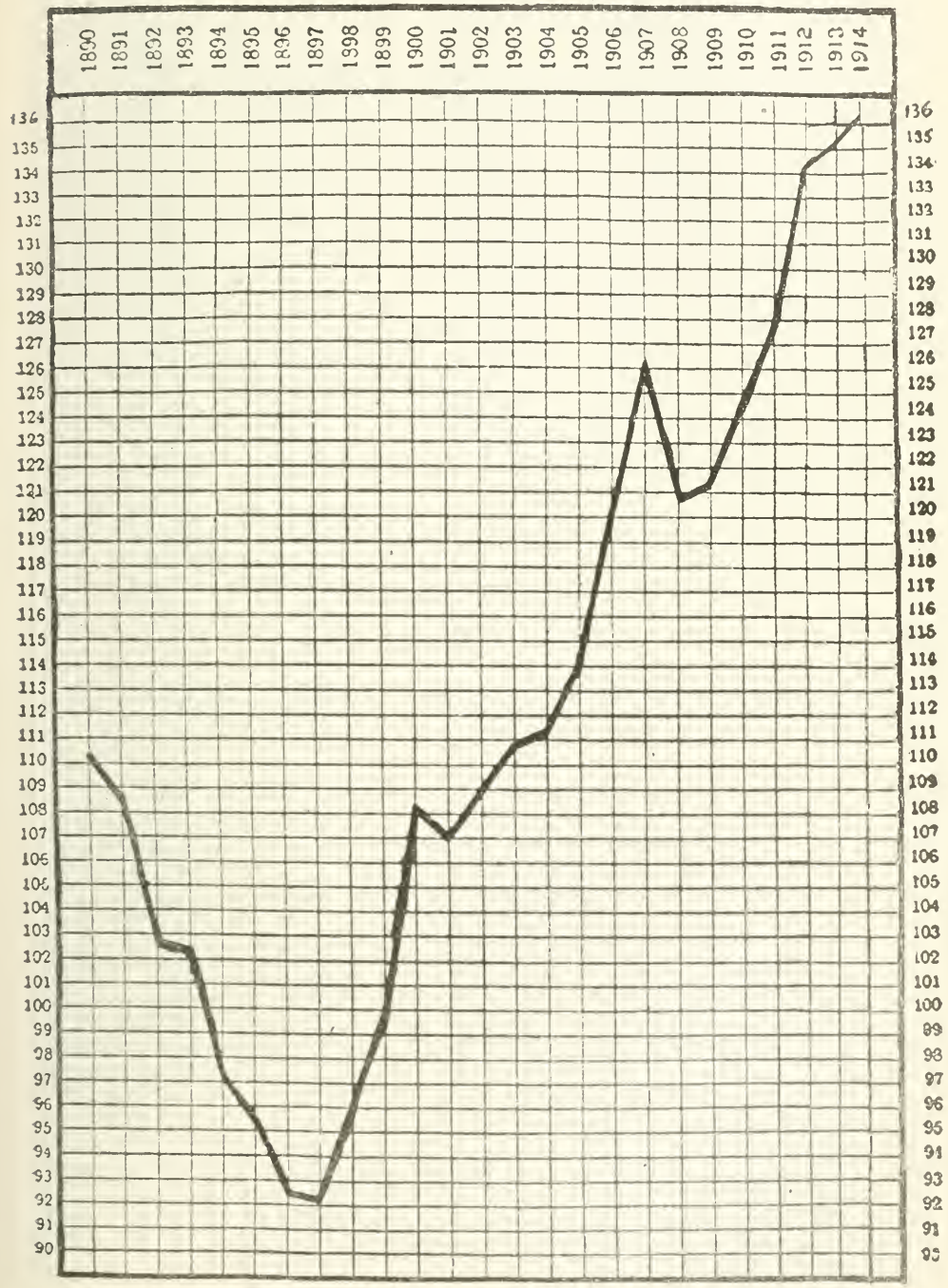
"The chief increases for the year as a whole appeared in the groups Grains and Fodder, which rose 14 per cent., Animals and Meats, 6 per cent., Woollens, 8 per per cent., Hides, 10 per cent., Drugs and Chemicals, 7 per cent. Raw Furs declined 33 per cent., Fuel and lighting, 6 per cent., and Cottons 5 per cent. Food prices returned to the high levels that had prevailed in the latter part of 1911 and early in 1912. Meats were on a high level throughout the year, but showed much weakness in the last three months."

"The detailed statistics for the year are presented in Part I. of the report, while Part II. consists of tables of annual prices back to 1890 reduced to index numbers. The review of the price movement of the year is printed in two main sections: (A) A summary review of the general movement, with an analysis from various points of view; (B) A review of the price movement during the year in each of the commodities covered by the investigation, with statistics or other information as to conditions affecting prices.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA DURING THE TWENTY-FIVE YEARS 1890-1914 (inclusive).

Number of Commodities: 272. (Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)



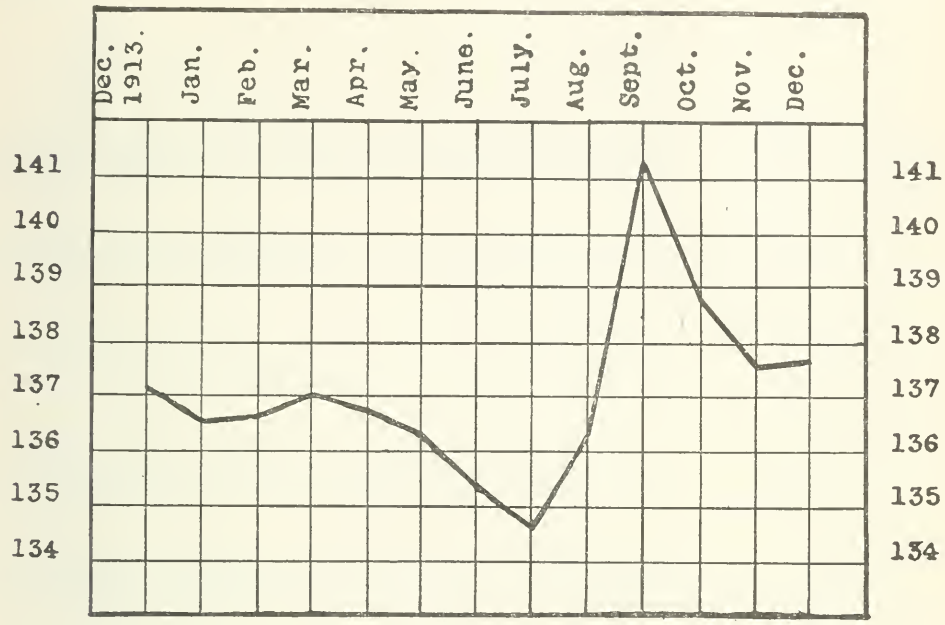
1. TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL COMMODITIES BY GROUPS, 1890-1914.

Average Prices 1890-1899 = 100.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
1. Grains and fodder. ...	116.7	123.9	106.7	99.1	91.3	98.8	85.2	80.6	98.8	96.7	99.9	107.3	116.1	106.5	115.5	116.4	118.5	140.2	148.3	119.9	140.7	148.4	167.3	136.8	156.5
2. Animals & meats.....	111.2	104.7	108.5	117.7	98.7	92.2	82.4	90.4	97.9	95.1	103.4	111.3	122.2	117.9	111.3	120.7	130.1	133.8	129.6	148.6	163.6	146.6	160.8	180.8	192.3
3. Dairy produce.....	103.0	106.2	105.8	110.4	104.6	94.8	90.1	90.1	92.9	101.4	109.0	120.5	106.9	108.9	107.2	115.1	120.2	131.5	136.3	133.6	135.7	136.2	159.0	154.7	151.4
4. Fish.....	103.3	97.3	90.6	99.7	96.4	101.4	102.6	98.6	99.6	110.0	106.4	113.2	110.2	116.2	119.5	115.7	121.8	129.5	120.5	134.0	145.1	143.6	155.7	158.0	156 0
5. Other foods.....	120.3	121.3	104.7	102.1	95.0	95.2	87.1	86.0	94.3	93.6	96.4	98.6	98.4	98.1	101.8	100.7	103.1	112.5	110.3	107.6	111.3	118.7	126.0	117.4	118.8
6. Textiles.....	111.4	101.2	102.2	101.2	97.3	93.6	96.9	98.0	95.2	99.8	100.0	103.6	101.0	105.9	110.4	114.6	123.4	126.1	111.0	108.3	114.6	119.2	120.7	130.8	133.5
7. Hides, leather, boots...	100.6	102.6	99.8	101.8	89.9	98.6	92.9	100.1	105.0	109.4	113.8	112.8	118.2	115.7	113.6	119.6	128.1	125.5	120.0	135.4	135.4	139.6	152.4	163.9	171.8
8. Metals and implements—																									
(*a*) Metals.....	125.4	114.4	107.6	102.1	91.1	87.0	87.5	85.7	87.6	111.9	121.2	110.4	102.8	105.5	99.7	108.4	128.6	134.8	106.3	101.9	97.6	108.3	117.4	119.1	113.9
(*b*) Implements.....	103.8	103.2	102.9	102.6	102.2	101.0	98.5	93.1	94.3	98.0	100.1	102.2	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.1	106.0	107.1	104.2	102.4	104.5	104.5	101.7	105.6	106.8
9. Fuel and lighting.....	107.4	106.7	106.6	102.9	97.5	97.0	98.9	96.4	93.5	96.9	100.8	98.1	104.9	111.0	103.0	104.1	106.4	108.8	102.2	103.8	103.0	100.5	113.3	118.2	110.9
10. Building materials—																									
(*a*) Lumber.....	103.5	102.7	104.4	103.7	104.6	102.8	97.1	93.9	90.8	95.8	111.0	114.6	122.0	128.8	131.3	134.1	152.7	165.2	162.6	154.6	158.5	165.4	166.5	181.3	182.1
(*b*) Miscellaneous....	117.6	110.4	106.8	103.7	98.7	95.2	93.9	87.7	87.4	97.2	111.8	106.0	104.6	107.7	107.2	106.8	104.7	108.7	107.5	105.7	109.2	102.6	105.4	112.7	111.4
(*c*) Paints,oils,glass..	109.5	103.8	98.2	98.6	95.5	96.1	96.2	93.5	100.0	107.6	125.9	121.9	128.1	126.3	122.4	125.3	135.3	141.2	136.8	135.2	145.5	154.5	148.6	144.8	140.7
11. House furnishings.....	100.2	100.5	100.9	101.1	101.3	97.9	97.5	99.8	99.6	100.2	110.2	107.9	109.2	109.6	112.7	107.3	113.0	112.7	112.8	110.4	110.6	110.4	111.5	126.2	129.5
12. Drugs & chemicals	110.5	110.3	101.4	104.4	103.1	100.3	99.8	96.5	96.8	93.3	101.5	99.8	102.2	105.5	109.6	106.4	106.3	108.5	107.1	103.9	109.5	112.1	115.5	113.3	121.6
13. Miscellaneous—																									
(*a*) Furs.....	86.5	99.7	103.7	123.6	113.5	80.5	80.7	88.0	111.1	111.8	147.3	140.9	145.2	168.1	171.3	217.4	229.2	239.4	231.8	227.2	234.5	252.9	297.3	307.9	205.4
(*b*) Liquors, tobaccos.....	94.9	99.0	99.7	99.4	98.7	99.1	98.0	103.9	103.9	102.3	103.3	103.3	103.7	107.0	107.8	108.1	108.1	125.5	118.0	117.5	132.9	151.2	155.2	134.7	136.9
(*c*) Sundry.....	112.0	106.7	98.9	100.3	93.7	91.3	92.6	91.2	103.3	109.5	113.6	110.9	116.8	115.9	119.1	121.1	120.9	123.0	117.6	121.6	118.0	103.3	104.3	113.1	108.5
Total.....	110.3	108.5	102.8	102.5	97.2	95.6	93.5	92.2	96.1	100.1	108.2	107.0	109.0	110.5	111.4	113.8	120.0	126.2	120.8	121 2	124.2	127.4	134.4	135.5	136.1

THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, BY MONTHS, 1914.

Number of Commodities: 272. (Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)



GENERAL SUMMARY.

The general movement of wholesale prices in Canada throughout 1914 may be noted conveniently from the accompanying diagrams and tables, which show the movement from month to month of some 272 commodities. The report states:—

"As may be seen by the accompanying diagram, the course of wholesale prices during the first half of the year was downward, but turned abruptly upward in August on the outbreak of war and although prices receded until November, the level in December was one half point higher than at the beginning of the year and prices in many lines were beginning to advance rapidly. Early in 1915 a level higher than in September 1914 was indicated. In the first half of the year, Grains and Fodders, Animals and Meats, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Textiles, Hides and Leather were higher than in the previous year, but considerable decreases appeared in Dairy Products, Metals, Fuel, Fish and Sundries, while other groups showed some declines. The demand for building materials was slow and the industrial demand for raw materials, especially in the metal trade, was lighter than in 1912 and 1913. In Canada the cessation of the boom of the past few years in building and construction, the difficulty in raising money for and the suspension of many constructive undertakings was seriously felt on the markets. In some materials, however, such as hides, leathers, wool and lumber, prices were maintained owing to scarcity even though demand was light. Raw cotton and jute were in fairly good demand, but supplies were light and prices high. Grain was in good demand from Europe in the early part of the year and shipments of cattle, hogs and meats to United States were good during the same period. Stocks of fish were low and foreign demand was good. Apples and

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FROM MONTH TO MONTH, 1914.

Average prices 1890–1899 = 100.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
I. Grains and Fodder	140.9	142.8	145.8	145.4	149.8	151.3	150.4	161.3	169.9	167.1	175.9	178.5	156.5
II. Animals and Meats	194.2	193.8	196.2	194.8	193.1	196.6	195.7	199.9	200.1	187.6	177.9	174.2	192.3
III. Dairy Products	179.9	169.6	162.9	148.6	129.5	129.6	131.3	140.5	147.1	162.6	171.5	180.1	154.4
IV. Fish	153.9	154.8	156.1	157.4	166.9	168.2	148.9	154.8	159.7	159.7	157.4	160.0	156.0
V. Other Foods:—													
(a) Fruits & Vegetables	125.2	127.8	139.4	136.8	144.4	131.6	131.2	116.7	123.7	111.6	111.3	114.2	118.1
(b) Miscellaneous	112.9	112.8	112.5	112.6	113.2	112.7	112.5	119.3	136.0	133.5	133.0	132.2	119.4
VI. Textiles	135.2	134.4	133.8	133.6	135.2	135.4	132.8	138.7	135.0	134.2	129.0	124.6	133.5
VII. Hides, Leather, etc	168.1	168.1	169.9	172.6	173.3	172.8	173.6	171.3	172.6	173.0	171.4	175.6	171.8
VIII. Metals & Implements:—													
(a) Metals	114.7	115.4	115.3	114.7	110.8	109.7	109.2	113.6	123.5	114.5	112.5	113.4	113.9
(b) Implements	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	108.2	108.2	106.8
IX. Fuel and Lighting	113.6	114.4	114.2	113.7	111.0	110.2	109.0	108.6	109.3	108.9	108.5	109.1	110.9
X. Building Materials:—													
(a) Lumber	183.5	184.2	183.0	182.4	183.6	183.4	183.2	182.1	180.6	180.8	178.4	179.5	182.1
(b) Miscellaneous	114.0	114.1	113.8	113.3	112.7	111.3	110.8	109.8	110.5	109.9	108.1	108.6	111.4
(c) Paints, Oils, etc	140.2	141.3	140.2	140.8	140.6	140.1	140.6	140.4	140.6	142.4	139.5	142.9	140.7
XI. House Furnishings	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.8	129.0	128.8	128.8	128.8	132.3	132.6	132.6	132.6	129.5
XII. Drugs and Chemicals	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	121.4	137.3	141.1	140.2	139.7	121.6
XIII. Miscellaneous:—													
(a) Furs, Raw	226.5	230.3	236.0	241.3	241.3	230.9	235.0	208.6	208.6	172.5	137.5	96.1	205.4
(b) Liquors & Tobaccos	138.8	138.8	138.8	138.4	138.4	138.4	128.3	128.3	138.3	138.6	138.7	138.3	136.9
(c) Sundries	109.3	109.9	108.2	108.4	108.9	106.8	106.2	106.5	109.1	107.8	110.0	111.5	108.5
All commodities	136.5	136.6	137.0	136.7	136.3	135.3	134.6	136.3	141.3	138.7	137.5	137.6	136.1*

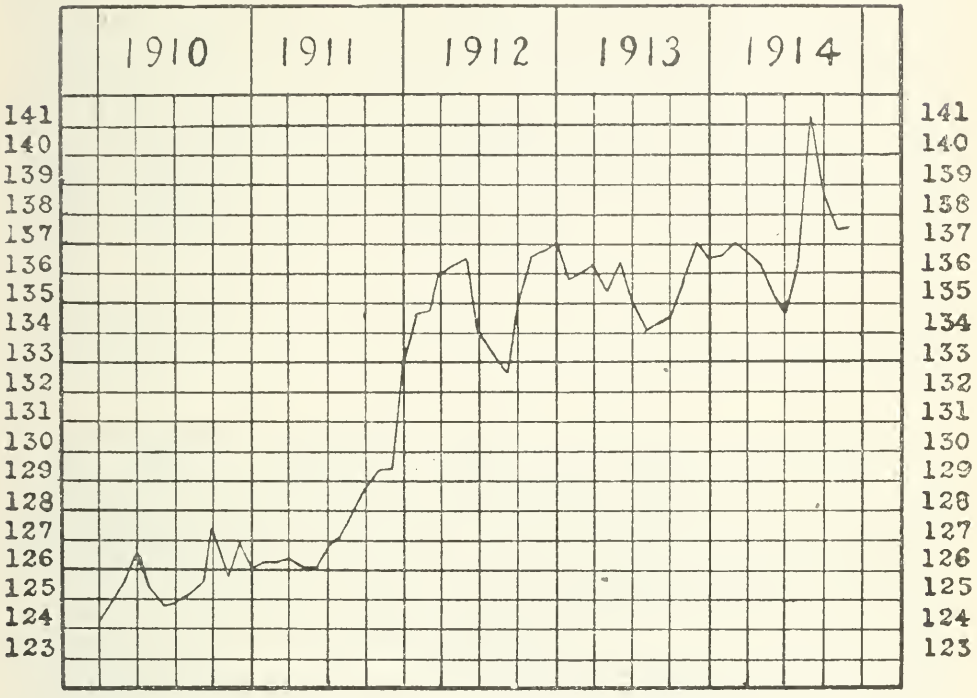
*The average of the index numbers for the twelve months, namely 137.0, is higher than the index number for the year, 136.1, which is calculated from the average prices for the year of the several commodities, as a number of fruits and vegetables quoted only a few months during the year have a comparatively low price level.

potatoes were scarce and high in price. Sugar was lower in price than since 1890 and flour was comparatively cheap. Tea was somewhat scarce and high in price.

"All markets were completely changed by the outbreak of war early in August. Wheat, with other grains, flour and oatmeal, took the lead in advancing, as the countries at war were the great wheat consuming countries of the world and were also great grain producers, especially Russia and Hungary. Sugar also rose immediately, as half the world's sugar is produced from beets grown in Europe and these supplies would not be available for the English market. Live stock and meats were in demand for army supplies and prices rose, but soon receded as demand fell off in Canada. Metal markets fluctuated violently for some weeks because shipments and supplies as well as demand were uncertain. Coke declined as industrial demand fell off. Rubber changed similarly. Fine wool declined, but coarse wool rose. New Brunswick lumber was upward under strong demand from Great Britain, but in other parts of Canada lumber was downward. Drugs and chemicals advanced steeply as shipments were uncertain, freight rates were higher, and demand was greatly increased in lines used in war,

COURSE OF PRICES IN CANADA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



such as carbolic acid, glycerine and potash. Gunpowder also advanced. Raw furs, however, slumped as prospective demand for finished goods was cut off. Butter, cheese and eggs rose under a good demand from Great Britain. Additional customs and excise duties in Canada raised the prices of some commodities, including sugar, coffee, liquors, tobacco and alcohol. Within a few weeks the dislocation of trade and the interruptions to shipping had been readjusted to the new conditions and many commodities fell in price. Also the dislocation of industry weakened the demand for materials so that the general level of prices fell each month in spite of considerable advances in many lines. The disturbance of financial conditions increased the industrial depression and destroyed the influences tending toward improvement up to the outbreak of war, although this was partly offset by the high prices received for farm products and by the demand in some manufacturing industries for military supplies. Cotton fell steeply as the demand in Europe was greatly curtailed, and the United States crop was the largest on record. Silk and jute similarly declined. Iron and steel products, structural materials, coke, gasoline, raw rubber and, finally, pulp and paper weakened considerably. In December the markets for grain, flour, butter, eggs, cheese, wool, flax fibre, leathers, antimony, copper, matches and glass were advancing and this firmness indicated a very high level for prices early in 1915."

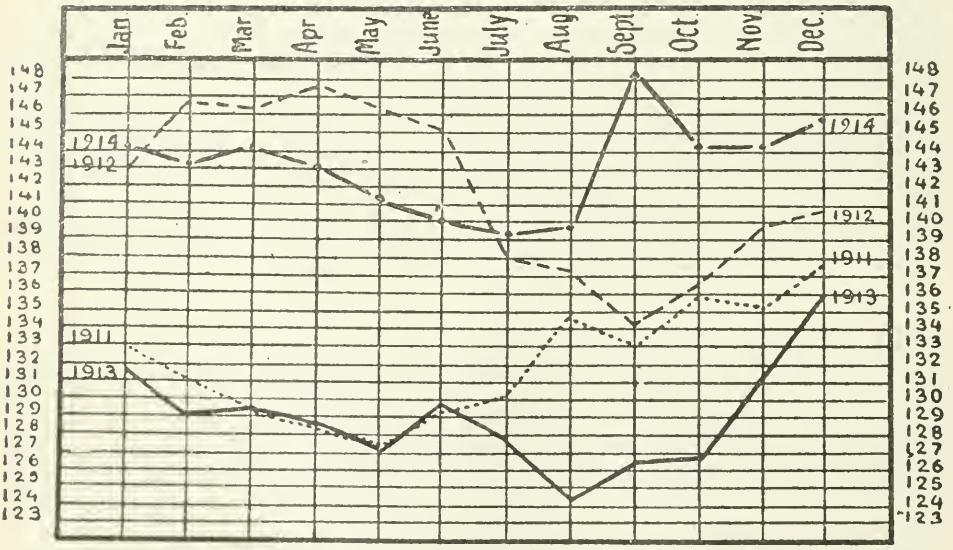
THE RISE IN THE COST OF FOOD.

"With a view to specific comparison of the price of foods in 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914 (including in the term only fully manufactured products, in the form in which they enter the household, e.g., flour but not wheat, beef but not cattle, etc.,—80 articles in all) the diagram below has been prepared. The placing of the four lines on the same background enables direct comparisons to be conveniently made of the level of food prices in the respective months of the four years, as well as of their general direction. It will be noted that while in 1913 the level of food prices was lower than in 1912 and the latter part of 1911, it had risen considerably in the latter part of the year and was nearly as high as in 1912 during the first half of 1914. The outbreak of war was followed by a steep rise in September and though a recession then occurred, the level was still high during the last three months of the year and was still upward in December. High prices for flour, oatmeal, sugar, and tea accounted to a great extent for this last advance."

RELATIVE PRICES OF FOODS, 1911, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.

Including Meats, Fish, Dairy Products, Fruits, Vegetables, Breadstuffs. Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Condiments, etc.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



INDEX NUMBER OF FOODS, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914.

Meats, Fish, Dairy Products, Fruits, Vegetables, Breadstuffs, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Condiments, etc., eighty in number.

Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
1914	144.1	143.2	144.2	143.0	141.4	140.0	139.3	139.7	148.1	144.3	144.4	145.8	139.6
1913	131.8	129.1	129.3	129.5	128.5	130.9	128.7	124.6	126.5	126.9	131.7	135.9	130.1
1912	143.0	146.7	146 3	147.4	146.5	145.3	138.1	137.3	134.5	136.6	139.9	140.7	141.7
1911	132.9	131.2	129.2	128.2	127.6	129.3	130.1	134.8	134.1	135.9	135.2	137.7	132.2

RETAIL PRICES.

"Since the beginning of 1910, the Department has secured on the fifteenth of each month from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* (resident in each locality of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and over—some fifty in all) a return showing the current retail prices of twenty-eight articles which enter prominently into cost of living, together with a statement in each case as to the prevailing rental for a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class, with and without sanitary conveniences. It is thought that probably 80 per cent. of the expenditures of the ordinary family are represented in these returns, while the localities selected are the most important industrially in the several provinces. The prices in each month in the years 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914, reported in this way to the Department, have been averaged and the results set forth in the table in Appendix A. It will be seen from these statistics, and especially from the averages for the whole Dominion, that retail prices were comparatively steady in 1914 except in meats, which were upward. The most satisfactory way of estimating the total effect of these changes is to work out a family weekly budget* in the terms of the average prices for the several years. A calculation of this kind appears on the following page.

"It will be seen that the total weekly expenditures, including rent, rose slightly, there being a slight decrease in rent and a rise in the cost of food.

"The weekly budget of food would cost $7.73 in 1914 as compared with $7.33 in 1913; and $6.95 in 1910, a rise of nearly 5.5 per cent in 1914 but 11.3 per cent higher than in 1910. Meats, flour, bread and sugar were higher.

"In fuel and lighting the price level was practically unchanged, anthracite coal showing a slight decrease and soft wood an increase. It will be noticed that the chief advances in fuel were in 1912 and 1913.

"In rent a decrease of two per cent appears, the greatest reductions having occurred in Western Canada, but the average was still nearly fifteen per cent higher than in 1910."

NUMBER OF ARTICLES SHOWING INCREASES OR DECREASES IN 1914.

"An interesting sidelight is thrown on the price movement of 1914 by noting the number of articles which showed increases or decreases in average price or remained unchanged compared with 1913. Altogether, 322 articles are available in the present report and its predecessor for such a comparison. Of this total, 164 showed increases, 125 showed declines, while 33 were unchanged. In other words, 50 per cent of the number advanced, 40 per cent declined, and 10 per cent remained the same. In a similar list last year, 53 per cent advanced, while 34 per cent declined and 13 per cent were stationary."

*The quantities indicated in the budget are slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies.

II. TYPICAL WEEKLY EXPENDITURES ON STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, LIGHTING AND RENTALS FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE; INCOME $800.00 PER YEAR; 1910-1914.

COMMODITY.	Quantity	Cost 1910	Cost 1911	Cost 1912	Cost 1913	Cost 1914
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8
Beef, chuck roast	2 "	26.	27.8	28.	29.6	33.4
Veal, forequarters	1 "	12.8	14.	14.4	15.7	17.3
Mutton, roast, hindquarters	1 "	16.8	18.	17.8	19.1	20.8
Pork, roasting, fresh	1 "	18.	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2
Pork, salt	2 "	34.4	33.	33.2	35.2	37.2
Bacon, best, smoked	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	40.6	36.	35.6	38.4	37.2
Eggs, fresh	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4
Eggs, packed	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.
Milk	6 qts.	48.	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8
Butter, dairy, tub	2 lbs.	52.	53.	58.4	58.	57.2
Butter, creamery prints	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7
Cheese, Canadian, old	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4
Cheese, Canadian, new	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8
Bread, plain, white	15 "	66.	64.5	60.	61.5	64.5
Flour, ordinary family	10 "	33.	32.	34.	32.	35.
Rolled oats	5 "	21.	21.	22.	22.	22.5
Rice, good medium	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2
Beans, handpicked	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4
Apples, evaporated	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.	12.8
Prunes, medium quality	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.6
Sugar, granulated	4 "	24.	24.	26.	23.6	25.6
Sugar, Yellow	2 "	10.8	11.	12.	11.	11.8
Tea, Black	¼ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4
Tea, Green	¼ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6
Coffee	¼ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8
Potatoes	2 pks.	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.	41.
Vinegar, white wine	⅛ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8	1.5
All foods	.....	$6.954	$7.138	$7.339	$7.337	$7.738
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch	⅛ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Coal, anthracite	1/25 ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.	54.
Coal, bituminous	" "	35.	35.	37.5	38.7	38.1
Wood, hard, best	" Cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5
Wood, soft	" "	29.4	30.	30.	30.6	31.3
Coal Oil	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.	23.7	23.6
Fuel and lighting	.....	$1.757	$1.783	$1.817	$1.905	$1.895
Rent	.....	$4.05	$4.05	$4.60	$4.75	$4 65
Grand Total	.....	$12.792	$13.002	$13.788	$14.024	$14.315

Prices in Other Countries.

The following table shows by index numbers the movement of prices in certain other countries back to 1890 and by months for 1914:—

INDEX NUMBERS FOR CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES, FRANCE AND AUSTRALIA.

	CANADA	GREAT BRITAIN		UNITED STATES			FRANCE	AUSTRALIA.
	Department of Labour (a.)	Economist (b.)	Sauerbeck. (c.)	Bradstreet (d.)	Dun. (e.)	Gibson. (f.)	La Réforme Economique. (g.)	Bureau of Census and Statistics (i.)
1890	110.3	101½	72	.....	90.191	43.4	100	1,053
1891	108.5	101	72	.....	98.247	50.8	100	945
1892	102.8	97	68	8.1302	89.822	45.3	94.2	918
1893	102.5	96	68	7.8317	94.155	46.0	97.9	850
1894	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	86.032	43.4	91.0	749
1895	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	80.992	42.0	84.4	760
1896	92.5	90	61	6.3076	77.780	34.0	82.5	922
1897	92.2	89	62	6.1164	75.502	34.7	83.5	925
1898	96.1	89	64	6.5784	79.940	38.7	88.7	895
1899	100.1	93	68	6.8020	80.428	41.6	95.9	809
1900	108.2	110	75	8.0171	85.295	44.2	102.4	894
1901	107.0	106	70	7.5673	95.668	44.5	95.8	974
1902	109.0	98	69	7.6604	101.567	53.5	94.2	1,051
1903	110.5	99½	69	8.0789	100.356	49.0	95.8	1,049
1904	111.4	102	70	7.9885	100.142	48.3	95.2	890
1905	113.8	104	72	8.0827	100.318	47.3	95.8	910
1906	120.0	109	77	8.3289	104.464	49.8	105.4	948
1907	126.2	115	80	8.9172	107.264	50.9	112.2	1,021
1908	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	113.282	54.2	101.2	1,115
1909	121.2	104	74	8.2631	111.848	59.2	101.8	993
1910	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	123.434	59.3	108.2	1,003
1911	127.4	114	80	8.8361	115.102	56.9	113.8	1,000
1912	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	123.438	62.6	117.8	1,170
1913	135.5	125	85	9.4935	120.852	58.1	116.0	1,088
1914	136.1	119.2	86	8.8857	124.528	60.8	.....	.....
January	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8857	124.528	58.2	114.2	}
February	136.6	118.9	83.8	8.8619	121.641	58.2	113.8	} 1,085
March	137.0	118.0	82.8	8.8320	121.771	57.8	113.8	}
April	136.7	117.5	82.3	8.7562	119.791	57.7	113.2	}
May	136.3	118.0	82.6	8.6224	118.230	57.9	112.6	} 1,113
June	135.3	115.9	81.2	8.6214	121.096	59.4	112.2	}
July	134.8	116.6	82.4	8.6566	119.708	58.9	.....	}
August	136.3	122.6	87.9	(b)8.7087	120.740	64.9	.....	} 1,185
September	141.3	126.4	89.3	9.7572	126.975	68.6	.....	}
October	138.7	124.2	89.8	9.2416	123.531	62.9	.....	}
November	137.5	125.5	88.8	8.8620	124.340	63.1	.....	} .....
December	137.6	127.3	91.6	9.0354	124.183	62.3	.....	}

(a) Base 1890-1899 = 100; 272 commodities included.
(b) Base 1901-1905 = 100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month.
(c) Prices in 1867-1877 = 100; 45 commodities included.
(d) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.
(e) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of about 200 commodities.
(f) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number 190
(g) Prices in 1890 = 100; 48 commodities included.
(h) Index Number for August 15th, $9.8495.
(i) Base 1911 = 1000; 92 commodities included.

"Appendix B contains more detailed information and the various index numbers are given by groups of commodities. The annual statement of the British Board of Trade on prices is also given.

"In Great Britain prices also showed a great advance from August to the end of the year, but considerable weakness had appeared in many commodities during the first six months. Cereals, meats, tea, sugar, etc., advanced considerably, but textiles and minerals averaged lower, although some strength appeared toward the end of the year.

"In United States prices also showed downward tendencies until August, when prices rose steeply, especially in grain, flour, dairy products, hides, leather, chemicals, but the movement was downward in textiles, minerals, building material and many other commodities.

"In France prices as shown by the index number of La Réforme Economique were lower than for some years until June. Since that month no results have been published. Quotations of hides, tin, zinc, lead, cocoa, rice and corn were higher, while silk, cotton and coffee were lower.

"In Australia prices were higher than in 1913 in the first half of the year and advanced still more in the third quarter. A severe drought caused very high prices for grain and many other commodities. Metals advanced considerably in the third quarter."

THE MOVEMENT BY GROUPS AND COMMODITIES.

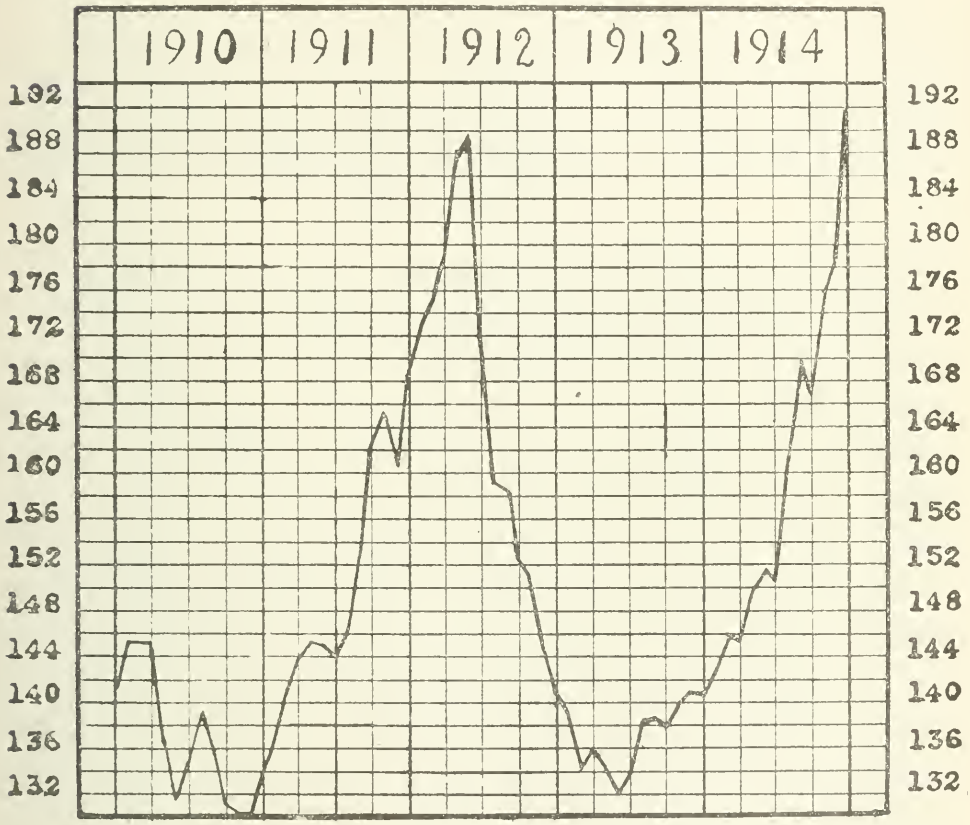
"*Grains and Fodder.*—The high prices during the last five months brought the level of grain prices to the highest point in many years. The index number for the group Grains and Fodder averaged 156.5 for the year, as compared with 136.8 in 1913, and 167.3 in 1912. High prices of fodder and barley early in the year accounted chiefly for the high level in 1912; during 1913 the lowest level since 1906 was reached as a result of the record crops in 1912 and 1913. War prices for grain and hay, together with a great shortage in the world's crop of cereals, which had appeared before the outbreak of war, brought the index number of the group from 150.4 in July, to 178.5 in December, though in January the index number had been as low as 140.9. The estimates of the world's crop of wheat at the end of 1914 showed a shortage of nearly 500,000,000 bushels from that of 1913, the total crop being less than in 1910. The total consumption of wheat is estimated to have increased in recent years by 5,000,000 bushels each year. In rye, the next most important cereal in Europe, decreases in Russia, Germany, and Hungary reduced the crop 70,000,000 bushels below that of 1913 and nearly 100,000,000 bushels below 1912. Barley production showed a considerable decrease in Russia, Germany, Hungary and Canada, only the United States showing a large increase. In oats a reduction of 500,000,000 bushels was shown. In corn, the United States crop was larger than the small yield in 1913, but little larger than the crop in 1911, and nearly 500,000,000 bushels short of the bumper crop of 1912.

"The decrease in total estimates of grain crops from those of 1913, was, therefore, about 1,400,000,000 bushels. The reports as to wheat production in some countries later indicated greater yields than previously estimated, especially in France, Algeria, Argentina and Chili. Anticipations of reduced acreage and cultivation in Europe in 1915, owing to the war, and short supplies on various markets, owing to interruptions to shipping and the free movement of supplies, accentuated scarcity and raised prices on different markets according to circumstances from time to time, inducing much speculation and holding of supplies."

RELATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN AND FODDER, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.

Commodities included: Barley, No. 3 Western; Barley, No. 2 Ontario; Bran; Corn, No. 3 Yellow; Flax, No. 1 Northwestern; Hay, No. 1, Montreal and Toronto; Oats, No. 2 White, Western; Oats, No. 2 White, Ontario; Peas, No. 2 Ontario; Rye, No. 2 Ontario; Shorts; Straw; Wheat, No. 1 Northern; and Wheat, No. 2 White, Ontario.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



"*Animals and Meats.*—Prices of animals and meats had risen to record le in 1913, but still further advances occurred in 1914 in cattle and sheep and their products. Hogs, hog products and poultry, however, averaged lower, though high at the beginning of the year. The index number for the group rose from 194.2 in January to 200.1 in September, but fell to 174.2 by December, averaging 192.3 for the year, as compared with 180.8 in 1913.

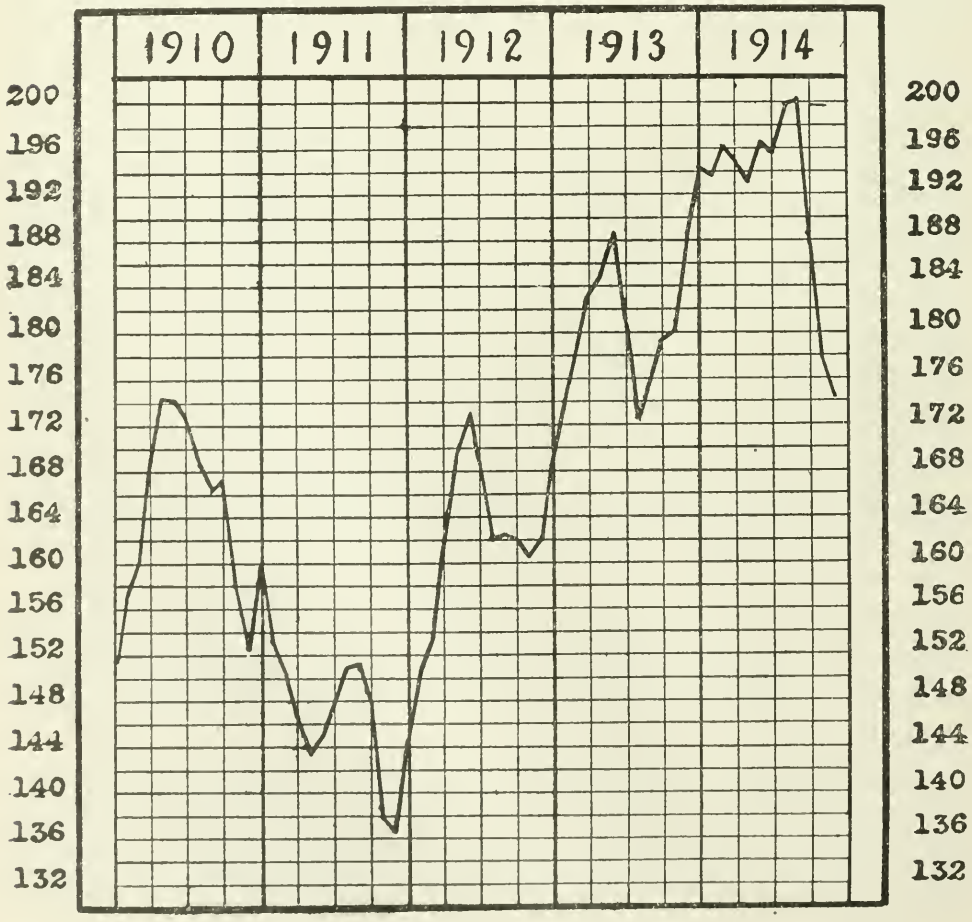
"Receipts of livestock showed decreases on the principal markets, except in hogs and in cattle at Winnipeg. The large supplies of hogs raised and marketed in Western Canada, many of which came east to Montreal and Toronto, increasing the receipts there, became a very important feature, marking the advance of the mixed farming movement in Western Canada. The reports of the Census and Statistics Office show an increase in the number of cattle on

farms in the prairie provinces. The great decrease in the number in Ontario is probably due to the large shipments to the United States in the latter part of 1913, when the tariff on imports was removed. It has been stated that farmers took advantage of the situation to get rid of a great number of cattle it would not have been profitable to feed for market, as feed was high in price that season. Numbers of valuable milch cows, however, were also reported to have been exported. An increase in the number of swine and sheep in the western provinces also appears in the Census returns, though decreases in eastern provinces lower the total estimate."

RELATIVE PRICES OF ANIMALS AND MEATS, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.

Commodities included: Cattle, Western and Ontario; Beef, hindquarters, forequarters and plate; Hogs, live and dressed; Bacon; Hams; Pork, salt, mess; Lard; Sheep; Mutton; Lamb, dressed; Turkeys; Fowls.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



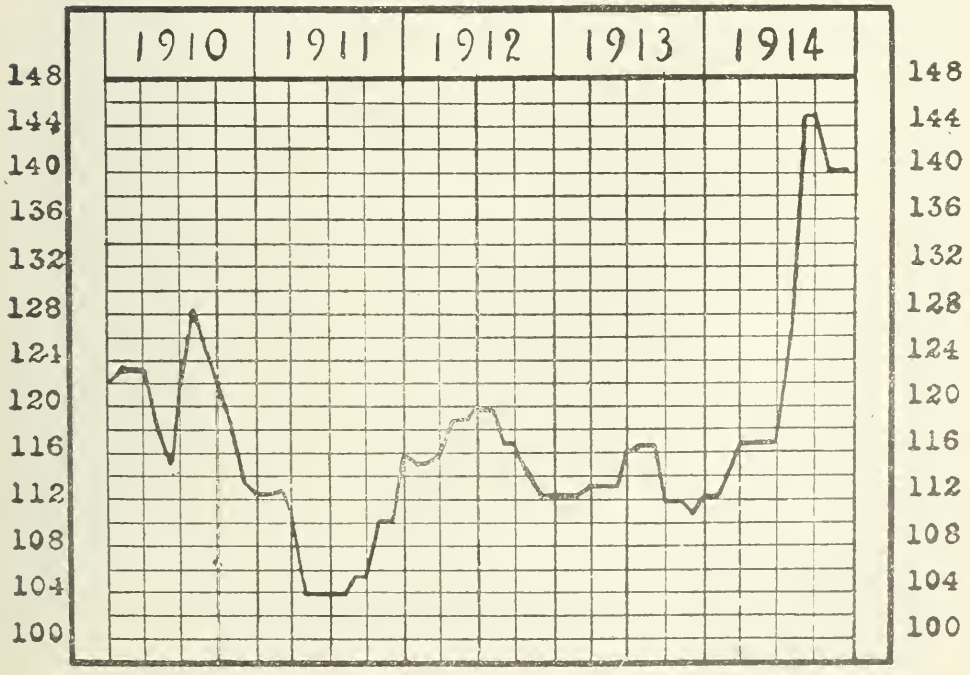
"*Dairy Products.*—The level of prices of dairy products as shown by the group index number had risen to a high point by the end of 1913. By the middle of 1914 the index number was down to 129.5 in May as compared with 135.1 in May, 1913, on account of lower prices for butter. In July the index numbers stood at 131.3 as compared with 138.4 in July 1913, butter, cheese, eggs, and milk at Victoria, B.C., being lower than a year before. Prices of butter, cheese and eggs, however, rose steeply after the outbreak of war and during the closing months of the year the group index number was almost as high as in 1913."

"*Fish.*—In 1913 fish prices had fallen considerably as a result of the "big run" of sockeye salmon in British Columbia and good catches of cod, haddock and mackerel on the Atlantic Coast. Canned lobsters, however, had risen steeply. In 1914 conditions were reversed, as the catches on the Atlantic Coast and the salmon run on the Pacific Coast were much smaller. War conditions lowered prices for a short time. The group index number for the year was therefore 156.0 as compared with 158.0 in 1913.

"The fish trade of Canada during 1914 was thought to be on the whole good, although the export trade in canned lobsters and dried fish felt the disastrous effects of the war on markets. Later the demand for prepared fish of various kinds from European countries was reported greater. The trade in Canada also showed expansion."

RELATIVE PRICES OF FLOUR, 1910—1914.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)

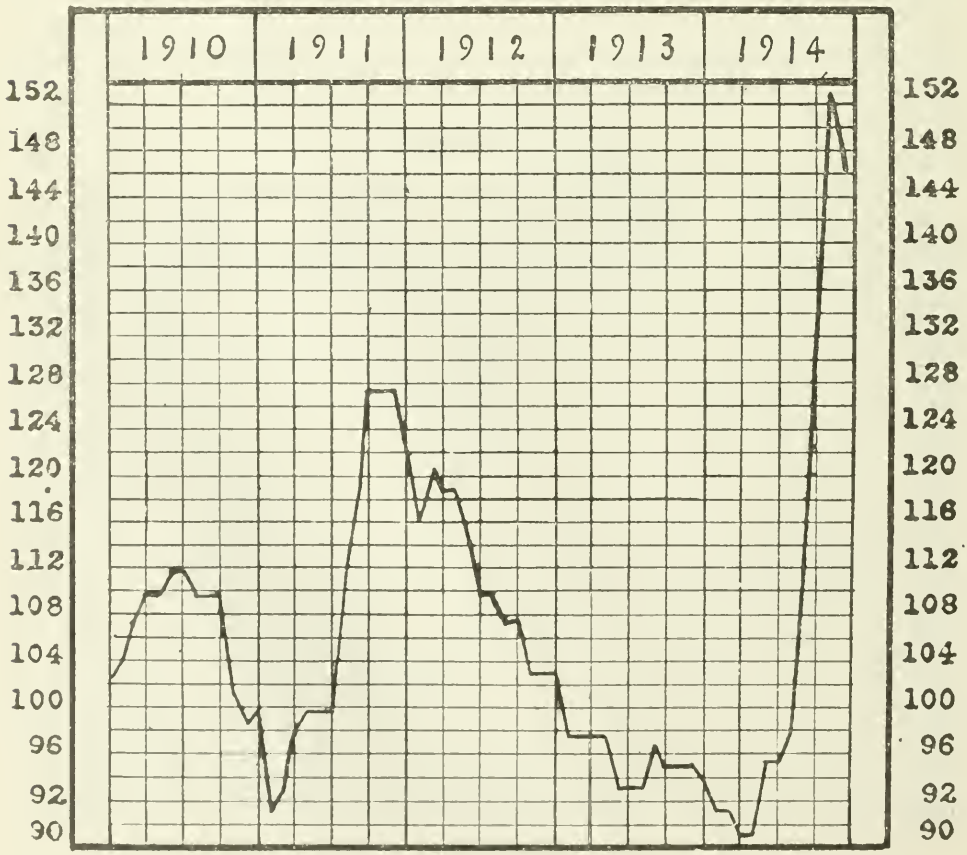


"*Fruits and Vegetables.*—Prices had receded to a comparatively low level by the end of 1913 as a result of good crops in 1912 and 1913. In canned goods, the pack of 1912 was so large that considerable stocks in many lines were held over and, as the 1913 crop and pack were also large, supplies were plentiful and prices were low. The crop in 1914 was somewhat reduced by dry weather, but on the whole was large and prices were therefore little higher than in the previous year in most lines. Prices paid to growers by canners showed a reduction in some cases. In Ontario the peach crop was a failure. None were canned, but supplies were available from the stocks held over in previous years. The index number for the group in November was 111.3 as compared with 126.5 in 1913 and the index number for the year was 118.1 as compared with 119.6 for 1913."

"*Miscellaneous Groceries.*—The general level of prices had fallen to 112.9 in January, as shown by the index number for the group, but in September was up to 136.0, declining to 132.2 in December. Flour and sugar were the chief commodities to advance, but nearly all articles were upward."

RELATIVE PRICES OF SUGAR, GRANULATED AND YELLOW, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)

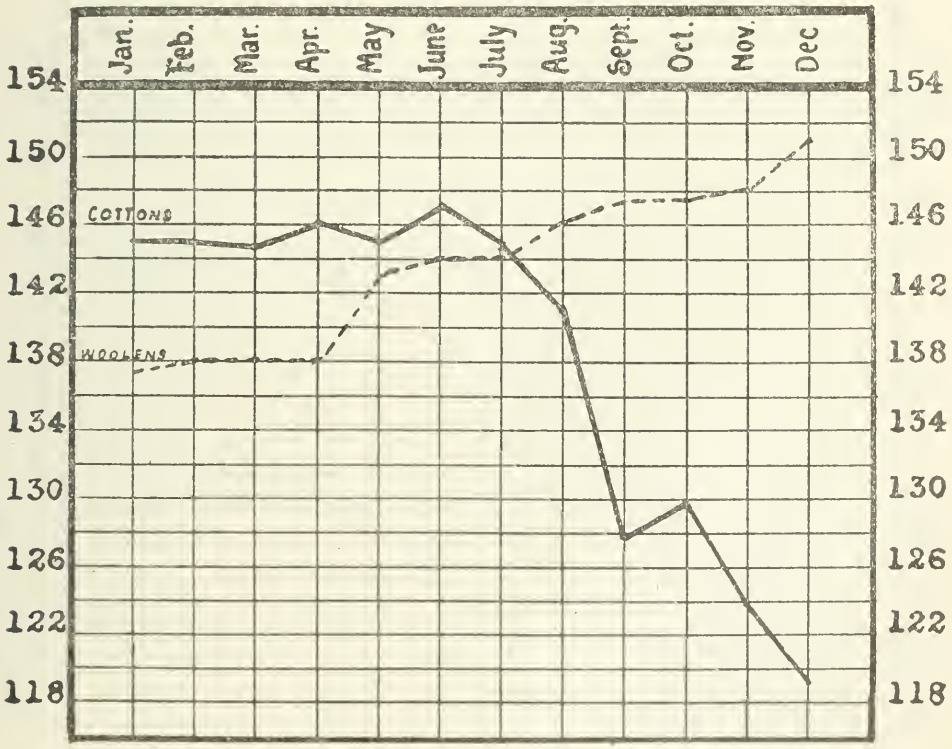


"*Textiles.*—The general level of prices for the year as shown by the average index number for the group was little higher than in the previous year, standing at 133.5, as compared with 130.8 in 1913. The declines in cottons, silk and jutes were offset by advances in woollens and flax products. Prices of jutes were also at record high levels from January to September and cottons and silk were higher than in 1913, until August. Textile mills in Canada had to contend with a slow demand for goods on the one hand, owing to trade depression, and with high prices of raw material and high operating expenses on the other hand. Demand from clothing manufacturers was very light. Retailers in many parts of the country were heavily stocked up with goods and the free extension of credit in the period of fast expanding trade had resulted in some financial difficulties. These conditions had been gradually remedied without severe loss, as the general trade of the Dominion kept up comparatively well during 1913 and the first half of 1914. The outbreak of war was followed by large orders for army supplies and caused improvement in some lines to offset unfavourable results in others. Dye stuffs, however, became scarce and difficult to obtain."

RELATIVE PRICES OF COTTON AND WOOLLENS, 1914.

Commodities included: Cotton, raw; Cottons, grey; Cottons, woven coloured fabrics; and Prints. Woollens: Wool, washed and unwashed; Yarn, worsted; Knitted Woollen Underwear; and Beaver Cloth.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)

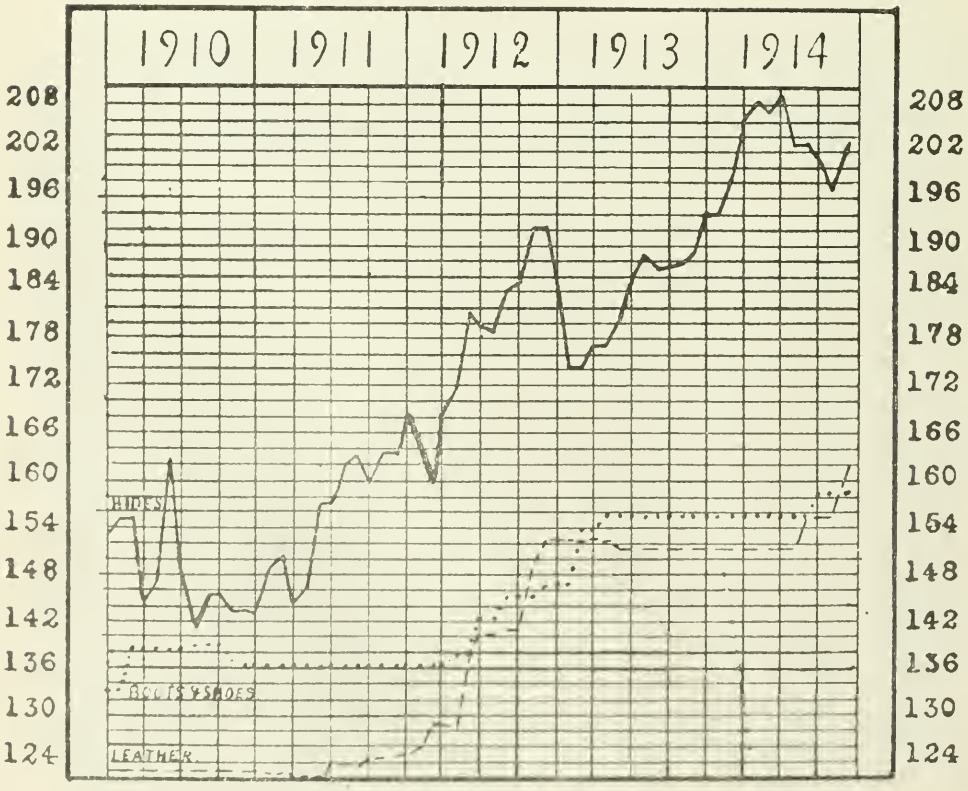


"Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes.—The market was comparatively quiet during the early part of the year, although prices of leather were firm, owing to the high price of hides and scarcity of supplies in many lines. As demand for boots and for leather goods was light, prices could not advance and many factories were running on short time. Leather continued scarce and high, particularly in some lines such as calf. Increases in prices were expected whenever demand would improve. The leather manufacturers were reported to have a good demand in foreign markets and so were able to keep up prices of leather to boot and shoe manufacturers. In July the market was still very quiet and factories were running under capacity. The demand for leather being light, prices were steady and stocks of leather were low. Retailers had been buying from hand to mouth for some months and boot manufacturers were cautious in laying in stocks. Supplies of hides being scarce, the price had advanced slightly in March and again in July, but eased off again later. The demand for boots, saddlery, harness and

RELATIVE PRICES OF HIDES, LEATHERS AND BOOTS AND SHOES, 1910—1914.

Commodities included: Hides, No. 1 Inspected Cows and Steers; Calfskins, green, No. 1; Horsehides, No. 1 Spanish Sole; No. 1 Slaughter Sole: Harness, No. 1, U.O.; Heavy Upper; Boots: Men's Split Bluchers; Men's Box Calf; and Women's Dongola.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



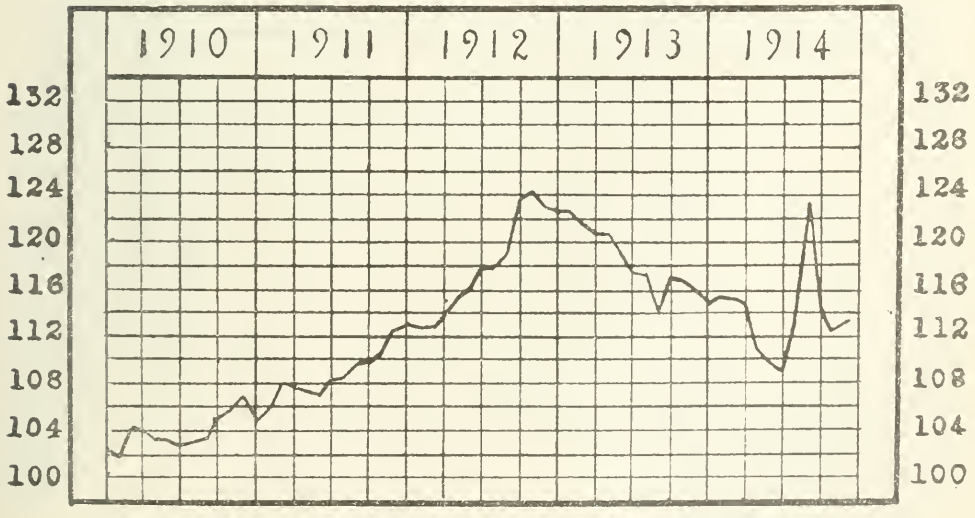
other leather supplies for military supplies in August caused a firmer market in all lines and, as stocks were low, prices advanced, especially in leathers. Owing to shipping conditions, supplies of hides from South America were uncertain for a short time. The supply of chemicals and dyes used in the tanning and the manufacture of leather were also difficult to obtain from Europe. The demand from retailers in Canada was also better, especially in rural districts. In November and December the market was still firm and prices were strongly upward."

"*Metals and Implements.*—The decline in prices in 1913 continued during 1914. Although prices in some lines advanced steeply in August and September as a result of war conditions, and, although some of these declined again, others remained on high levels, notably antimony, quicksilver, and spelter, while tin, lead and copper advanced again in December. The index number for the group stood at 114.7 in January and was down to 109.2 in July, but rose to 123.5 in September and stood at 113.4 in December. In January 1913, the index number had been as high as 122.6. The industrial demand for metals had fallen off considerably during 1913 and was still lighter in 1914. War conditions interfered with supplies of some metals in the latter part of 1914 and firmed prices in some markets. The demand for lead, copper and quicksilver was increased. There was also a demand for iron and steel for war supplies, especially in Great Britain, but not enough to offset the falling off in demand for industrial purposes in America."

RELATIVE PRICES OF METALS, 1910—1914.

Commodities included: Iron, pig, N.S., and Summerlee; Iron, bar; Black Sheets; Galvanized Sheets; Tinplates, charcoal and coke; Boiler Plates; Wrought Iron, old material; Steel Billets, mild; Steel, bar; Steel, cast; Antimony; Brass; Copper; Lead; Nickel; Quicksilver; Silver; Spelter; Solder; Tin, and Zinc Sheets.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



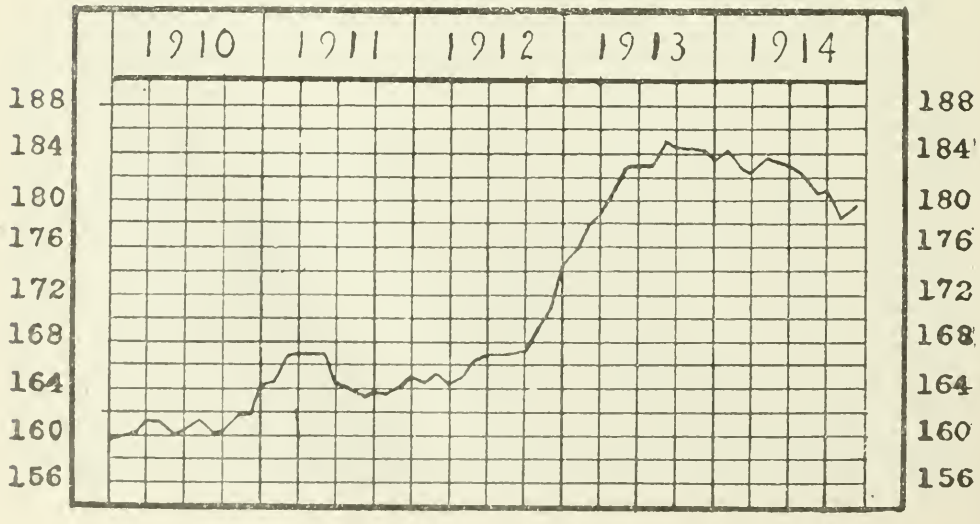
"*Fuel and Lighting.*—The index number for the group averaged 110.9 for the year as compared with 118.2 in 1913. The chief declines were in Connellsville coke and in gasoline, which were affected to the greatest extent by decreased industrial demand. Anthracite coal and coal oil were also down somewhat, but matches were higher."

"*Lumber.*—At the beginning of the year the trade depression appeared to be passing away. Activity was anticipated in the lumber markets as stocks were scarce and a demand was expected. The situation was still more encouraging in nearly all parts of the country at the end of July, when the war broke out and prices were becoming firmer in some lines. In British Columbia, where the depression in the lumber trade was greatest, it seemed that improvement was about to set in. The promise of good crops in all parts of Canada was an encouraging feature. The drouth which greatly curtailed the crop in the Prairie Provinces had diminished these expectations very little when war broke out. The new conditions caused a great demand for lumber in the Maritime Provinces and some demand in the other Eastern Provinces, but the shortage of ships and difficulties in shipping prevented this demand from having its full effect. In British Columbia the improvement in general trade was no longer expected, but the high prices of grain on the Prairie Provinces, improved the demand in that district somewhat. Owing to the conditions during the year the production was kept down considerably and stocks were not allowed to accumulate. In the Eastern Provinces the production was estimated to be up to the average or even to have exceeded it owing to the admirable demand from Britain in the latter part of the year. At the end of the year throughout the country stocks were low, especially supplies in consumers' hands, so that any improvement in trade would immediately cause renewed activity."

RELATIVE PRICES OF LUMBER, 1910—1914.

Commodities included: Pine, all grades, good sidings, shipping culls, box boards, No. 1 cuts; N. B. Spruce and Shingles; Lath, Hemlock, Oak, Birch, Maple (soft), B. C. Fir and Shingles.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



"*Miscellaneous Building Materials.*—A slightly lower level of prices appeared as a result of declines in bricks, cement, hinges, iron pipe, nails, plaster of Paris, sash cord, sash weights, soil pipe, copper wire, iron wire, and wire fencing, but lead pipe, lime, red lead and wire cloth were higher."

"*Paints, Oils and Glass.*—The general level of prices for the group, including fourteen commodities, was slightly lower than in 1913, but was upward in the last three months owing to steep rises in glass and white lead. Benzine, Paris green, putty and rosin averaged lower than in 1913, while shellac and turpentine as well as glass and white lead averaged higher."

"*House Furnishings.*—The group index number averaged higher than in 1913, as the higher levels reached in that year continued in most lines while crockery advanced still higher, as well as celluloid handled knives of European manufacture, on the outbreak of war, owing to higher freights and other costs. Pails, tubs and brooms also averaged higher for the year, but sad irons and iron beds were lower."

"*Drugs and Chemicals.*—The group index number averaged 121.6 as compared with 113.3 in 1913. The principal increases occurred in alcohol, carbolic acid, caustic soda, glycerine and quinine, but alum, borax, brimstone, copperas and soda ash also advanced. Opium alone averaged lower for the year, but advanced steeply in August."

"*Miscellaneous.*—Raw furs were down steeply in the latter part of the year. Liquors and tobacco averaged higher, increased excise duties being a considerable factor. In Sundries, binder twine, rope, newsprint paper and rubber were lower, but gunpowder and starch were higher."

APPENDICES.

Appendix A deals with retail prices, and shows the averages for the past five years of some thirty staple foods and of fuel, lighting and rent for each locality in Canada having a population of 10,000 and upward. Appendix B on prices in other countries, quotes the annual reviews published by the British Board of Trade, the *Economist* and the *Statist*, London, the United States Department of Labour, *Bradstreet*, *Dun* and the *Annalist*, New York, *La Réforme Economique*, Paris, and the Bureau of Census and Statistics, Australia. Appendix C gives the statistics of the world's gold production.

V.—LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA, 1914.

The fourth annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, containing 238 pages, embodying statistics, etc., for the calendar year 1914, was issued some weeks after the close of the fiscal year 1914-15. The report consists of nineteen chapters, in which are discussed many phases of the activities of organized labour bodies operating in Canada. The opening chapter contains a discussion of the bearing of the European war on various aspects of trade unionism; it includes also the text of deliverances of representative labour organizations in different countries regarding war in general or having special reference to the present war.

TRADES UNIONISM AND RECRUITS.

Figures also are printed showing the number of members of trade unions who to the close of the year 1914 have as recruits or reservists gone to the front from Canada. The trade unions furnished in all 3,498 recruits and 417 reservists. The proportion contributed by each of the leading trade groups is shown in the following statement:

	Enlistments.	Reservists.
Building Trades	1,056	93
Metal Trades	324	24
Printing Trades	207	12
Street Railway Employees	204	10
Clothing Trades	39	14
Mining and Quarrying	217	62
Hotel, Restaurant and Brewery Workers	131	22
Musicians	236	22
Letter Carriers	82	14
Operating Railroad Brotherhoods	452	39
Other Railroad Employees	151	35
Miscellaneous	399	70
Totals	3,498	417

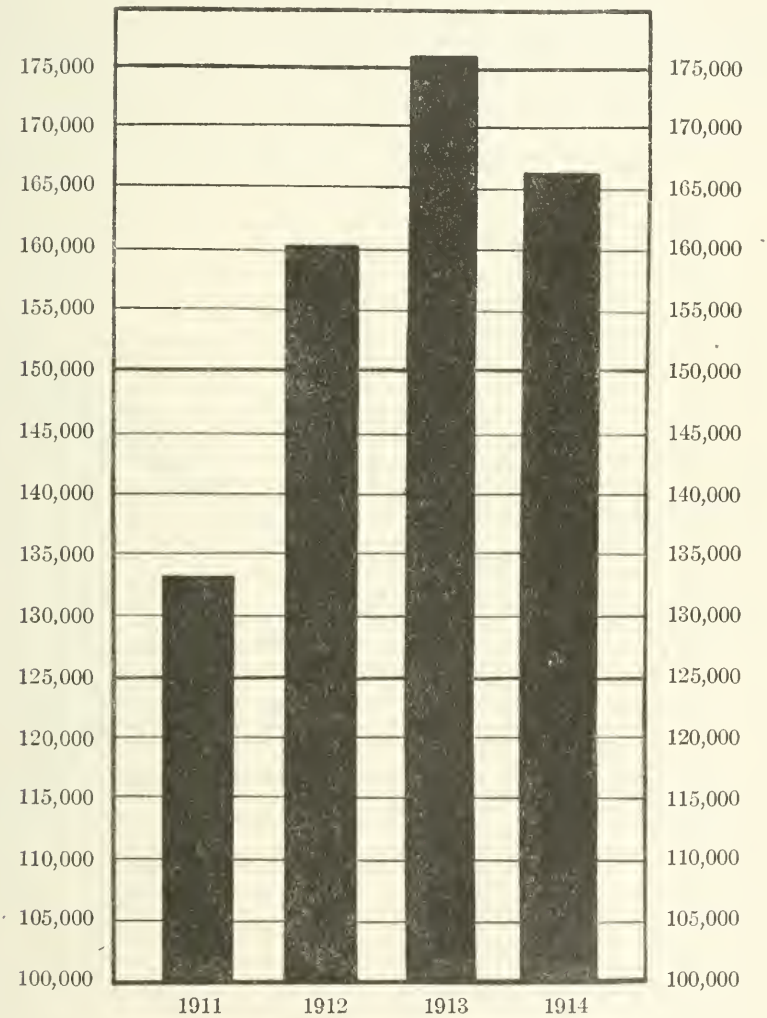
The list of localities in which more than fifteen enrolments for active service were made from the ranks of labour unions is as follows:—

Cities.	Number of Enlistments.	Number of Reservists.	Cities.	Number of Enlistments.	Number of Reservists.
Toronto	579	89	St. John	38	3
Winnipeg	402	52	Lethbridge	30	2
Montreal	289	42	Medicine Hat	30	1
Vancouver	222	22	Peterborough	27	.....
Calgary	154	9	Brandon	24	2
Edmonton	153	2	Halifax	23	1
Victoria	125	14	New Westminster	22	.....
Ottawa	85	7	St. Catharines	20	1
Regina	79	8	Fort William	19	5
Quebec	77	14	Kingston	18	1
Hamilton	76	8	All others	842	117
Saskatoon	66	10			
Moosejaw	55	3	Total	3,498	417
London	43	4			

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP, 1914.

The report shows there were at the end of 1914, 102 international and 12 non-international central labour organizations having local branches or members in Canada. There is also the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, a body which through its affiliations of local branches of international organizations is closely identified with international trade unionism. These figures show an increase over 1913 of one in the number of international unions which have established

FOUR YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA.



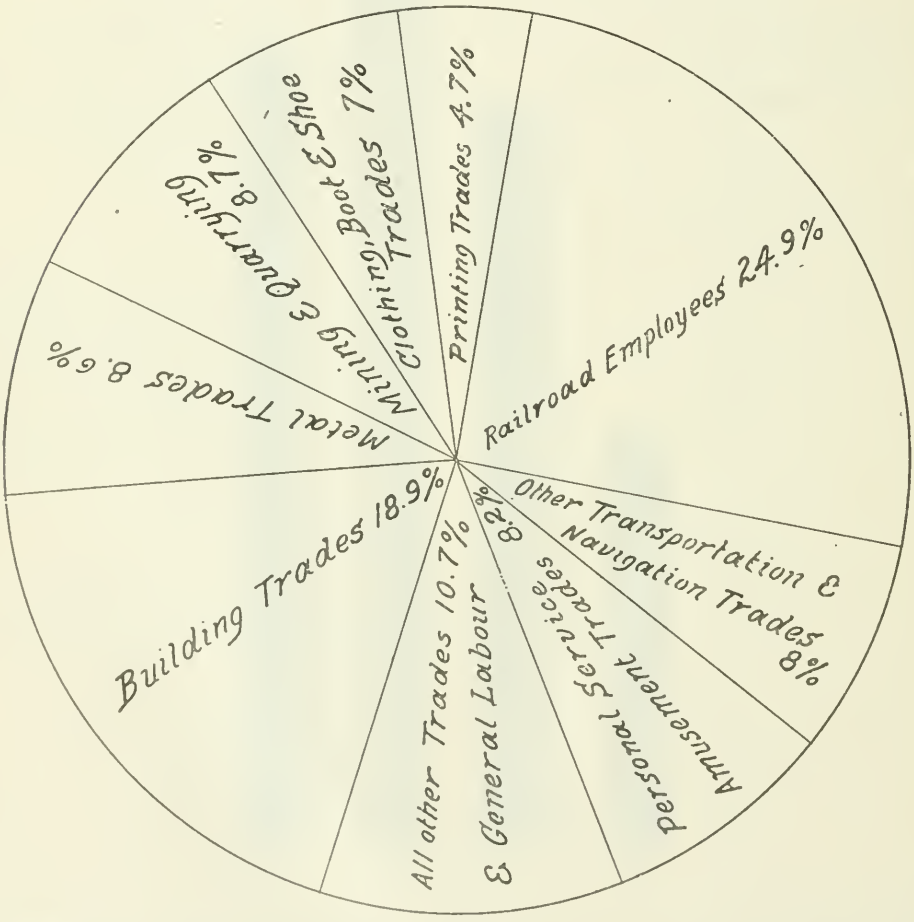
local branches in Canada. At the close of 1914 there were 2,003 local branch unions in the Dominion, 1,774 of which were affiliated with international organizations, 196 were connected with non-international bodies, and 33 were independent units. The decrease in 1914 of international branches was 18, and in independent units one, while the non-international organizations showed a gain of five, making a total loss in local branches of fourteen. The numerical stength of

all classes of labour bodies in the Dominion at the close of the calendar year 1914 stood at 166,163. The estimated membership at the end of each of the past four years was as follows:

1911	133,132
1912	160,120
1913	175,799
1914	166,163

The membership as recorded for 1914 comprises: (a) 134,348 reported as belonging to international organizations; (b) 6,134 (estimated) for seven international organizations which did not furnish separate figures for their Canadian membership, making a reported and estimated international membership of

TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.



140,482; (c) 20,935 trade union workers affiliated with non-international organizations; and (d) 4,746 members of independent bodies. According to these figures, there were losses in international membership, as compared with 1913, of 9,095, and in independent bodies of 1,261, as against a gain of 720 in

membership of non-international organizations, leaving a net loss for the year of 9,636. Notwithstanding the loss in international membership, international trade unionism remains at present the preponderating factor in organized labour in Canada.

Two charts are reproduced from the report, one showing at a glance the standing for several years of trade union membership in Canada, the other similarly indicating the relative standing to each other of the various trade groups embraced in Canadian trade unionism.

TRADE UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA

The following tables extracted from the report shows (1) international organizations having members in Canada, (2) number of branches in Canada and elsewhere, (3) reported membership in Canada and elsewhere, (4) other trade union central organizations operating in Canada.

International Organizations.	No. of Branches.		Reported Membership.	
	In Canada.	[1]Elsewhere	In Canada.	[1]Elsewhere.
American Federation of Labour	([2]) 5	([3]) 565	118	27,076
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and	3	37	125	2,875
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	6	217	.....	[3]15,700
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen	45	688	962	33,572
[4]Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	63	903	7,294	75,222
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of	3	57	100	1,900
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of	11	271	400	8,100
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of	19	331	996	16,310
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	11	120	566	9,189
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	16	151	1,752	38,248
Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United	24	504	1,519	51,749
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of	15	96	2,618	11,067
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International	4	44	47	653
Brushmakers' International Union	1	11	16	584
[4]Building Labourers' International Protective Union of America	4	128	412	10,636
Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood	1	20	35	1,025
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	143	1,845	7,720	204,540
Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers, International	3	.....	.....	[3]*3,500*
Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of	1	92	50	2,000
Cigarmakers' International Union of America	23	465	2,523	46,977
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail	1	.....	.....	[3]15,000
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United	2	26	55	4,645
Commerical Telegraphers' Union of America, The	4	38	.....	.....
Electrical Workers and Operators, International Brotherhood of	40	500	2,800	35,200
[4]Engineers, Amalgamated Society of	18	897	955	174,392
Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating	*17*	*281*	*2,000*	*18,300*
Elevator Constructors, International Union of	1	42	28	2,660
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary	3	321	145	16,355
Freight Handlers, Brotherhood of Railroad	*?*	.....	.....	[3]*2,900*
Fur Workers' Union, International	2	13	115	4,385
Garment Workers of America, United	22	242	3,000	47,000
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'	10	72	4,100	109,900
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint	3	123	189	9,342
Glass Bottle Blowers, Association of the United States and Canada	3	96	300	9,700
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated	3	24	50	1,174
Glove Workers' Union of America, International	2	21	90	1,010
Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The	7	184	179	16,361
Halibut Fishermen's Union of the Pacific	.....	.....	800	1,000
Hatters of North America, United	1	21	15	8,985
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International	9	220	212	34,788
Horseshoers of the United States and Canada, Inter. Union of Journeymen	7	142	218	5,182
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Inter. Alliance and Bartenders' Inter. League of America	27	542	2,315	57,814
[4]Industrial Workers of the World	3	150	465	30,071
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of	1	90	96	9,904
Lathers' International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal	10	225	242	6,458
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Inter. United Brotherhood of	3	54	74	2,126
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada	3	30	185	2,843
Longshoremen's Association, International	26	394	2,478	22,522
[4]Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	86	759	5,800	69,200
[4]Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	88	754	6,421	80,326
Machinists, International Association of	64	764	4,654	69,346

International Organizations.	No. of Branches.		Reported Membership.	
	In Canada.	[1]Elsewhere.	In Canada.	[1]Elsewhere.
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, International Brotherhood of	150	230	9,400	8,873
[4]Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of	.....	116	73	3,538
Marble Workers, International Association of	7	58	375	4,350
[4]Mechanical Trackmen, International Brotherhood of	.....	4	76	316
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Inter. Union of North America	8	113	315	9,685
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet	18	400	1,000	17,000
Mine Workers of America, United	33	2,541	4,483	32,990
Miners, Western Federation of	20	250	4,015	61,385
Moulders' Union of North America, International	33	378	2,560	47,440
Musicians, American Federation of	42	648	6,000	63,000
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	45	952	2,320	77,726
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	10	87	600	3,800
Pattern Makers' League of North America	9	64	486	8,074
Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, Inter. Union of	1	58	53	1,600
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada	7	75	200	3,600
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International	4	62	146	5,254
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union of America, International	2	13	225	2,975
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Inter. Ass'n of the United States and Canada, Operative	21	300	1,922	19,078
Plumbers and Steamfitters of America, United Association of	44	665	3,000	37,000
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative	1	67	92	6,858
Print Cutters' Association of America, National	.....	5	6	431
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International	22	319	1,054	28,946
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of	4	38	700	4,913
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America	6	64	500	5,500
Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of	1	151	.....	[3]5,000
[4]Railway Conductors, Order of	56	565	2,826	46,786
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of	68	514	.....	[3]31,551
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	15	197	6,000	51,000
[4]Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	81	800	10,000	123,200
[4]Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of	1	16	52	688
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	17	103	.....	[3]25,000
Seamen's Union of America, International	2	60	1,000	15,000
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International	1	27	27	573
Spinners' International Union	1	20	25	2,475
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, Inter. Brotherhood of	9	45	600	5,400
Stage Employees' International Alliance, Theatrical	22	424	316	17,700
Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America, International	1	8	47	1,372
Steel Plate Transferrers' Association of America	1	2	6	65
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, International	8	112	197	4,571
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen	31	200	1,200	5,550
Stove Mounters' International Union	2	51	50	1,602
Switchmen's Union of North America	3	196	87	9,177
Tailors' Union, Journeymen (Department of Amal. Clothing Workers of America)	21	309	800	11,200
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of	*6*	*507*	*323*	*51,100*
Textile Workers of America, United	2	200	50	19,950
Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic	7	55	250	2,850
Timberworkers, International Union of	2	52	30	2,470
Tobacco Workers' International Union	3	31	200	3,600
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America	2	21	85	1,040

International Organization.	No. of Branches.		Reported Membership.	
	In Canada.	[1]Elsewhere.	In Canada.	[1]Elsewhere.
Typographical Union, International	47	686	4,807	53,730
Upholsterers' International Union of North America	5	59	535	3,300
Totals	1,774	26,488	134,348	2,671,594

[1]Includes United States, Mexico, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Great Britain and colonies, except Canada.

[2]Includes only the unions directly chartered, i.e., those unions not affiliated through any international organization. The American Federation of Labour had on September 30, 1914, 110 international unions affiliated, representing approximately 21,460 locals, as well as five departments, forty-three state branches, 647 city centrals, and 570 local trade and federal labour unions, making a total of 1,375 charters for 22,835 affiliated bodies, representing a membership of 2,020,671.

[3]Includes members in Canada.

[4]Indicates that union is not affiliated with American Federation of Labour.
of 2,020,671.

Other Trade Union Central Organizations.	Branches or affiliations.	Membership reported.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada	[1]1,173	80,094
Canadian Federation of Labour	*857*	*27,252*
British Columbia Association of Stationary Engineers	6	425
Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of Canada	*4*	*400*
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers	15	550
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees	33	5,200
Federated Association of Letter Carriers	44	1,937
Federation of Textile Workers of Canada	3	1,006
National Association of Marine Engineers	16	1,175
Provincial Workmen's Association (of Miners)	20	5,000
Retail Employees' Organization of British Columbia	9	1,500
La Fédération Ouvrière Mutuelle du Nord	5	1,948
La Fédération Ouvrière Catholique de Trois Rivières	14	900

[1]Includes charters issued to forty-four trades and labour councils, three provincial federations of labour, and thirteen federal labour unions, as well as affiliations of 1,113 local unions, 962 of which have been affiliated through their respective international headquarters paying per capita tax on the whole of their Canadian membership; the balance of 151 have affiliated individually. The total membership is approximately 80,094.

[2]So far as the Department has been able to learn, the Canadian Federation of Labour has three organizing bodies in affiliation, viz., the Canadian Brotherhood of Boilermakers, four lodges with 400 members; the Provincial Workmen's Association, twenty lodges with 5,000 members; and Canadian Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, eighteen lodges with 1,955 members. One trades and labour council, one printing trades council and fifteen local unions are also connected with the federation. Of the fifteen local unions ten report a combined membership of 897. This number, with the members of the three affiliated organizing bodies, would bring the total reported membership to 7,252.

TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY PROVINCES.

The report shows that Ontario has the largest number of local branches of international organizations, 739 of the 1,774 branches being located in that province, Quebec has 230, and British Columbia 216 branches. The other six provinces rank numerically as follows: Alberta, 155; Manitoba, 133; Saskatchewan, 124; Nova Scotia, 86; New Brunswick, 81 and Prince Edward Island, 5.

The 196 local branches of non-international bodies are divided among the various provinces as follows: Ontario, 63; Quebec, 46; Nova Scotia, 39; British Columbia, 18; New Brunswick, 12; Manitoba, 7; Saskatchewan and Alberta 4 each, and Prince Edward Island 3. The province of Quebec claims 25 of the 33 unaffiliated or independent units. Of the remainder Ontario and Prince Edward Island have three each, and two are located in British Columbia.

UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADIAN CITIES.

According to the figures published in the report more than one-half of the local unions of the country are located in twenty-five cities, and among them they comprise nearly forty per cent of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion. Montreal stands in first place as to the number of local branches, but Toronto reports much the largest membership. The following summary gives the names of the cities, number of unions in locality, number of unions reporting membership, and the membership reported:

Cities.	Number of Unions in locality.	Number of Unions reporting membership.	Number of members reported.	Cities.
Montreal	126	43	8,439	Montreal.
Toronto	123	62	14,781	Toronto.
Winnipeg	80	40	6,693	Winnipeg.
Vancouver	69	34	5,165	Vancouver.
Ottawa	59	33	3,262	Ottawa.
Hamilton	53	32	2,684	Hamilton.
Edmonton	44	23	2,037	Edmonton.
London	43	17	1,587	London.
Calgary	43	26	2,524	Calgary.
Quebec	40	17	2,630	Quebec.
Victoria	40	25	1,589	Victoria.
Fort William	30	14	775	Fort William.
Saint John	29	14	980	Saint John.
Saskatoon	28	20	852	Saskatoon.
Halifax	27	11	1,386	Halifax.
St. Thomas	26	14	1,377	St. Thomas.
Regina	25	19	955	Regina.
Moncton	24	12	1,640	Moncton.
Moose Jaw	24	13	944	Moose Jaw.
Brandon	23	16	677	Brandon.
Lethbridge	23	17	862	Lethbridge.
Brantford	22	9	403	Brantford.
Windsor	22	7	178	Windsor.
Peterborough	21	10	427	Peterborough.
Nelson	20	9	300	Nelson.
Totals	1,064	537	63,147	Totals.

BENEFITS PAID BY CENTRAL LABOUR BODIES.

Particulars are given showing the disbursements made during the year 1914 on account of benefits paid by central labour organizations operating in Canada. Of the 102 international bodies whose activities extend into the Dominion 79 have benefit features on a varying scale. Many of the remaining organizations have benefit schemes, the administration of which, however, is under the control of the local branches. No returns of expenditure for benefits having been received from the local unions, the totals given do not show the full amount expended on account of all benefits paid by organized labour. The grand total of the benefits disbursed by the international bodies amounted to $12,837,987. Of this sum

$8,864,631 was expended on account of death and disability benefits, which is more than two-thirds of the combined disbursements in all other directions, the railroad brotherhoods, as usual, contributing very largely on this account. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, as was the case in 1913, made the largest expenditure of any single organization, no less a sum than $2,515,874 having been paid in death and disability benefits. The Cigarmakers' International Union contributed the greatest amount in sick benefits, $196,853 having been expended. The Western Federation of Miners paid the largest amount in strike benefits, the disbursements being $767,679.

Of the non-international organizations three reported having made payments on account of benefits, the total disbursements amounting to $8,266.75. The Federated Association of Letter Carriers contributed $6,733.75 in death benefits; La Fédération Ouvrière Mutuelle du Nord spent $800 for a similar purpose, and the Canadian Federation of Textile Workers disbursed $400 for death benefits, $176 in unemployed, $75 in sick, and $22 in accident benefits. The National Association of Marine Engineers contributed $500 to the Great Lakes disaster fund.

The table following shows in detail the expenditures made on account of the various benefits by the international organizations operating in Canada:

Name of Organization.	Death Benefits.	Travelling Benefits.	Unemployed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Accident Benefits.	Old age Pensions.
American Federation of Labour				9,388			
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union	*6,391*			*7,050*			
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen	36,250			3,352	(a) 5,796		
Bill Posters and Billers, International Alliance				1,000			
Blacksmiths and Helpers, International Brotherhood of				2,000			
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	241,045				9,000		
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of	7,066			66,822			
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	4,050			20,000			
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	16,475				91,727		
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International	100			2,400			
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of	11,700			7,209			
Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United				9,632			
Building Labourers' International Protective Union			502		6,500	450	
Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood	3,200						
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	555,486			162,897		65,300	
Carriage, Wagon & Automobile Workers, International Union of	*1,450*			*2,500*			
Cigarmakers' International Union of America	(b) 280,555	45,264	31,898	8,877	196,853		
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United			3,500	20,500	3,195		
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America	300						
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	24,600						
Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating				4,790			
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'			1,600	2,964			
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint				65,499			
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada	52,450		15,000				
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated	800						
Glove Workers' Union of America, International				500			
Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The	35,254			3,306			
Halibut Fishermen's Union of the Pacific	225						
Hatters of North America, United	38,898						
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International	7,750						
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League	67,205			42,009	74,423		
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of	12,800			30,000	(a) 14,555		
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal	6,530						
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, International United Brotherhood of	1,255			2,395	2,245		
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of U.S. and Canada	10,700						
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	1,888,632			38,872	95,333	(f) 327,180	
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	743,300			29,743		233,950	
Longshoremen, International Association of				5,484			
Machinists, International Association of	69,097			186,179			
Marble Workers, International Association of			(c) 10,000				
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' International Union	5,000		1,100		7,000		
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet	1,100			7,065			
Mechanical Trackmen, International Brotherhood of		222					
Miners, Western Federation of	31,353			767,679	131,028		
Moulders' Union of North America, International	(b) 78,388		25,792	169,946	169,943		

Name of Organization.	Death Benefits.	Travelling Benefits.	Unemployed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Accident Benefits.	Old age Pensions.
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood	(b) 151,800			(d) 16,500			
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	600						
Pattern Makers' League of North America	350				417		
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International	2,300			19,703	8,896		
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada	2,450	1,800		6,060			
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association of the United States and Canada	35,000						
Plumbers and Steamfitters of America, United Association of	12,697			26,217	69,685		
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative	5,450			5,257			
Printing Pressmen's Union, International	12,800			(e) 52,191			
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America	700			3,000			
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of				2,865			
Railway Conductors, Order of	1,073,000						
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	90,000						
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	189,793			21,290		(b) 8,700	1,609
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	2,515,874						
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International	1,500						
Seamen's Union International	(g) 14,408		3,000				
Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America, International	400						
Stationary Firemen, International Brotherhood of	8,600			2,302	1,800		
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International	5,300			3,745			
Stage Employees, International Alliance of			5,000				
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen	8,675			1,763			
Stove Mounters' International Union	1,200						
Switchmen's Union of North America	213,375						
Spinners' International Union				2,000			
Tailors' Union, Journeymen	12,370			16,422	22,909		
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of				17,000			
Textile Workers, United	2,600			26,308			
Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic				1,000			
Timber Workers, International Union of				3,000			
Tobacco Workers' International Union	1,050				6,048		
Typographical Union, International	255,534			25,061			264,795
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union	400			2,000			
Upholsterers and Trimmers' International Union				16,607			
Totals	8,864,631	47,286	97,392	1,953,350	963,353	635,580	266,395

(a) Includes disability benefits.
(b) Includes accident benefits.
(c) Includes donations.
(d) Includes indigent benefits.
(e) Includes strike benefits.
(f) Includes lockout benefits.
(g) Includes sick and hospitals benefits. The Seamen's Union in addition to other benefits paid $8,601.90 as tool insurance and shipwreck benefit.

VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING 1914, WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1901 TO 1914, INCLUSIVE.

The number of trade disputes in existence in Canada during the calendar year 1914 was 44, the lowest number recorded since the Department began the collection of strike statistics in 1901. The lowest previous record was in 1908, in which year, as in the year just closed, a financial and industrial depression existed. From that time the number of strikes rose gradually, until, in 1912, there were 150, more than double the number recorded in 1908. In 1913 the number fell off to 113, and this number, as will be seen, was more than cut in half by the figures recorded for the past year.

There was a decrease, also, in 1914 as compared with the two preceding years, in regard to all other points as to which the Department classifies its statistics. The number of establishments affected by strikes in 1914 was 205, as compared with 1,015 in 1913 and 989 in 1912. The number of employees concerned in strikes also showed a decrease, there being 8,678 in 1914, compared with 39,536 in 1913 and 40,511 in 1912. Time losses in working days also showed a large decline from the figures of the previous years, the figures for the years 1914, 1913 and 1912 being respectively 430,054, 1,287,678 and 1,099,208. In all respects, save in the number of establishments affected (in which the figures for 1914 were slightly in excess of those of 1908) and time losses, the record for the year just closed showed much lower figures than during any previous year.

The number of disputes actually commenced in the year 1914 was 40, there being four disputes carried over from the previous year. The strikes carried over were those of coal miners on Vancouver Island, shoe workers at Quebec and garment workers and cigarmakers at Montreal, which account for more than half the number of employees concerned during the year, as well as for half the approximate total of time losses in working days. Leaving out of consideration these strikes, of which two were settled early in 1914, it will be seen that the year, both in regard to the number of disputes commenced, the establishments affected, the number of employees concerned and time losses, indicated improved conditions so far as concerns relations between employers and employees. It is unnecessary to state that the war in Europe and Canada's part therein has had an important bearing in this direction.

The largest number of strikes occurred in the metal trades, these trades accounting for 14 disputes. The building trades came next, with 12. The greatest number of employees affected in any one group of trades was in the clothing trades, in which group is included shoe workers. Although there were but five strikes reported in this group, the number involved was over 3,500. The mining industry, in which there were but three strikes in existence during the year, had the next highest number of employees affected. The lowest number of employees affected in any group was that found in the food and tobacco trades, in which but two strikes occurred, affecting 53 employees.

Most of the disputes occurred in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, there being 20 strikes in the former province and nine in the latter. Nova Scotia and Alberta are charged each with four strikes.

THE MORE IMPORTANT STRIKES.

Without attempting to give the details of each of the strikes in existence during the year, it will be of interest to refer to some of the more important disputes in more detail than is possible in the tabular summary found in this chapter.

COAL MINERS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Regarded generally, the most important strike in existence during the year was that of coal miners on Vancouver Island, which, however, dates back to 1912.

Briefly reviewing the course of the strike, it may be noted that work ceased first at the Cumberland mines, controlled by the Canadian Collieries Company, on September 16, 1912, and two days later work ceased at the mines of the same company at Extension. The strike was the outcome, as has appeared from statements of the United Mine Workers of America, of an effort on the part of that organization to secure a joint working agreement between the union organization named and the mine operators on Vancouver Island, and although there was some question of alleged discrimination by the company against employees known to be active union workers, substantially the dispute was accepted as being a struggle for union recognition. The company operated their Cumberland mines with such labour as was available, and claimed almost a normal output a few months later. At the Extension Mines the strike seemed to have been somewhat more effective. On May 1, 1913, the men ceased work at all other mines on the island, namely, Nanaimo, South Wellington and Jinglepot, controlled by various companies. This second strike was known subsequently to have been a development of the earlier dispute. The strike of May 1, like that of the previous September, took place without any preliminary negociations between the union and any of the companies concerned. Branches of the U. M. W. A. had come into existence at all the mining centres, and in the second strike, as in the first (still unsettled), the struggle was generally accepted as one for union recognition.

In the course of a visit to the West, the Minister of Labour, during July, 1913, visited the various scenes of the disturbance and did what appeared possible at that time to bring about better relations between the various companies and their men. It was not, however, possible to secure an agreement. An enquiry was also conducted by Mr. S. Price, of St. Thomas, under a Royal Commission, and the report presented by Mr. Price under date of August 14, 1913, contained a comprehensive statement of the situation as then appearing.

Operations were proceeding, though under more or less restriction, at all the mines when, in the month of August, considerable disturbances occurred at Nanaimo, South Wellington, Extension and Ladysmith, the latter place being the point at which resided a large proportion of the workers at Extension. A considerable number of special provincial police and forces of militia were sent to the scene of disturbance, and work ceased for a time at all points save Cumberland. The company controlling the Jinglepot mine on August 18 made an agreement with its workers conceding complete recognition of the union. The situation at Cumberland did not undergo any material change. At Extension, where are located other mines of the Canadian Collieries Company, work was again slowly resumed, as also at the mines of the Western Fuel Company in Nanaimo. In November, 1913, the Deputy Minister of Labour visited the scene of the dispute and further efforts were made, but without result; the question of union recognition remained the chief issue, neither side conceding any point. In March, 1914, the Western Fuel Company made an agreement with its then employees on conditions involving an increase in wages approximating ten per cent. on those paid under the agreement in force when the strike of May 1 began. The new agreement was made terminable on October 1, 1916. During the month of June it was publicly announced that the United Mine Workers' organization had found it necessary to cease supporting the strike on Vancouver Island, and it became generally understood that the amount which had been paid out by the organization for the relief of strikers from the inception of the trouble in September, 1912, approximated one and a half million dollars. This situation made a speedy termination of the strike more probable in any event; the out-

break in August of the European war and some general increase in unemployment in different parts of Canada, no doubt increased the disposition of the strikers to bring about a working agreement with the operators. The strike was formally declared off in August. It is not understood that any settlement was reached beyond a general undertaking by the operators that those who had taken part in the strike would not be prejudiced in applying for work.

SHOE WORKERS AT QUEBEC.

Another important strike continued from 1913, but which was settled in 1914, was that of shoe machine workers at Quebec. This strike was settled as the result of a conference of the parties brought about by an officer of the Department of Labour and a committee of citizens. The dispute commenced in the latter part of December, 1913, and affected about 3,000 employees in shoe manufacturing establishments operated by members of the Quebec Shoe Manufacturers' Association. The employees concerned were members of the Canadian Federation of Shoe Workers (Leather Cutters.) The Federation of Boot and Shoe Workers (Machinists), and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (Shoe Lasters).

During October, 1913, notices were posted in the various factories setting forth the conditions under which such factories would be operated. The conditions imposed, besides fixing the rate of wages and hours of employment, gave the employers the exclusive right of engaging, discharging or suspending employees, and established the employer, or his representative, as the sole judge of the competence and ability of an employee to do specified work.

The terms of the employers were generally accepted at the time by the employees. In December, however, employees in two establishments objected to the employment of a non-unionist, and struck work. The factories affected were those of the John Ritchie Company and Messrs. Gale Brothers, employing about 220 hands. At the end of December all the members of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association decided to close their establishments, owing to the fact that their employees had refused to sign individually the agreement governing conditions of employment. The effect of this decision was to cause an almost complete cessation of work in the shoe manufacturing business in Quebec, the only establishments running being those operated by firms which did not belong to the Shoe Manufacturers' Association. Nearly 3,000 operatives, chiefly males, were directly affected by this dispute, which caused a certain amount of unemployment in other lines, particularly among leather workers and box makers.

Shortly after the inception of the dispute, the Minister tendered the good offices of the Department of Labour and Mr. Victor DuBreuil visited Quebec to aid in securing a settlement. Mr. DuBreuil also met the parties concerned on several occasions, and assisted a committee of citizens in arranging, during February, a joint conference, which led to the termination of the trouble.

By the terms of the agreement the men were not required to sign individual contracts, but it was arranged that a committee of three representatives from each of the unions interested should sign for them. A monetary penalty was fixed for the fulfilment of the contract, the amount being $600, or $200 from each union, in case of non-fulfilment of the terms of the contract the money to be confiscated for the use of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association. Provision was also made for cases of individual grievances. Any employee having such was required to make a deposit of $25.00 before the case could be heard by the Board of Arbitration, the party in default to bear the costs of the hearing. Another clause provided that the unions interested should secure legal recognition by incorporation as soon as possible.

STRIKES IN MINING INDUSTRY.

Only two strikes affecting miners commenced during the year, one concerning coal miners at Nordegg, Alberta., and one affecting metal miners at Cobalt; both were relatively unimportant. The former strike occurred on June 10, some 300 miners directly and 600 indirectly employed by the Brazeau Collieries, Limited, being affected. The employees were negociating for an agreement and suspended operations pending an adjustment. The dispute was terminated on July 1 by the signing of an agreement between District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America and the Brazeau Collieries, Limited, dated July 1, 1914, and to continue in effect until March 31, 1915. The agreement followed practically the lines of the existing agreement between District No. 18 and the Western Coal Operators' Association with some amendments.

A strike of silver miners at Cobalt, in which some seventy-five miners in the employ of the Coniagas mine were affected, arose over a dispute as to a computation of the eight-hour day which went into effect January 1, 1914, as the result of legislation enacted by the Ontario Legislature. The matter was adjusted a couple of days after the dispute occurred and the men returned to work.

STRIKES OF CARPENTERS AT MONTREAL AND LONDON.

Amongst a number of strikes in the building trades may be mentioned strikes of carpenters at Montreal, and at London, which affected each a comparatively large number of employees and many contracting establishments.

The strike of carpenters at Montreal arose from the alleged unwillingness of contractors concerned to comply with an agreement made in 1912, and also in regard to questions affecting increased wages and shorter hours. A fair wages officer of the Department of Labour visited the locality and both parties to the dispute were induced to submit the matters in question to a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The strike commenced June 1, and the men returned to work June 15, pending a reference to the Board. The Board was constituted June 23 and made its report July 17. As a result of the proceedings before the Board an agreement was reached between the parties, by which the men gained the greater part of their demands.

Another strike of carpenters was that which occurred at London on the same date at which the carpenters in Montreal went out. The number of men involved was 200, and the strike was for a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, a nine-hour day, union recognition and re-establishment of the apprentice system. The strike lasted for some six weeks, when the strikers finally decided to return to work on July 30 at the rate of wages existing before the strike.

STRIKES IN CLOTHING TRADES.

There were two comparatively large strikes in existence during the year which affected garment workers. A strike of garment workers at Montreal, which commenced in September, 1913, affecting about 400 employees, was settled during March, 1914. The strike arose over the announcement by employers of a proposed reduction in wages, and the number of employees who went out originally was added to by a number of employees in another establishment who went out on account of the alleged giving out of work to non-union hands. The dispute virtually became ended during March, 1914, although not officially called off, by the securing of work in other factories by the strikers.

A strike which affected about 160 employees of a cloak company, at Toronto, took place during March, the point at issue being apparently the introduction of the contract labour system into the women's cloak and suit trade. The com

pany claimed that of the number who had gone on strike 40 returned to work, though this was denied by the union. Efforts were made by the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto to bring the parties together and effect a settlement, but no adjustment was effected as the result of these negociations. During May the number of the strikers was increased by 45 employees of another company going on strike for similar reasons to those which led to the original strike. The strikers were given strike pay by the unions concerned until the war was declared in August, and since then relief was given to the most needy who could get no work elsewhere. At the outbreak of the war the strike was closed without settlement in both establishments affected, and a few weeks later one of the companies concerned was obliged to close its factory on account of business depression owing to the war.

LOCKOUT OF HARNESS MAKERS.

There was but one dispute throughout the year which could be said to be distinctly a lockout, that of harness makers at Gananoque, which occurred in March, some 30 employees being affected. No demands were made by the employees concerned, the cause of the dispute being the formation by the employees of a labour organization affiliated with an international union. A fair wage officer of the Department of Labour visited the locality and succeeded in bringing the parties into conference. No settlement was effected at the time, but later, through the efforts of an arbitration committee of the Gananoque Board of Trade, an agreement reported to be satisfactory to both parties was arrived at and the men returned to work, without relinquishing membership in the union they had formed.

OTHER STRIKES.

Outside of the strikes herein particularly mentioned, the numbers affected were not large, and a great many of the strikes were of comparatively short duration. A two days' strike of street railway workers at St. John, N.B., and in connection with which some disturbance occurred, is mentioned in the report of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. As mentioned elsewhere, the greatest number of strikes occurred in the metal and building trades. Brief particulars of each strike which occurred or existed during 1914 will be found in the table included in this chapter.

MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES.

Approximately 8,678 employees were involved directly and indirectly in trade disputes during 1914. Of the total number of disputes in existence during 1914, one affected more than 2,500 employees, two involved between 1,000 and 2,500 employees, and one between 500 and 1,000. One dispute affected between 250 and 500 employees, while thirty-nine affected less than 250 employees. A table is appended showing the classification according to magnitude, with reference to the number of employees concerned, of the disputes in existence in Canada during 1914.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE.
(NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.)

Limits of Groups.	No. of Disputes	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
2,500 and under 5,000 employees	1	15	3,000	117,000
1,000 and under 2,500 employees	2	3	2,000	165,750
500 and under 1,000 employees	1	1	900	15,300
250 and under 500 employees	1	1	350	26,950
100 and under 250 employees	9	117	1,221	53,456
50 and under 100 employees	9	22	642	20,583
25 and under 50 employees	14	35	464	26,067
Under 25 employees	7	11	101	4,948
Total	44	205	8,678	430,054

With reference to the magnitude of disputes, considered in the light of time losses, there were two disputes causing a loss of more than 100,000 working days. One dispute caused a loss of between 25,000 and 50,000 working days, and five disputes were each responsible for a loss of between 5,000 and 25,000 working days. Nineteen disputes accounted for a loss of between 500 and 5,000 working days, while twelve disputes were each accountable for a loss of less than 250 days. Five disputes, the time losses caused by which had amounted to 45,723 at the end of the year, were unsettled at that time. A table has been prepared showing the magnitude of disputes during 1914, with particular reference to the number of working days lost.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE.
(TIME LOSSES.)

Limits of Groups.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working Days.
100,000 days and upwards	2	18	4,000	270,750
25,000 days and under 50,000 days	1	1	350	26,950
15,000 days and under 25,000 days	1	1	900	15,300
10,000 days and under 15,000 days	2	1	1,100	24,840
5,000 days and under 10,000 days	2	41	235	16,615
2,500 days and under 5,000 days	3	81	210	10,985
1,500 days and under 2,500 days	4	9	337	8,127
1,000 days and under 1,500 days	4	5	228	4,546
500 days and under 1,000 days	5	12	399	4,046
250 days and under 500 days	3	3	193	1,098
100 days and under 250 days	4	4	248	669
Under 100 days	8	24	215	405
Unsettled at end of year	5	5	263	45,723
Total	44	205	8,678	430,054

TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

The loss of time to employees through trade disputes in 1914 amounted approximately to 430,054 working days. This is a considerable decrease from the time losses in 1913, when approximately 1,287,678 working days were lost. A feature of the time losses is the fact that considerably more than one-half (305,090) came from disputes which commenced during 1913.

NUMBER OF DISPUTES BY INDUSTRIES AFFECTED.

Of the 44 disputes in existence during 1914, more than one-half affected employees in the building and metal trades. Conditions in this respect were similar to those prevailing in 1913, when out of a total of 113 disputes in existence, 60 involved employees in these two industries. The 12 disputes in the building trades resulted in a loss of 34,056 days, and the 14 in the metal trades were responsible for a loss of 51,573 working days. During the previous year the number of working days lost in the building trades amounted to 105,510. There were three disputes in the mining industry which accounted for time losses to the number of 169,200. Next in importance, from the viewpoint of time losses, was the clothing industry with a loss of 160,270 working days. Comparatively little time was lost as a result of trade disputes affecting members of any other special industry. The following table shows the number of trade disputes in the various industries and trades during 1914, together with the number of establishments affected, and the approximate time losses in working days.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES.

Class of Industry.	No. of disputes	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
Mining	3	5	1,975	169,200
Building	12	140	1,745	34,056
Metal	14	14	983	51,573
Woodworking	1	1	80	800
Clothing	5	19	3,525	160,270
Food and tobacco	2	2	53	10,120
Leather	2	3	65	2,270
Transport	1	1	150	300
Miscellaneous	4	20	102	1,465
Total	44	205	8,678	430,054

DISPUTES BY LOCALITIES AFFECTED.

Nearly half the disputes of the year occurred in Ontario, while nine occurred in Quebec. Only two strikes occurred in British Columbia, but here, again, the influence of the coal miners' dispute which commenced in 1912 is seen, inasmuch as the two strikes in British Columbia resulted in time losses of 155,675 days, while the twenty Ontario disputes were responsible for a loss of only 72,183. The following table shows the number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1914 classified by Provinces:—

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
Nova Scotia	4	18	188	10,683
New Brunswick	2	2	230	2,780
Quebec	9	23	4,534	167,277
Ontario	20	79	1,269	72,183
Manitoba	2	66	193	1,219
Saskatchewan	1	4	12	70
Alberta	4	9	1,077	17,167
British Columbia	2	4	1,175	155,675
Total	44	205	8,678	430,054

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

The disputes of the year related chiefly, as usual, to wages. Nine disputes were the result of the refusal of the employers to grant an increase demanded by the men, twelve were occasioned by the refusal of the employees to accept a reduction of wages, and three were caused by the employees presenting a demand for higher wages and other concessions. In one dispute the employees demanded a reduction in working hours and an increase in wages. These disputes resulted in total time losses of 106,177 days. As in 1913, the largest time losses were those caused by disputes involving the union question, and chiefly by the Vancouver Island coal miners' strike. The following table shows the number of strikes and lockouts during 1914, classified by causes, and showing the number of establishments concerned, number of employees affected, and the approximate time losses:—

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES.

Cause or Object.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time loss, in working days.
For increase in wages	9	35	483	11,671
Against reduction in wages	12	15	929	65,741
For shorter hours	1	1	75	150
For higher wages and shorter hours	1	.....	1,000	12,000
For recognition of union	2	16	1,052	153,802
Against employment of non-unionists	2	16	3,090	117,180
For increase in wages and other changes	3	106	358	16,765
Against discharge of employees	2	2	185	1,490
Against employment of particular persons	2	2	70	260
Unclassified	10	12	1,436	50,995
Total	44	205	8,678	430,054

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

As in 1913, direct negociations brought about settlements in a large proportion of the strikes of the year. Eight disputes ended by work being resumed on the employers' terms, no negociations having been in progress. The settlement of five disputes was the direct outcome of mediation, and in one case the strikers returned to work pending an investigation. In three cases the strikers obtained work elsewhere. The following table shows the number of strikes in Canada, classified according to the methods of settlement:—

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT—1914.

Method.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affeeted.	Approximate time losses in working days.
Mediation	5	5	1,203	14,119
Negotiations between parties	17	131	4,929	147,207
Replacement of strikers	1	1	35	7,015
Work resumed on employers' terms without negotiations	8	47	587	16,398
Work resumed pending investigations	1	2	70	910
Strikers obtained work elsewhere	3	3	416	27,352
Unclassified, indefinite, unsettled, or not reported	9	16	1,438	217,053
Total	44	205	8,678	430,054

RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

Of the forty-four disputes in existence, eleven ended in favour of the employees and seventeen were unsuccessful. A compromise was effected in seven disputes, while nine were either unsettled at the end of the year, or their results were indefinite, or not reported to the Department. The disputes in which the employees were completely successful resulted in a loss of 24,417 working days (5.8 per cent.); those which resulted in a victory for the employers were accountable for a loss of 218,920 working days (50.9 per cent.). In the seven disputes where a compromise was effected, 123,924 working days were lost (or 28.5 per cent. of the total time losses). About fifteen per cent. of the time losses were occasioned by disputes which were either indefinite, unsettled or not reported. The following table presents an analysis of the principal causes of the trade disputes which were in existence in Canada during 1914, classified according to their results:—

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES AND RESULTS.

	In favour of employees.				In favour of employers.				Compromise.				Indefinite, unsettled, or not reported.				Total.			
	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
For increase in wages	4	24	93	6,708	3	3	263	4,129	2	8	127	834	..	..	..	..	9	35	483	11,671
Against reduction of wages	2	5	34	92	4	4	500	34,631	2	2	160	1,320	4	4	235	29,698	12	15	929	65,741
For shorter hours	..	..	..	..	1	1	75	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	75	150
For increased wages and shorter hours	..	..	..	..	1	..	1,000	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1,000	12,000
For recognition of union	1	13	52	52	1	3	1,000	153,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	1,052	153,802
Against employment of non-unionist	..	..	..	..	1	1	90	180	1	15	3,000	117,000	..	..	..	..	2	16	3,090	117,180
For increased wages and other changes	..	..	..	..	1	40	200	9,600	1	65	140	4,060	1	1	18	3,105	3	106	358	16,765
Against discharge of employees	..	..	..	..	2	2	185	1,490	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	185	1,490
Against employment of particular persons	..	..	..	..	1	1	30	180	1	1	40	80	..	..	..	..	2	2	70	260
Unclassified	4	5	1,021	17,565	2	2	110	2,810	..	..	..	..	4	5	305	30,620	10	12	1,436	50,995
Total	11	47	1,200	24,417	17	57	3,453	218,920	7	91	3,467	123,924	9	10	558	63,423	44	205	8,678	430,054

STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO TRADE DISPUTES

Tables follow containing statistics of strikes and lockouts which were in existence in Canada during 1914 and during the previous thirteen years.

The following table contains a list of all the strikes and lockouts involving six or more employees, which were in existence in Canada during 1914, arranged according to industries and trades. In each instance are shown the occupation of the workpeople concerned, the locality in which the dispute occurred, the principal cause, method of settlement and result, dates of commencement and termination, approximate number of establishments and employees affected, and the approximate time losses in working days:

DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1911.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate time Losses in working Days.
Mining:—									
Coal Miners	Vancouver Island, B.C.	Alleged discrimination against employees.	At a meeting of the unions at Nanaimo, the strike was declared off.	In favour of Employers	Sept 17, 1912 May 1, 1913	Aug 19, 1911	3	1,000	153,750
Coal Miners	Nordegg, Alta.	Operations suspended pending negociations for an agreement.	Negociations between parties	In favour of employees	June 10	July 1	1	900	15,300
Silver Miners	Cobalt, Ont.	For reduction of working hours.	Strikers returned to work	In favour of employers	Jan. 27	Jan. 29	1	75	150
					Total		5	1,975	169,200
Building:—									
Bricklayers	Boisehatel, Que.	Against reduction of wages and objection to Superintendent.	Men returned to work	Compromise	Sept. 26	Sept. 29	1	40	80
Bricklayers and Masons	Edmonton, Alta.	Failure on part of company to carry out agreement providing for an increase of 5c. per hour after September 15.	Contractors agreed to pay the increase.	In favour of employees	Sept. 22	Oct. 23	1	38	1,026
Bricklayers	Edmonton, Alta.	For increased wages	Men returned to work at 70c per hour	Compromise	June 16	June 21	6	117	819

Carpenters	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Referred to Board of Conciliation under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.	Men returned to work at old terms, pending board's decision. Agreement signed later on terms favorable to employees.	June	1	June	15	....	1,000	12,000
Carpenters	London, Ont.	For increased wages and recognition of union.	Men returned to work	In favour of employers	June	3	July	30	40	200	9,600
Carpenters	Banff, Alta	Against reduction of wages	Contractors agreed to pay wages as laid down by union.	In favour of employees	July	2	July	3	1	22	22
Marble Setters	Toronto, Ont.	Re-classification of work	Men returned to work pending final settlement at headquarters.	Indefinite	April	9	April	25	2	70	910
Painters	Brantford, Ont.	For increased wages	Men gradually broke away and union decided to go back to work.	Strikers partly successful.	May	1	July	6	6	30	1,590
Painters	St. Thomas, Ont.	For increased wages	Negotiations between parties	Compromise	April	6	April	7	2	10	15
Plasterers	Winnipeg, Man.	Dispute as to whether or not the plasterers were capable of doing special work.	Settlement brought about by the Minister of Public Works.	In favour of employees	Nov.	3	Nov.	6	1	53	159
Plumbers	Halifax, N.S.	For increased wages	Negotiations between parties	Part increase granted	May	1	Aug.	29	15	25	3,775
Plumbers	Winnipeg, Man	For increased wages and recognition of union.	Men returned to work at former rate of pay.	Compromise	June	8	July	13	65	140	4,060
					Total				140	1,745	34,056

DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1914.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time Losses in working Days.
Metal:—									
Coremakers	Brantford, Ont.	Against reduction of wages	Negociations between parties	Compromise	Feb. 17	Feb. 19	1	35	70
Electric Linemen	Quebec, Que.	Refusal of men to work under a new foreman.	Men returned to work	In favour of employers	Mar. 9	Mar. 16	1	30	180
Electrical Workers.	Hamilton, Ont.	For increased wages	Some returned to work and others were promised their places back as soon as vacancies occurred.	In favour of employers	June 27	Aug. 15	1	52	2,132
Machinists	Amherst, N.S.	Against reduction of wages	Unsettled at end of year		May 11		1	30	5,634
Moulders	Smith's Falls, Ont.	Against reduction of wages	Unsettled at end of year		May 1		1	107	22,020
Moulders	Owen Sound, Ont.	Against reduction of wages	Unsettled at end of year		Oct. 6		1	18	1,244
Moulders	Owen Sound, Ont.	Against reduction of wages	Men accepted cut in wages	In favour of employers	Dec. 1	Dec. 7	1	107	642
Nail Makers	St. John, N.B.	Regarding bonus for efficiency	Men returned to work	In favour of employers	June 2	July 11	1	80	2,480
Rolling mill employees.	Amherst, N.S.	Agaist reduction of wages	Negociations between parties	Compromise	Mar. 28	April 13	1	125	1,250
Sheet metal workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Against employment of non-unionist.	Negociations between parties	Strikers returned to work	April 24	April 27	1	90	180
Sheet metal workers.	Amherst, N.S.	Against reduction of wages	Men returned to work at original rates.	In favour of employers	May 11	May 11	1	8	24

Sheet metal workers.	Toronto, Ont...	Jurisdictional between carpenters and sheet metal workers.	Unsettled at end of year.....	.....	June 25	.....	1	90	13,720
Ship builders.....	Victoria, B.C...	For higher wages.....	Negociations between parties.....	Strikers accepted company's terms.	Feb. 6	Feb. 20	1	175	1,925
Structural iron workers.	Quebec, Que...	For increased wages.....	Men secured work elsewhere.....	In favour of employers....	May 23	May 27	1	36	72
					Total....	.....	14	858	51,573
Woodworking:—									
Rivetters and car markers.	Hamilton, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.....	Conferences arranged by Department of Labour.	Some returned to work, places of others filled.	Mar. 27	April 10	1	80	800
					Total....	.....	1	80	800
Clothing:—									
Garment workers.	Montreal, Que..	Against reduction of wages.....	Strikers secured work elsewhere.....	In favour of employers....	Sept. 19 1913	Mar. 31 1914	1	350	26,950
Garment workers.	Toronto, Ont...	Against introduction of contract labour system.	Strike closed without settlement at outbreak of war.	Indefinite.....	Mar. 16	Aug. 4	1	100	12,840
Garment workers.	Toronto, Ont...	Alleged non-payment of wages....	Strikers secured work elsewhere.....	In favour of employers....	April 28	May 9	1	30	330
Garment workers.	Toronto, Ont...	Against introduction of contract labour system.	Strike closed without settlement at outbreak of war.	Indefinite.....	May 11	Aug. 4	1	45	3,150
Shoe machine workers.	Montreal, Que..	Refusal of employees to work with non-unionist; later objection to signing agreement governing conditions of employment.	Negotiations between parties.....	Compromise.....	Dec. 19, 1913	Feb. 14, 1914	15	3,000	117,000
					Total....	.....	19	3,525	160,270
Food and Tobacco Preparation:—									
Brewery workers..	Montreal, Que..	Demand for a minimum wage scale, shorter hours and recognition of union.	Unsettled at end of year.....	.....	June 15	.....	1	18	3,105
Cigarmakers.....	Montreal, Que..	Against reduction of wages.....	Places of strikers filled.....	In favour of employers....	Dec. 13, 1913	Aug. 15, 1914	1	35	7,015
					Total....	.....	2	53	10,120

DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1914.—*Continued.*

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate time Losses in working Days.
Leather Workers:—									
Harness makers....	Gananoque, Ont	Firms locked out employees who had recently formed union.	Mediation.....	In favour of employees....	Mar. 2	April 14	2	30	1,080
Trunk makers....	Toronto, Ont...	Alleged discrimination against union men in laying off of hands.	Men returned to work.....	In favour of employers....	July 7	Aug. 18	1	35	1,190
					Total....	.....	3	65	2,270
General Transport:—									
Street Railway men.	St. John, N.B..	Dismissal of members of union....	All but one man returned to work....	In favour of employers....	July 22	July 24	1	150	300
					Total....	.....	1	150	300
Miscellaneous:—									
Barbers.....	Saskatoon, Sask	Against reduction of wages.....	Negociations between parties.....	In favour of employees....	Feb. 16	Feb. 24	4	12	70
Bartenders.....	Fort William, Ont.	For recognition of union.....	Employers signed agreement.....	In favour of employees....	May 1	May 2	13	52	52
Stage Hands.....	Montreal, Que..	For increased wages.....	Part increase granted.....	In favour of employees....	Sept. 21	Oct. 31	2	25	875
Stage Hands.....	Ottawa, Ont...	For increased wages.....	Part increase granted.....	In favour of employees....	Sept. 20	Oct. 31	1	13	468
					Total. ..	.....	20	102	1,465

MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES BY YEARS, 1901-14.

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the number of employees involved during the years 1901 to 1914, inclusive:—

Number of Employees Affected.	Number of disputes.														
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total
5,000 employees and upwards	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	1	....	....	9
2,500 and under 5,000 employees	1	....	3	....	....	1	2	....	2	2	....	3	3	1	18
1,000 and under 2,500 employees	3	1	5	5	4	5	10	2	2	3	4	6	6	2	58
500 and under 1,000 employees	5	3	11	3	4	6	8	3	4	6	5	5	11	1	75
250 and under 500 employees	6	11	17	8	5	10	11	9	9	9	10	15	23	1	144
100 and under 250 employees	9	19	27	15	20	24	27	13	17	14	22	34	18	9	268
50 and under 100 employees	16	21	18	12	17	25	25	13	8	15	21	30	18	9	248
25 and under 50 employees	23	29	29	22	18	36	30	8	15	16	14	35	16	14	305
Under 25 employees	31	36	32	30	21	30	32	17	12	15	14	19	18	7	314
Not reported	8	1	2	4	....	4	4	1	....	4	7	2	....	....	37
Total	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	1,476

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the time losses involved during the years 1901 to 1914, inclusive:—

Time Losses in Working Days.	Number of disputes.														
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total
100,000 and over	2	....	3	....	....	1	....	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	22
50,000 and under 100,000	1	....	1	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	12
25,000 and under 50,000	....	....	4	....	1	2	2	1	2	5	2	4	1	1	25
15,000 and under 25,000	3	1	6	....	....	1	2	....	1	3	1	3	7	1	29
10,000 and under 15,000	1	....	6	3	2	3	7	3	2	2	3	....	3	2	37
5,000 and under 10,000	1	3	9	7	6	5	12	6	9	9	9	5	12	2	95
2,500 and under 5,000	5	12	11	7	6	10	16	3	6	8	7	16	11	3	121
1,000 and under 2,500	8	15	20	7	9	19	17	12	12	9	10	34	30	8	210
500 and under 1,000	10	12	8	4	12	16	16	8	10	11	13	24	14	5	163
250 and under 500	9	8	11	16	8	18	23	11	6	12	13	22	6	3	166
100 and under 250	15	13	13	12	14	17	24	8	10	13	13	16	15	4	187
Under 100	22	25	17	21	15	25	14	13	8	6	15	16	7	8	212
Indefinite	27	32	37	20	15	24	13	1	....	5	10	6	2	5	197
Total	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	1,476

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF FIRMS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND TOTAL TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING EACH MONTH OF 1914.

Month.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
January	1	1	75	150
February	3	6	222	2,065
March	5	6	395	3,170
April	4	6	200	1,195
May	8	39	422	6,830
June	9	116	2,631	37,979
July	3	3	207	987
August				
September	4	5	116	663
October	1	1	18	396
November	1	1	53	159
December	1	1	107	642
Total	40	185	4,446	54,236

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING EACH MONTH OF 1914, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND THE TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

Month.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
January	5	21	4,450	118,275
February	7	26	4,300	66,337
March	8	11	1,473	33,798
April	10	15	1,337	25,575
May	12	45	1,323	30,416
June	17	145	3,828	67,904
July	17	141	1,993	42,853
August	11	27	1,371	24,057
September	8	9	325	5,888
October	8	9	233	5,935
November	6	6	208	4,344
December	6	6	262	4,672

DISPUTES BY TRADE GROUPS, 1901-14.

The following table shows the number of disputes in the various groups of trades during each of the last fourteen years:—

Trade.	Number of disputes.														
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total
Fishing	2	1	1	2	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	23	....	13
Lumbering	4	3	4	2	....	5	2	4	2	2	....	4	3	....	35
Mining and quarrying	5	3	9	7	13	14	13	9	10	4	7	6	76	3	110
Building	14	31	44	30	24	29	44	12	13	25	29	52	31	12	390
Metal and shipbuilding	20	28	16	17	14	23	23	9	5	15	18	29	29	14	260
Woodworking	6	7	15	3	2	6	3	1	2	2	2	....	3	1	53
Printing and allied	2	3	3	4	6	6	2	1	....	1	....	3	....	....	31
Textile	5	1	5	3	1	5	6	6	2	2	4	1	3	....	44
Clothing	10	8	11	11	11	9	17	8	11	11	13	19	10	5	154
Food and tobacco	10	10	6	11	4	8	2	1	2	8	3	2	5	2	74
Leather	1	3	4	1	....	3	5	....	2	1	1	....	....	2	23
General transport	11	10	15	2	5	16	17	7	7	7	12	14	8	1	132
Miscellaneous	3	6	4	2	7	5	7	2	2	1	6	10	5	4	64
Unskilled labour	11	7	9	4	2	11	7	8	9	5	4	9	7	....	93
Total	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	1,476

DISPUTES BY PROVINCES, 1901 TO 1914.

The following tables give by provinces the number of trade disputes which have occurred during the past fourteen years; also the number of employees affected and the time losses involved:—

NUMBER OF DISPUTES.

PROVINCE	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total.
Nova Scotia	5	9	6	9	7	11	10	3	6	4	2	4	4	4	84
Prince Edward Island	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
New Brunswick	3	7	3	2	5	9	8	6	2	1	3	7	8	2	66
Quebec	28	20	31	31	21	24	30	21	13	18	19	24	18	9	307
Ontario	54	66	79	46	31	63	73	27	26	34	41	67	51	20	678
Manitoba	3	8	2	4	11	9	6	1	6	7	8	7	5	2	79
Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	4	.....	16	4	1	29
Alberta	.....	1	4	1	2	12	6	3	6	6	12	14	6	4	77
British Columbia	10	8	21	4	10	13	13	5	8	7	12	10	15	2e	138
Interprovincial	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	.....	15
TOTAL	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	1,476

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.

Nova Scotia	2,624	1,769	2,685	4,339	5,815	4,815	6,134	377	5,930	1,903	1,154	104	1,015	188	38,852
Prince Edward Island	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	65
New Brunswick	124	382	901	11	1,925	823	1,480	1,485	65	150	134	872	2,362	230	10,944
Quebec	5,749	3,338	15,744	3,555	2,130	5,218	7,579	9,982	2,295	7,237	6,745	6,810	9,293	4,534	90,209
Ontario	3,923	5,714	14,028	6,092	2,113	7,011	12,319	2,572	3,239	5,794	4,503	10,970	14,093	1,269	93,640
Manitoba	472	400	900	58	563	5,035	1,367	16	1,549	1,061	369	3,005	1,138	193	16,126
Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	40	200	162	297	.....	1,885	188	12	2,804
Alberta	.....	90	183	28	400	1,491	678	569	873	730	1,668	3,345	1,369	1,077	12,501
British Columbia	10,194	524	15,600	1,199	3,157	1,657	3,102	2,092	719	1,008	8,221	12,520	9,560	1,175	70,728
Interprovincial	5,000	.....	.....	1,200	100	.....	3,525	8,000	2,500	3,100	7,300	1,000	500	.....	32,225
TOTAL	28,086	12,264	50,041	16,182	16,223	26,050	36,224	25,293	17,332	21,280	30,094	40,511	39,536	8,678	368,094

DISPUTES BY PROVINCES, 1901 TO 1914—*Concluded.*

Province	Time Losses in Working Days.														
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total.
Nova Scotia	28,215	12,962	10,770	71,194	33,562	31,560	110 725	2,806	522,062	361,615	193,230	1,790	18,324	10,683	1,439,198
Prince Edward Island	.....	819	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	855
New Brunswick	639	5,993	16,741	.....	22,620	6,948	13,462	29,935	2,545	1,050	406	13,274	154,136	2,780	270,499
Quebec	29,818	19,655	235,076	53,183	44,543	58,498	76,326	466,869	51,883	105,504	42,270	181,926	85,754	167,277	1,318,579
Ontario	50,646	68,934	439,290	129,676	26,711	54,566	236,799	67,206	38,099	166,536	77,243	270,589	219,608	72,183	1,868,086
Manitoba	17,744	2,375	8,200	489	5,532	36,796	29,300	48	28,079	144,472	1,165	28,150	23,501	4,219	200,370
Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	800	486	10,622	.....	11,416	3,569	70	27,023
Alberta	.....	1,080	3,990	112	13,000	127,709	2,556	8,599	18,416	13,882	8,545	76,837	13,051	17,167	334,944
British Columbia	190,249	9,122	512,433	5,150	71,276	43,720	59,584	8,022	18,605	21,454	312,791	490,726	756,202	155,675	2,655,009
Interprovincial	315,000	.....	.....	5,200	.....	.....	62,850	424,000	161,700	73,500	1,411,000	21,500	13,500	.....	2,191,250
Total	632,311	120,940	1,226,500	265,004	217,241	359,797	621,962	708,285	871,845	718,635	2,046,650	1,099,208	1,287,678	430,054	10,606,113

TIME LOSSES IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1901-14.

The following table shows the approximate loss of time in working days through trade disputes in each year from 1901 to 1914, inclusive:—

Year.	Approximate time losses in working days.
1901	632,311
1902	120,940
1903	1,226,500
1904	265,004
1905	217,244
1906	359,797
1907	621,962
1908	708,285
1909	871,845
1910	718,635
1911	2,046,650
1912	1,099,208
1913	1,287,678
1914	430,054
Total	10,606,113

CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1901-14.

In the following table comparison is shown of the principal causes of strikes and lockouts which have taken place in Canada during the last fourteen years:—

Causes.	Number of Disputes.														
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total
For increase in wages	40	47	47	32	28	60	62	20	29	37	45	66	56	9	578
Against reduction in wages	12	7	5	6	8	....	3	17	6	6	6	5	8	12	101
For decrease in hours	1	5	8	4	6	13	12	4	3	....	3	7	7	1	74
For increase in wages and decrease in hours	12	20	24	10	5	6	11	4	2	6	3	22	10	1	136
Against employment of particular persons	8	2	6	7	3	6	4	1	1	8	5	8	1	2	62
For increase in wages and other changes	6	5	3	2	3	11	13	2	6	8	7	14	4	3	87
For recognition of union	1	4	13	3	3	3	2	....	4	1	1	3	8	2	48
Against employment of non-unionists	5	8	9	10	5	16	18	4	8	5	5	3	1	2	99
Against discharge of employees	5	7	6	9	8	10	10	6	3	2	2	6	4	2	80
Sympathetic	2	6	6	2	1	2	2	1	....	3	4	2	2	....	33
Unclassified	12	10	19	14	19	14	12	9	7	8	18	14	12	10	178
Total	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	1,476

RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1901-14.

The following table shows the results of trade disputes in Canada, which have been in existence from 1901 to 1914, inclusive:—

Results.	Number of Disputes.														
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total
In favour of employers	28	15	41	25	20	43	48	41	27	32	38	46	33	17	454
In favour of employees	42	57	55	40	36	49	40	14	13	28	23	57	47	11	512
Compromise	6	10	10	7	6	24	35	10	15	15	23	18	25	7	209
Indefinite, uncertain or unknown	28	39	40	27	27	25	26	3	14	11	15	29	8	9	301
Total	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	1,476

From the above it may be seen that the employers were successful in 454 disputes, while the employees were successful or partly successful in 512 disputes, and 209 resulted in compromises.

Industries.	5 days or less				6-10 days				11-15 days				16-20 days				21-30 days				Over 30 days				Indefinite				Total			
	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days
Mining	1	1	75	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	900	15300	..	..	..	..	1	3	1000	153750	..	..	..	..	3	5	1975	169200
Building	4	5	125	276	1	6	117	819	2	2	1070	12910	..	..	..	..	2	66	178	5086	3	61	255	14965	..	..	..	..	12	140	1745	34056
Metal	4	4	169	316	3	3	262	2072	1	1	175	1925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	132	4612	4	4	245	42618	14	14	983	51573
Woodworking	..	..	..	..	1	1	80	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	80	800
Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	30	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	18	3495	159940	..	..	..	..	5	19	3525	160270
Food and Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	35	7015	1	1	18	3105	2	2	53	10120
Leather Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	65	2270	..	..	..	..	2	3	65	2270
Transport	1	1	150	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	150	300
Miscellaneous	1	13	52	52	1	4	12	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	38	1343	..	..	..	..	4	20	102	1465
Total	11	24	571	1124	6	14	171	3761	4	4	1275	15165	1	1	900	15300	2	66	178	5086	15	91	5020	313895	5	5	263	45723	44	205	8678	430054

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES AND DURATION.

Causes.	5 days or less				6-10 days				11-15 days				16-20 days				21-30 days				Over 30 days				Indefinite				Total			
	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
For increase in wages	2	3	46	87	1	6	117	819	1	1	175	1925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	25	145	8840	..	..	..	..	9	35	483	11671
Against reduction of wages	3	3	65	116	4	7	324	762	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	540	62863	..	..	..	..	12	15	929	65741
For shorter hours	1	1	75	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	75	150
For higher wages and shorter hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1000	12000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1000	12000
For recognition of union	1	13	52	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1000	153750	..	..	..	..	2	16	1052	153802
Against employment of non-unionists	1	1	90	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	3000	117000	..	..	..	..	2	16	3090	117180
For increase in wages and other changes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	65	140	4060	2	41	218	12705	..	..	..	..	3	106	358	16765
Against discharge of employees	1	1	150	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	35	1190	..	..	..	..	2	2	185	1490
Against employment of particular persons	1	1	40	80	1	1	30	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	70	260
Unclassified	1	1	53	159	..	..	..	..	2	3	100	1240	1	1	900	15300	1	1	38	1026	5	6	345	33270	..	..	..	..	10	12	1436	50995
Total	11	24	571	1124	6	14	471	3761	4	4	1275	15165	1	1	900	15300	2	66	178	5086	20	96	5283	389618	..	..	..	..	44	205	8678	430054

VII.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1914.

In the following pages are presented in tabular form statistics relating to industrial accidents, a record of which has been a feature of statistical work of the Department since 1904. From the table on page 99, which is a summary of the industrial accident statistics covering the calendar year, 1914, it will be seen that 1,381 workers were killed and 5,301 seriously injured in the course of their respective employments. An examination of this table in comparison with similar tables for previous years will be of interest.

Two great disasters considerably affected the statistics of accidents during 1914. The first is that which occurred at Hillcrest, Alberta, on June 19, when 189 coal miners were killed by an explosion of firedamp. The second was the sinking of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamship *Empress of Ireland*, when 172 members of the vessel's crew lost their lives as a result of a collision of that steamer with the collier *Storstad* in the St. Lawrence River on May 29. The first of these brought the total number of workmen killed in the Mining and Quarrying industries to 356, and the second, that of employees under the heading of Navigation losing their lives, to 235, these groups occupying first and second place respectively in the fatality record. The third highest in the record of fatalities is in the Steam Railway Service, in which service 187 employees of Canadian steam railways were killed. This is the first time in the history of the Department's industrial accident record that Steam Railway Service does not occupy first place in the fatality record. In the non-fatal accident record, however, Steam Railway Service has first place, the number of railway employees injured being 1,279. Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades come next with a total of 1,098 workmen injured, followed by Mines, Metalliferous Works and Quarries with a record of 976.

Comparing the industrial accident statistics for 1914 with those for 1913, which are to be found in a table on page 119, it will be observed that there was a decrease of 119 in the number of workers killed and a decrease of 1,894 in the number injured. These decreases are attributable to many causes, the most important of which was a general depression of industry as a result of the financial stringency, which assumed an acute stage during the first six months of 1914, followed by the outbreak of the European war in August. Workers in the various trades and industries which up to August had not been appreciably affected by the existing conditions, together with those workmen who had been unemployed for some time previous, responded to the call for service in the Canadian expeditionary forces, with the result that the ranks of the industrial classes were somewhat depleted. Another feature worthy of mention for its effect on the industrial accidents record was the completion of large railway construction undertakings, work in connection with which is often of a hazardous nature.

Acknowledgment is made to the following mentioned sources for valuable assistance rendered in the compilation of the accompanying statistics: the Operating Department of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada; the office of the Director-General of Public Health; the Department of Public Works and Mines of Nova Scotia; the Provincial Factory Inspector of New Brunswick, the Bureau of Mines of Quebec; the Bureau of Mines and the office of Provincial Factory Inspector of Ontario ; the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission; the Factory Inspector and the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba; the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan; the Chief Inspector of Mines of Alberta, and the Department of Mines of British Columbia.

TABLE OF FATAL AND NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1914.

Trades	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		TOTAL	
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.
Agriculture	1	8	8	8	5	8	3	9	5	7	5	8	7	20	6	9	12	17	6	7	11	5	4	5	73	111
Fishing and hunting	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	22	.....
Lumbering	1	7	5	11	4	5	9	7	11	9	6	13	9	12	5	11	....	7	....	6	4	6	4	7	58	101
Mines, Metalliferous works and Quarries	18	86	12	81	18	105	18	99	12	94	210	85	16	113	11	59	7	70	9	64	11	64	14	56	356	976
Railway and Canal construction	12	11	4	2	....	5	4	6	12	5	1	2	3	9	1	4	1	1	5	1	3	1	5	....	57	47
Building trades	4	31	2	22	1	37	6	26	6	31	11	46	12	66	9	32	6	31	3	21	5	21	9	17	74	381
Metal, Engineering & shipbuilding trades	11	130	7	136	9	113	6	116	9	128	15	93	7	90	8	88	7	48	6	56	3	58	2	42	90	1098
Woodworking trades	1	2	1	8	....	14	2	13	2	13	....	12	2	21	....	13	....	9	....	5	1	10	1	7	10	127
Printing and Allied trades	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	4	....	1	....	3	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	.....	22
Clothing	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	....	.....	11
Textile	....	6	....	2	1	9	....	3	1	4	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	3	....	5	1	3	....	1	3	40
Food & tobacco preparation	1	7	4	6	1	7	....	7	1	4	....	4	1	7	....	10	....	9	....	7	....	2	2	3	10	73
Leather	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	4	4
Transportation:—																										
Steam Railway Service	19	132	20	113	7	114	15	93	8	119	20	90	19	138	27	127	13	102	9	55	18	106	12	90	187	1279
Electric Railway Service	1	3	....	3	....	10	....	7	3	7	1	9	2	10	1	7	1	5	1	6	2	1	1	....	13	68
Navigation	....	6	1	4	2	10	3	6	185	10	9	2	5	7	5	8	6	10	6	9	12	19	1	5	235	96
Miscellaneous transport	5	9	1	15	5	17	4	18	10	17	4	18	1	23	4	24	1	12	....	16	2	20	3	12	40	201
Public and Civic Employees	....	19	....	21	2	16	1	15	....	12	2	10	2	19	2	28	1	6	4	33	1	15	....	28	15	222
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	4	14	....	23	5	22	8	15	1	9	10	12	2	21	2	10	1	13	5	12	4	16	2	18	44	185
Unskilled Labour	8	25	11	12	8	15	10	25	14	41	8	29	6	35	7	20	6	23	8	16	9	11	1	7	96	259
Total	88	500	77	470	69	510	90	470	282	512	317	438	94	596	88	454	63	366	62	323	88	362	63	300	1381	5301

AGRICULTURE.

(Farmers and Farm Labourers.)

Causes.	Number of Accidents According to Months.																								
	Fatal.													Non-Fatal.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Falling from, run over and crushed by farm machinery, wagons and other vehicles	....	1	1	....	3	1	1	1	6	....	2	1	17	....	....	....	1	....	2	4	7	3	2	1	1	21
Falling from structures, silos, mows, etc	....	1	1	1	....	....	2	2	1	1	....	....	9	1	....	2	1	....	1	5	....	4	1	1	2	18
Mangled by farm machinery	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	7	5	3	1	1	....	....	....	1	3	2	1	....	17
Kicked or otherwise injured by horses	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	1	....	5	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	....	1	....	1	1	16
Crushed by falling material	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	6	....	2	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	7
Horses ran away	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	2	1	4	....	2	1	....	....	11
Struck by a train (while driving farm wagon)	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	3
Crushed by falling trees	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	6	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Gored, trampled, and bitten by live stock	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	5
Struck by flying material	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
Injured by the explosion of a boiler	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	3
Gashed with an axe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Collision of horse-driven vehicles and motor cars	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Explosion of dynamite	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Overcome by gas in a well	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Collision of horse-driven vehicles and street cars	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Buried in cave-in of gravel pit	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Struck by lightning	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Overcome by the heat while working in a field	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burned, trying to save live stock from burning building	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Suffocated in grain (granary collapsed)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Drowned (wagon overturned into a pond)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Drowned (fell into a well)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Injured in a railway car, while in charge of live stock	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
	1	8	5	3	5	5	7	6	12	6	11	4	73	8	8	8	9	7	8	20	9	17	7	5	5	111

FISHING AND HUNTING.

(Fishermen and Trappers.)

Causes.	Number of Accidents According to Months.																								
	Fatal.													Non-Fatal.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Drowned, perished in a storm	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Trapper killed by the accidental discharge of a gun	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Drowned, fell from a fishing boat	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Drowned, dory capsized	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Drowned, fell through the ice	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Trapper devoured by wolves	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	....	1	1	1	15	....	....	1	....	....	2	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

LUMBERING.

(Employees in Logging Camps, Saw Mills, Shingle Mills, Rossing Mills, and Rivermen.)

Causes.	Number of Accidents According to Months.																								
	Fatal.													Non-Fatal.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Mangled by sawmill machinery	....	....	....	2	1	1	3	....	....	....	2	1	10	2	4	3	3	7	6	5	3	5	6	5	3	52
Crushed by falling logs and timber	1	2	2	3	1	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	14	1	2	2	3	1	2	3	3	1	....	....	....	18
Crushed by falling trees	....	3	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	3	13	2	2	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	1	10
Drowned (river drivers)	....	....	....	2	7	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fall	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	6
Struck by flying material	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	3
Gashed with an axe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4
Struck, run over and crushed by railway cars	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
Crushed by falling material (other than trees, logs, timber)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3
Explosion of dynamite	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burned by lime	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Scalded	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Injured by a sliver of wood	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
	1	5	4	9	11	6	9	5	....	....	4	4	58	7	11	5	7	9	13	12	11	7	6	6	7	101

MINES, METALLIFEROUS WORKS AND QUARRIES.

(Surface and Underground Miners, Smelter Employees and Quarry Hands.)

Causes.	Number of Accidents According to Months.																							
	Fatal.													Non-Fatal.										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Fall of coal, earth, rock, ore and timber in mines and quarries	5	6	5	2	4	8	8	3	3	2	3	5	54	19	25	41	43	34	24	39	23	31	14	19	17	329
Ignition and explosion of fire damp						189							189	5			1			2						8
Struck, run over and crushed by mine and ore cars	3	1	1			1	1		1	2	3	5	18	16	14	17	12	15	12	18	6	14	16	13	16	169
Fall				2		2	2		1				7	20	8	14	6	5	5	12	7	6	11	10	3	107
Mangled by mine machinery	1						1	2			3	1	8	5	8	7	12	5	12	10	10	7	8	5	7	96
Premature explosion of dynamite and explosion of "missfire" charges	4		4	2	4	5	1	3	1		3	2	29	2	4	7	9	6	12	1	2		3	6	1	53
Crushed by falling material	1	1				2		1					5	4	7	5	5	12	6	8	4	2	4	2	4	63
Struck by flying material														3	7	6	6	5	3	7	3	6	8	2	3	59
Burned by molten metal		1											1	2	1	2	3	6	6	3	1	3		1	2	30
Injured by tools														5	3	5	1	3		7	2			5		31
Falling down shaft of mine	2	1	2	4	2	1		2			1		15													
Falling earth and gravel in ballast pits	2	2	2				1	1					8						1	2		1			1	5
Asphyxiated by mine and powder gas			3		2		1					2	8													
Electric shock								1	1				2	1						2	1				1	5
Explosion of a boiler				7									7													
Crushed by elevators and hoists														1	1			1	2					1	1	7
Scalded															2			1	1	1						5
Struck, crushed and run over by railway cars				1									1	2				1								3
Drowned										2			2													
Frost-bitten														1	1											2
Overcome by gas																				1						1
Crushed by the overturning of an electric shovel			1										1													
Kicked or otherwise injured by horses and mules						1							1			1	1		1							3
	18	12	18	18	12	210	16	11	7	9	11	14	356	86	81	105	99	94	85	113	59	70	64	64	56	976

RAILWAY AND CANAL CONSTRUCTION.

(Railway Construction Labourers, Navigation and Irrigation Canal Labourers).

Causes.	Number of Accidents According to Months.																								
	Fatal.													Non-Fatal.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Crushed by falling earth, rock and timber	1	4	....	1	4	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	14	6	1	3	3	....	2	5	....	1	....	1	....	22
Premature explosion of dynamite	5	....	....	2	3	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	13	3	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Struck, run over and crushed by locomotives and cars	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	6	....	1	1	....	5	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	12
Asphyxiated by gas and powder fumes	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Collision of locomotives and cars	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fall	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2
Struck by flying material	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Drowned, fell from a bridge	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Derailment of cars	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Mangled by machinery (steam shovel)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2
Run over by a horse-driven vehicle	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	12	4	....	4	12	1	3	1	1	5	3	5	51	11	2	5	6	5	2	9	4	1	1	1	....	47

BUILDING TRADES.

(Bricklayers, Masons, Stonecutters, Carpenters and Joiners, Lathers, Plasterers, Painters, Decorators, Paper-hangers, Glaziers, Gas and Steamfitters, Builders' Labourers.)

Causes.	Number of Accidents According to Months.																								
	Fatal.													Non-Fatal.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Falls	2	2	1	3	4	6	5	5	4	2	4	2	40	8	8	8	18	13	17	28	8	17	6	7	10	148
Falls, due to the collapse of scaffolds	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	4	7	5	2	5	1	9	5	7	4	5	3	3	1	50
Crushed by falling material	1	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	1	1	....	1	10	8	6	12	1	....	13	7	9	3	11	7	3	80
Mangled by machinery (cement mixers, stone crushers, pile drivers, derricks and cables	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	3	3	1	....	....	4	2	3	1	1	1	20
Injured by tools	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	3	6	5	1	....	....	....	....	19
Burned by the explosion of gasoline	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	1	1	....	3	....	7	2	....	....	....	....	15
Injured by derricks, cranes, elevators and hoists	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	1	1	....	5	2	....	....	....	....	12
Injured by stepping or kneeling on nails	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	1	1	1	....	2	1	....	1	....	11
Injured by flying material	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	7
Electrocuted	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Drowned, fell from a bridge	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strained as a result of lifting heavy material	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4
Overcome by gas fumes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Explosion of dynamite	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Scalded by the explosion of a boiler	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
Workmen drank turpentine and acid in mistake for water	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Injured by the recoil of a roll of wire	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Frost-bitten	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Burned by lime	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cut by glass	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Explosion of varnish	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Crushed by a lorry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	4	2	1	6	6	11	12	9	6	3	5	9	74	31	22	37	26	31	46	66	32	31	21	21	17	381

METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Iron Moulders, Iron Workers and Helpers, Coremakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Boiler Makers, Machinists, Steam Engineers, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Workers, Blacksmiths, Stove Mounters, Tool Sharpeners, Bicycle Workers, Horseshoers, Linemen, Electrical Workers, Jewelers, Watch Case Makers, etc.)

Causes.	Number of Accidents According to Months.																								
	Fatal.													Non-Fatal.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Contact with machinery	2	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	6	27	36	30	31	41	26	21	24	11	12	14	15	288
Falling material	....	1	3	1	5	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	16	31	35	25	32	28	21	22	23	12	14	12	10	265
Falls	2	1	....	....	2	3	2	....	1	....	....	1	12	23	26	17	14	17	11	9	4	4	13	13	8	159
Burned by molten metal, sparks, acid, etc.	1	1	1	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	11	11	13	10	11	11	13	13	7	10	6	2	118
Struck by flying material	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	6	6	5	8	8	9	12	9	6	1	2	2	74
Shocked and burned by electricity	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	6	4	1	....	....	23	6	2	2	3	4	3	6	....	3	....	4	....	33
Injured by tools	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	4	7	6	3	1	2	4	....	2	3	....	40
Cut on sharp edge of metal or by wire	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	8	1	2	6	5	....	4	....	2	2	....	34
Ignition and explosion of gas and gasoline	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	5	4	3	2	1	3	1	2	....	2	....	....	2	20
Struck, crushed and run over by cars	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	5	3	1	1	3	1	....	....	3	1	1	1	....	15
Strained as a result of lifting heavy material	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	....	2	....	1	....	14
Run over by hand trucks and lorries	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	10
Overcome by gas and gasoline fumes	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	4	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	8
Injured by elevators and hoists	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	9
Injured by stepping on nails	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Explosion of an oil switch	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Drowned	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Asphyxiated by gas from a blast furnace	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Injured by the accidental discharge of a gun	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Suffocated by falling ore	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Struck by a motor car	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crushed by car doors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
	11	7	9	6	9	15	7	8	7	6	3	2	90	130	136	113	116	128	93	90	88	48	56	58	42	1098

WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Woodworkers, Upholsterers, Varnishers, Polishers, Wood Carvers, Carriage and Wagon Makers, Car Builders, Pattern Makers, Coopers, Sash and Door Makers.)

Causes.	Number of Accidents According to Months.																								
	Fatal.													Non-Fatal.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Injured by coming in contact with machinery					2								2	2	6	12	8	9	6	16	8	8	5	10	7	97
Struck by flying material				1			1					1	3			1	4		3	4	3					15
Struck by falling material	1												1			1		2	2		2					7
Scalded by falling into a vat of boiling water		1		1			1						3				1									1
Falls											1		1					1								1
Injured by an elevator															1											1
Injured by tools															1											1
Overcome by smoke																		1								1
Overcome by the heat																			1							1
Scalded by steam																				1						1
Injured by a splinter of wood																					1					1
	1	1		2	2		2				1	1	10	2	8	14	13	13	12	21	13	9	5	10	7	127

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

(Compositors, Pressmen, Engravers, Lithographers, Sterotypers, Electrotypers, Steel and Copper Plate Printers, Bookbinders.)

Injured in the operation of machinery														1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1			1	1	14
Injured by an elevator																	1			1				1	1	4
Injured by falling material																	1				1					2
Injured by the bursting of an electric light globe														1												1
Injured by the explosion of gasoline															1											1
														2	2	2	4	1	3	2	2			2	2	22

CLOTHING.

(Journeymen Tailors, Garment Makers, Hat and Glove Makers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Furriers.)

Causes.	Number of Accidents According to Months.																								
	Fatal.													Non-Fatal.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Mangled by machinery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	6
Scalded by steam	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
Injured by an elevator	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Overcome by smoke during a fire in shoe factory	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Injured as the result of jumping (fire in shoe factory)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	3	2	....	11

TEXTILE.

(Cotton and Woollen Mill Employees).

Mangled by machinery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	7	3	4	1	1	1	2	3	3	....	32
Falls	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3
Crushed by an elevator	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2
Ignition of gasoline	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Scalded	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Injured by flying material	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Electrocuted	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	6	2	9	3	4	1	2	1	3	5	3	1	40

FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION.

(Bakers and Confectioners, Butchers, Packing-house Employees, Dairy Employees, Brewery and Distillery Workers, Cigar and Tobacco Workers).

Causes.	Number of Accidents According to Months.																								
	Fatal.													Non-Fatal											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July.	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Mangled by machinery	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	4	4	5	4	....	2	31
Fall	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	3	1	....	2	2	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	12
Injured by falling material	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	8
Gashed with a knife	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	1	....	7
Scalded by steam	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	4
Lacerated by meat hook	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
Electric shock	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Struck by flying material	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scalded by falling into a vat of boiling water	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Kicked by a horse	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Overcome by gas fumes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Injured by an elevator	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Butcher injured by live stock	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Injured by a meat bone	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Explosion of a ginger-ale tank	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Burned by the ignition of paraffin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Burned by the ignition of varnish	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	1	4	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	10	7	6	7	7	4	4	7	10	9	7	2	3	73

LEATHER.

(Tanners, Curriers, Leather Workers, Harness Makers, Saddlers, Trunk and Bag Makers.)

Causes.	Number of Accidents According to Months.																								
	Fatal.													Non-Fatal.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Mangled by machinery	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	4
Fall	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scalded by falling into a vat of boiling water	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	4

STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE.

(Railway Conductors, Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Brakemen, Yardmen, Maintenance-of-way Employees, Bridge and Building Employees, Freight Handlers, Telegraphers, Employees in Mechanical Department.)

Struck and crushed by falling material	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	5	22	12	19	9	44	12	33	26	17	14	32	18	258
Falling, jumping, or thrown from locomotives and cars	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	3	1	....	....	....	9	31	17	24	19	9	19	16	19	12	15	13	10	204
Killed and injured by shop machinery, tools, hoists and appliances on rolling stock	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	10	12	13	20	12	14	14	11	16	7	14	10	153
Fall	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	15	20	12	11	10	2	11	5	10	7	7	6	116
Crushed by and between locomotives and cars	4	2	2	2	....	....	6	3	1	3	2	....	25	13	6	4	2	8	5	8	8	10	3	4	2	73
Run over by cars and locomotives	2	3	2	8	2	4	6	5	2	2	8	2	46	3	5	3	7	5	5	10	15	6	2	6	5	72
Collisions of locomotives and cars	2	2	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	5	15	9	5	7	1	3	8	11	....	4	....	5	15	68
Scalded and burned by bursting boilers, tubes, injectors, etc.,	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	10	6	2	....	3	12	10	7	1	6	9	68
Derailment of locomotives, and cars (velocipedes, motor cars, handcars)	1	7	....	2	....	1	1	1	2	2	5	....	22	8	7	3	5	14	7	6	3	7	....	6	1	67
Struck by locomotives and cars	6	5	2	2	2	7	1	6	2	2	3	3	41	5	8	2	4	6	4	9	7	4	2	4	2	57

STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE—*Continued.*

Causes.	Number of Accidents According to Months.																								
	Fatal													Non-Fatal.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Injured by flying material	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	7	6	4	3	5	2	5	6	1	3	5	51
Injured by stepping on nails and glass, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	6	1	5	....	4	2	1	2	2	31
Motor cars, handcars and velocipedes struck by locomotives and cars	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	1	2	....	4	8	....	....	....	....	16
Struck obstacle close to track when passing same on cars	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	5	1	....	....	1	3	1	2	1	2	16
Injured by switch and signal levers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	10
Injured by the bursting of water gauges	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	5
Injured by the explosion of a torpedo (signal)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	4
Frost-bitten	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3
Overcome by gasoline fumes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Injured by the premature explosion of dynamite	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Drowned, fell from a bridge	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Electrocuted	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Station telegraph operator shot by an unknown party	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bridge collapsed under weight of locomotive	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crushed by an elevator	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Watchman shot while guarding railway premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Railway constable injured by the accidental discharge of revolver	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
	19	20	7	15	8	20	19	27	13	9	18	12	187	132	113	114	93	119	90	138	127	102	55	106	90	1279

ELECTRIC RAILWAY SERVICE.

(Motormen, Conductors, Mechanical Department Employees, Shedmen, Linemen, Track Labourers).

Causes.	Number of Accidents According to Months.																								
	Fatal.													Non-Fatal.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Struck, run over and crushed by electric railway cars	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	....	3	....	....	12
Collision of electric cars	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	2	4	....	....	1	1	....	....	10
Struck by falling material	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	10
Falling from electric cars	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	8
Electric shock	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	4
Struck by handle of brake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	5
Street cars in collision with motor and horse-driven vehicles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Falling from repair truck	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3
Derailment of street cars	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Fall	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	3
Electric cars struck by locomotives and cars	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Cut with glass	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
Conductor struck by a passing car	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Jammed by a car door	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Struck by a horse when getting off a car	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	1	....	....	....	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	13	3	3	10	7	7	9	10	7	5	6	1	....	68

NAVIGATION.

(Captains, Marine Engineers and Firemen, Sailors, Deckhands, Stewards, etc., Longshoremen,)

Causes.	Number of Accidents According to Months.																									
	Fatal.													Non-Fatal.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Collision of vessels					*172	1			1	1			175													
Falling into hold or onto deck of vessel					2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	14	1	1	5	3	4		2	5	6	6	11	1	45
Struck and crushed by falling material		1								1			2	5	2	5	1	3		3	1	3	2	3	2	30
Drowned by falling overboard				2	5	2	3	2	2	2			18													
Drowned by the foundering of vessel					4						8		12													
Drowned by falling from wharf or gangway				1	2	3			1	1	1		9													
Struck by a sling of merchandise																	1			1	1				1	4
Drowned by the overturning of a boat			2			1							3													
Fell from gangway															1			1							1	3
Struck by a crane																		1				1	1			3
Crushed between hawser and snubbing-post																		1			1			1		2
Injured in machinery of a vessel																								1		1
Kicked or otherwise injured by horses																								2		2
Decapitated by hawser of vessel								1					1													
Crushed between vessel and wharf									1				1													
Injured by the explosion of a gas-buoy																	1									1
Injured by a pike-pole																			1							1
Struck by the paddle-wheel of vessel																			1							1
Injured by a hook on the end of a cable																				1						1
Run over by a loaded truck																								1		1
		1	2	3	185	9	5	5	6	6	12	1	235	6	4	10	6	10	2	7	8	10	9	19	5	96

*Members of the crew of the steamship EMPRESS OF IRELAND who were drowned when the vessel sank in the St. Lawrence River on May 29, 1914, as the result of a collision with the collier STORSTAD.

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT.

(Cab Drivers, Teamsters, Carters, Express Drivers, Carriage and Hearse Men.)

Causes	Number of Accidents According to Months.																								
	Fatal													Non-Fatal											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Falling from, run over, and crushed by wagons, carts, motor-trucks, sleighs and other vehicles	2		1		8	4		3			1	1	20	4	4	2	5	5	10	11	12	6	7	6	1	73
Motor and horse-driven vehicles in collision with street cars	2	1		1									4		6	8	7	4	2	6	5	2	2	5	5	51
Kicked and otherwise injured by horses														1	1	1	3	1		2	1	1	2	3	4	19
Crushed by falling material			2										2	2	1	3		1	4	1	1			3			16
Horses running away	1			2									3		1		1	3	1	2	2		2		2	14
Collision of motor cars and horse-driven vehicles					1			1					2			1	1	2			1	2	2			11
Vehicles struck by a train												1	1		1	1						1		1		4
Overturning of motor cars							1		1				2				1		1							2
Burned by the ignition of gasoline																1		1		1						3
Injured by a hoist																										1
Driver dislocated his shoulder snapping a whip															1											1
Injured by a fall in grain elevator																				1						1
Struck by a grain shovel																										1
Injured by the "back-firing" of motor crank																						1				1
Teamster injured by the cave-in of a gravel-pit																										1
Struck by a projecting side door on a moving car												1	1													
Electrocuted			1										1													
Drowned, horse and sleigh went through the ice			1										1													
Drowned, horse and vehicle went over edge of wharf				1									1													
Drowned, fell into river					1								1													
Asphyxiated by gas											1		1													
	5	1	5	4	10	4	1	4	1		2	3	40	9	15	17	18	17	18	25	24	12	16	20	12	204

PUBLIC AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES.

(City Firemen, Dominion, Provincial and Civic Police, Penitentiary and Gaol Officials, Immigration Officers, Civic Labourers.)

Causes.	Number of Accidents According to Months																								
	Fatal.													Non-Fatal.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
City Firemen—																									
Overcome by smoke																1	8	2	1	3	1		29	2	4	42
Fall						1							1	4	4	5				1	6		4	1	10	35
Falling from, run over and crushed by fire trucks								1					1	1	7	1	1	1	1		2	3	1		1	22
Collision of fire trucks with poles, street cars, trains and other vehicles								1					1		1					3	3		3	3	3	22
Injured by falling debris and other material														2	1					3	11			1	4	22
Injured by stepping on nails														2	1	1	1		1			3	3		1	12
Cut by glass																1	3		2				1	1	1	9
Injured by fire-fighting apparatus (hose couplings, etc.)															1	1				3		2				6
Falling through pole-hole in fire station									1				1		1	1	1	1					1			5
Frost-bitten															1											1
Explosion of chemicals																		4						1		5
Overcome by gas							1						1							4	1					5
Kicked or otherwise injured by horses			1							1			2		1				2					1		4
Burned														2		2										4
Firemen injured getting on and off street cars															1	1										2
Injured by the "overhang" of motor cross																	1									1
Sprain																1		1								2
Injured by a splinter of wood														1												1
Injured by an elevator														1												1
Police, provincial and civic—																			1							1
Shot while in pursuit of burglars			1			1	1			1			4			1	1									2
Injured by horses running away				1									1		1					1			1			3
Blood poisoning																							1	1		2
Assaulted by thugs										1			1													
Bitten by a dog															1	1										2
																					1					1

PUBLIC AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*

Causes.	Number of Accidents According to Months.																								
	Fatal.													Non-Fatal.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Other Officials:—																									
Turnkey murdered and guard injured by prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Immigration officer shot by a Hindu	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Civic Labourers:—																									
Injured by a circular saw	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Struck by a motor car	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
	....	....	2	1	....	2	2	2	1	4	1	....	15	19	21	16	15	12	10	19	28	6	33	15	28	222

MISCELLANEOUS SKILLED TRADES.

Causes.	Number of Accidents According to Months.																								
	Fatal.													Non- Fatal.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Mangled by machinery	1		2	1			1			2			7	4	3	9	5	5	3	9	4	6	4	7	5	64
Fall	1				1					2	1	1	6	3	9	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	4	1	3	35
Crushed by falling material															3	4	4		1	3	1	2	1	1	3	23
Burned			2									1	3	1	1	3		1				2	1	3		12
Crushed by elevators and hoists				1					1				2	1	3		3	1		2			1	1	1	13
Explosion of gas and gasoline						3					1		4	1	3	2					1				1	8
Struck by flying material			1			1							2			1		3		1			1	1	2	9
Scalded				1						1			2		1				2	2				1		6
Explosion of an acetylene gas plant				3									3													
Asphyxiated by gas	1					4	1						6													
Explosion of dynamite and powder	1							1			2		4													
Crushed and run over by vehicles				1				1					2													
Eyes injured by flying particles of dust														1					1							2
Explosion of chemicals																1								1		2
Explosion of a syphon																		1			1					
Strained as a result of lifting heavy material																						1			1	2
Suffocated in a bin of plaster				1									1													
Cave-in of a well						1							1													
Overcome by the heat						1							1													
Suffocated by dust														1												1
Crushed by cars														1												1
Injured by stepping on a nail																	1									1
Cut by glass																				1						1
Run over by a hand truck																									1	1
Arm crushed by a heavy door																									1	1
	4		5	8	1	10	2	2	1	5	4	2	44	14	23	22	15	9	12	21	10	13	12	16	18	185

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Causes.	Number of Accidents According to Months.																								
	Fatal.													Non-Fatal.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Crushed by falling material	4	2	2	4	7	3	2	2	1	1	6	1	35	7	4	5	15	15	16	18	11	10	5	5	3	114
Fall	....	1	1	2	1	2	1	....	1	....	2	....	11	7	4	5	2	8	3	5	2	4	3	1	2	46
Mangled by machinery	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	3	4	....	....	12	1	....	1	....	3	1	2	....	1	2	....	....	11
Premature explosion of dynamite	2	3	1	2	3	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	13	4	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	8
Struck, run over and crushed by locomotive, cars, motor cars and other vehicles	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	1	1	....	1	4	....	....	1	3	2	1	....	14
Injured by elevators, hoists, derrricks, pile-drivers, steam shovels, and stone crushers	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	....	15
Flying material	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	2	2	....	1	1	2	....	....	1	1	....	10
Stepping on nails	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	9
Injured by tools	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	8
Electric shock	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Overcome by gas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	4
Sprained	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Explosion of an alcohol lamp	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Ignition of gas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3
Overcome by the heat	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Drowned	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crushed by overturned scow against wharf	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2
Burned and scalded	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Entangled in a rope	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Explosion of a boiler	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crushed by a swing bridge	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Injured by a runaway horse	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Run over by a hand truck	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total	8	11	8	10	14	8	6	7	6	8	9	1	96	25	12	15	25	41	29	35	20	23	16	11	7	259

FATAL AND NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1904-1914.

Trades.	1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914	
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.
Agriculture	103	121	132	241	176	262	209	295	223	291	256	374	227	314	140	197	61	145	80	167	73	111
Fishing and hunting	16	1	13	1	15	3	17	4	37	1	34	7	33	3	24	2	18	.....	12	.....	22	.....
Lumbering	69	120	75	155	119	156	129	138	113	115	130	181	110	116	71	111	54	111	80	199	58	101
Mines, metalliferous works and quarries	103	117	70	135	119	174	181	226	148	187	160	147	180	182	104	135	152	619	216	1147	356	976
Railway and canal construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	34	90	111	149	58	51	47
Building Trades	43	140	46	131	59	272	33	211	46	219	38	245	52	233	81	210	94	298	98	556	74	381
Metal, Engineering and shipbuilding trades	74	393	56	434	69	562	154	570	63	364	77	482	89	513	95	401	103	1326	127	1759	90	1098
Woodworking trades	12	154	8	150	4	133	8	138	7	116	11	158	9	160	10	115	9	185	9	213	10	127
Printing and allied trades	.....	9	1	19	.....	17	1	23	.....	12	.....	35	33	37	.....	14	.....	20	3	29	.....	22
Clothing	3	21	3	36	2	19	1	24	1	16	1	16	1	19	2	15	.....	13	6	16	.....	11
Textile	3	23	2	30	3	46	3	41	2	37	3	35	4	30	5	17	5	41	2	69	3	40
Food & tobacco preparation	6	55	9	76	20	79	18	73	14	63	9	86	17	71	10	43	8	81	9	78	10	73
Transportation—																						
Steam railway service	272	348	219	321	252	340	342	337	326	316	283	293	287	332	178	281	332	1831	348	1724	187	1279
Electric railway service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	34	14	66	15	85	13	68
Navigation	.....	.....	128	117	117	61	100	74	84	62	95	91	85	63	96	39	69	62	123	100	235	96
Miscellaneous transport	113	168	140	234	45	178	55	193	54	132	50	193	53	178	44	156	45	203	52	282	40	201
Public and civic employees	.....	.....	7	5	5	66	6	80	19	55	12	91	30	134	19	83	15	266	31	199	15	222
Miscellaneous skilled trades	41	178	71	159	56	222	62	168	61	156	54	152	75	135	71	113	51	225	58	247	44	185
Unskilled Labour	30	119	57	143	43	142	34	154	71	130	64	123	92	166	80	134	97	165	80	256	96	259
Total	890	1971	1043	2394	1107	2745	1353	2752	1272	2277	1279	2718	1380	2697	1084	2146	1220	5780	1500	7195	1381	5301

VIII.—THE CIRCULATION OF THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette* is published in both English and French, which necessitates the keeping of separate mailing lists and the printing of all notices and forms in both languages. The number of paid subcriptions to the *Gazette* received during the past fiscal year was 6,523, the total paid circulation on the 31st of March, 1915, being 7,449. All subscriptions were promptly entered and remittances acknowledged. The customary subscription notices and renewal forms were forwarded from month to month and mailing lists corrected and revised as occasion required. In addition to maintaining the regular list of subscribers, many sample copies were sent out from the department during the year.

In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the twelve months ending March 31, 1915, 3,888 letters were received and acknowledged, 3,278 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette*, 237 to a change of address on the part of subscribers, and 373 to other matters.

For the same period, 14,703 pieces of mail matter were despatched from the circulation branch, representing 12,358 communications containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions; 788 other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette*, and 1,557 parcels.

During the fiscal year 1914-15 the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 13,511 copies, of which 8,041 were on account of paid circulation, and 5,470 to persons on the free and exchange lists.

The following figures will show the total circulation of the *Gazette* as it was on the last day of each of the fiscal years during the period from 1900 to 1915, inclusive.

Year	Annual Subscriptions	Free and Exchange Distribution	Total Circulation
1900–1	4,391	2,158	6,549
1901–2	5,648	2,722	8,370
1902–3	7,748	3,046	10,794
1903–4	7,361	3,553	10,914
1904–5	6,645	3,717	10,362
1905–6	7,547	3,987	11,534
1906–7	8,033	4,105	12,138
1907–8	9,033	4,320	13,353
1908–9	9,338	4,472	13,810
1909–10	9,426	4,778	14,204
1910–11	10,035	4,799	14,834
1911–12	8,840	4,713	13,553
1912–13	8,062	4,861	12,723
1913–14	8,172	5,477	13,649
1914–15	7,449	5,409	12,858

The following summary will show by provinces the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1915:—

Nova Scotia	733
New Brunswick	327
Prince Edward Island	97
Quebec	2,019
Ontario	2,713
Manitoba	341
Saskatchewan	219
Alberta	388
British Columbia	432
The Territories	7
The British Empire (other than Canada)	60
Foreign countries	113
Total	7,449

FREE AND EXCHANGE LISTS.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Labour Gazette* sent to public departments of the Governments, both federal and provincial, in this and other countries, and to the publishers of trade papers and labour journals, in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, immigration agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations who supply from time to time information requested by the Department. The following summary will show the number of copies mailed monthly on account of exchange and free lists:—

Exchange List.

Departments of Governments (including federal, provincial, British and foreign governments and their officers)	468
Trade papers and labour journals	162

Free List.

Public libraries and libraries of educational institutions	393	
Members of the House of Commons	221	
Members of the Senate	87	
Boards of Trade	272	
Newspapers	1,013	
Miscellaneous	294	
		2,910

Labour organizations—

Nova Scotia	125	
Prince Edward Island	11	
New Brunswick	93	
Quebec (copies, English and French)	602	
Ontario	808	
Manitoba	142	
Saskatchewan	128	
Alberta	159	
The Territories	1	
British Columbia	235	
		2,304
65 Correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* (3 copies each)		195
Total		5,409

REVENUE OF THE "LABOUR GAZETTE."

The revenue of the *Labour Gazette* is derived from the sale of single and bound copies, and from annual subscriptions. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy. The annual subscription rate is 20 cents, or when more than 12 copies are taken by the same person or institution, 15 cents.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions, and from the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1914-15 shows that the net revenue derived from this source amounted to $1,263.02.

Statement of the Revenue of the Labour Gazette for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Amount received from subscriptions to *Labour Gazette*	$1,233	72
Sale of single and bound copies	34	54
Amount received up to June 30, 1914, for subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* which have been held pending the identification of the remitters and which is now being paid into revenue, as no claims have been presented for same	1	70
	$1,269	96

LESS.

Commission on subscriptions, and fees paid for postal notes transmitting same	$ 6	94
	$1,263	02

IX.—DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR GAZETTE AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The *Labour Gazette* is mailed chiefly from the Government Printing Bureau, under the supervision of the Department of Labour, this work necessitating the preparation of a mailing list and its constant revision, also the enclosing and addressing of copies of the *Gazette* each month to names and addresses given on the mailing list. To expedite delivery, the copies of the *Labour Gazette* are sorted and distributed into mail bags, suitably labelled for their destination in the several localities throughout the Dominion.

In addition to copies of the *Gazette* mailed regularly each month to subscribers, or as exchanges, etc., copies of the *Gazette* are sent from time to time as samples. Singles copies are also mailed from day to day in reply to requests for information on subjects which may have been dealt with, either in part or whole, in the *Labour Gazette*, but a limited number of copies already issued is kept on file for the same purpose.

During the fiscal year 1914-15, copies of individual numbers contained in volumes XIV and XV of the *Labour Gazette* to the number of 161,361 were distributed, 138,361 in English and 23,517 in French; also 4,820 copies in English and 466 in French of individual numbers of the *Labour Gazette* of previous years, making the total number of copies of the *Gazette* distributed during the fiscal year 167,164, a monthly average distribution of 13,930 copies.

In addition to copies of the *Labour Gazette* distributed there were mailed from the Department 183 copies of bound volumes of the *Labour Gazette*; 1,075 copies of the Annual Report of the Department; 1,338 copies of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation; 64 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into dispute between the Bell Telephone Company of Toronto, Ont., and its operators, 1907; 54 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into Coal Mining Disputes on Vancouver Island, B.C.; 2,432 copies of Parts I and II of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; 1,834 copies of Part III, Vol. 1, of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; 2,196 copies of Part III, Vol. II, of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; and 5,535 copies of Part IV of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; 4,985 copies of the Report on Labour Organization in Canada; 86 copies of the Report on Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1901-1912; 2,828 copies of Wholesale Prices in Canada; 87 copies of the Conciliation and Labour Act, 1906; 403 copies of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; 8,500 copies of the index to Volume XIV of the *Labour Gazette*. In addition to the distribution of the several reports, etc., documents in the nature of miscellaneous publications, bills, circular letters, copies of Acts of Parliament, copies of "Hansard," forms for correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and other matter of one kind or another were distributed to the number of 1,484, making a total of 200,328 separate documents distributed by the Department, through its distribution branch, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, or an average monthly distribution of 16,694 publications.

The following table is arranged to show by months the number and nature of the publications, etc., distributed from the Distribution office of the Department of Labour during the fiscal year 1914-15.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF COPIES OF THE "LABOUR GAZETTE" AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS MAILED FROM THE DISTRIBUTION OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 31st DAY OF MARCH, 1915.

Name of Publication.	Months.												
	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.
Labour Gazette, Individual copies, Vols. XIV and XV English	11,400	11,374	11,447	11,989	11,800	11,500	11,458	11,323	11,700	11,645	11,575	11,150	138,361
" " Miscellaneous copies "	128	908	98	1,304	1,324	68	186	139	100	268	89	208	4,820
" " Bound Volumes "	94	8	4	.....	5	.....	4	1	6	4	.....	6	132
" " Individual copies, Vols. XIV and XV French	2,000	2,063	2,076	1,976	1,988	1,996	1,980	2,000	1,906	1,892	1,825	1,815	23,517
" " Miscellaneous copies "	55	41	29	31	16	27	50	52	41	63	44	17	466
" " Bound Volumes "	1	.....	3	1	12	.....	2	.....	.....	21	6	5	51
Annual Reports, 1914. English	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	80	400	580
" " " Miscellaneous copies	44	16	22	19	12	109	36	20	33	16	12	24	363
" " 1914. French	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	64
" " " Miscellaneous copies	.....	6	1	4	.....	25	20	16	.....	8	6	12	98
Seventh Annual Report of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, 1914. English	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	70	570	940
Seventh annual Report of Boards of Conciliation & Investigation, 1914. French	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20
Seventh Annual Report of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, 1914. English, Miscellaneous copies	45	26	36	27	22	45	36	29	31	26	31	22	378
Report of Royal Commission appointed to enquire into dispute between the Bell Telephone Company and its employees at Toronto, Ont., 1907	10	.....	5	5	8	.....	7	3	10	4	.....	12	64
Report of Royal Commission appointed to enquire into coal mining disputes on Vancouver Island, B.C., 1913	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	20	.....	4	4	.....	6	10	54
Report of Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, 1913 Parts I-II (in one vol.)	887	276	633	180	187	31	30	27	31	40	24	86	2,432
Part III. Vol. 1	420	703	32	100	81	41	39	27	10	40	24	317	1,834
Part III. Vol. 2	322	1,086	32	423	82	41	30	27	10	24	28	86	2,196
Part IV	3,837	796	132	100	187	141	136	80	20	40	30	86	5,585
Report on Labour Organizations in Canada, 1911	6	.....	.....	4	2	6	.....	.....	6	10	.....	6	40
Report on Labour Organizations in Canada, 1912	6	3	8	4	11	10	4	12	10	8	4	12	92
Report on Labour Organizations in Canada, 1913	.....	.....	4,302	200	80	60	100	10	20	50	20	11	4,853
Report on Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1901-1912	8	8	4	10	9	1	10	13	5	5	5	8	86
Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1890-1909	6	.....	10	1	.....	6	4	1	6	8	3	6	51
Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1910	6	2	10	1	1	6	4	.....	6	8	3	6	53
Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1911	7	2	10	1	.....	8	2	10	6	7	3	6	62
Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1912. (Out of Print)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1913	.....	.....	2,432	80	30	12	20	30	12	20	16	10	2,662
Copies of Conciliation and Labour Act, Chap-96, R.S. 1906	10	.....	8	14	.....	8	.....	20	6	11	.....	10	87
Copies of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Chap-20, 1907	40	27	50	38	10	21	30	100	24	17	24	22	403
Miscellaneous publications, documents, Bills, Acts of Parliaments, etc	200	180	68	300	82	100	100	102	62	106	84	100	1,484
Index and title-page to Volume XIV, of the Labour Gazette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,500
Publications, &c., distributed during the fiscal year ended March, 1915													200,328
Publications, &c., distributed during the fiscal year ended March, 1914													210,204
Decrease 1914-15													9,876

EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR OF BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION

OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1915.

(Being an Appendix to the Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the same period.)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY J. de L. TACHÉ, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1915

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers, B.A., K.C.,
Minister of Labour.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit a Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915.

F. A. Acland,
Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

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Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS, BEING FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1915.

I. INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, became law on the 22nd of March, 1907, and had therefore, at the end of the fiscal year 1914-15, been in operation for eight years.

The present report includes a statement of proceedings for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915, together with the text of each report received during the year from a Board of Conciliation and Investigation and the text of any minority report received. It has been customary in these yearly statements to print tabular summaries of proceedings under the statute from its inception, the information thus presented showing in concise form the operation of the Act from year to year, with particulars as to classes of industry concerned, names of members of Board, result of enquiry, etc. These tabular statements are continued in the report now presented. The present report goes, however, a step further in the way of recapitulating proceedings under the statute. Many evidences reach the Department of the continued and widespread interest taken in the operations of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, particularly by publicists and students of sociological problems. This important fact and other reasons have made it seem desirable to have available a concise printed summary statement of proceedings for the period of the life of the Act, which is not yet so extended but that the whole may be presented in a volume of convenient size. In the present report therefore will be found (1) the formal and complete report of each Board received during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915; (2) a statistical summary of proceedings for each year from the enactment of the statute in 1907; (3) a synopsis of proceedings taken in each dispute from 1907. The present report will in this way largely meet the requirements of those who desire to examine records of operations in some detail.

Briefly, there had been referred under the Act from its inception, March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1915, 177 disputes, in each of which application had been made for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Not quite all these applications were granted. It has not infrequently appeared that the exercise of a little patience on the part of the disputants would permit the continuance of direct negotiations, or sometimes circumstances have seemed to indicate the possibility of amicable adjustment by a simpler process than enquiry before a Board. In this way or otherwise it has happened that as a result of 177 applications for Boards, 158 Boards have been established, and in the case of the remaining nineteen disputes adjustments have been effected without Boards, in some cases after procedure for Boards had been initiated. The total number of employees affected by the 177 disputes was 231,426. The railroading and coal mining industries have figured most largely before Boards of inquiry, and many disputes affecting street railway men and longshoremen have been referred to Boards.

During the fiscal year now ended sixteen applications were received, but twenty disputes were dealt with, four cases having been left over from the preceding fiscal period. The disputes dealt with were spread over various industries as follows: metal mining, two; railways, including railway construction, six; street railways, three; light and power, three; municipal work, four; street car building, one; carpentry work, one. The number of employees concerned in the twenty disputes was 23,509.

Special interest attaches always to the number of strikes or lockouts occurring in the disputes to which the machinery of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is directly applied. During the past year there was one such strike, in the case of the employees of the St. John, N.B., Street Railway; that is, the efforts of the Board did not result in averting the strike which had threatened when the Board was requested. The strike at St. John lasted for two days only, but some violence occurred in connection with it. During the eight years covering the life of the statute, there have been in all nineteen strikes of this nature, or about eleven per cent of the 177 disputes dealt with under the statute.

This total of nineteen does not, it is perhaps well to state, include certain strikes which, during the same period of eight years, have occurred in industries falling expressly within the scope of the Act but where the disputants have not taken the action necessary to permit procedure under the statute. While it has been thought that such strikes cannot be formally enumerated in a statement of proceedings under the statute, there being no proceedings to record, it has been the practice in the case of the more serious occurrences of this nature, to make informal mention of them in the reports of the Department so that they may not appear to be ignored or overlooked in a discussion of the operations of the statute. No important new strikes of this nature occurred during the year, but one, the Vancouver Island coal dispute, lingered on from the preceding year, being called off formally soon after the outbreak of war. The general nature of this dispute was discussed in the report for 1913-14. It is sufficient here to remark that the mines concerned had been in operation some time before the beginning of the fiscal year 1914-15, finding little difficulty, as it was claimed, in securing all the labour needed. The fact that the output at some points remained less than the figures obtaining before the strike was explained by the general depression which had been prevailing for some months, also by the temporary loss of market consequent on the prolonged interruption of work. There appears to have been no formal settlement, the collieries undertaking in a general way, it is understood, that the fact that men had been concerned in the strike should not prejudice their claim for re-employment.

More than the usual number of disputes dealt with under the Act during the year related to disputes in industries not falling directly within its scope. Such disputes, it will be remembered, come under the Act only by mutual consent of the parties concerned, as provided by Section 63. It is somewhat gratifying to find the increasing recognition thus given to the principles of the statute. Seven applications were received on these lines, but the joint consent required was secured only in four cases, and in each of these cases an amicable arrangement was reached.

Several of the disputes of the year were of a very troublesome character, notably those affecting different classes of railway employees, including from this point of view street railways. Four railway disputes were dealt with during the year, though in three of these cases the applications were received during the preceding financial year. Briefly the disputes were as follows: (1) boilermakers and machinists employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company,

to the number of 700 directly and 1,000 indirectly; (2) maintenance-of-way employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, to the number of 1,800 directly and from 3,000 to 4,000 indirectly; (3) conductors, trainmen and yardmen employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on its western lines, to the number of 3,000 directly and 2,700 indirectly; (4) train despatchers, station agents, telegraph and telephone operators and towermen employed by the Michigan Central Railroad Company, to the number of 115 directly and 3,000 indirectly.

The dispute in each case grew out of a demand on the part of the employees for increased wages and improved working conditions. In the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway case the Board made certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute and the employees expressed their willingness to accept the award; the Company declined to accept the award; no cessation of work occurred, but for some time evidences reached the Department of considerable friction. In the Canadian Northern Railway case the Board, in the light of the statements presented, did not feel justified in recommending any increase in wages; both parties to the dispute expressed their willingness to continue for the time being the existing terms of agreement. In the Canadian Pacific Railway case the Board report and the minority report of the employees' representative were both accompanied by proposed new schedules of agreement; the employees refused to accept the Board findings and asked that the then existing schedule in force might be continued, which was arranged. In the Michigan Central Railroad case a settlement was effected as the result of negotiations which took place between the Company and the workmen subsequent to the Board investigation.

Three disputes occurred in the street railway industry during the year. In the case of a dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its employees at Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, affecting 137 employees directly and 1,563 indirectly, it was stated that the trouble was caused by reason of the Company's interpretation of certain sections of the then existing agreement. The members of the Board were unanimous in their findings on all points except that arising from the refusal of the Company to arbitrate a case of dismissal for alleged dishonesty. The Chairman and the employees' nominee on the Board recommended that the Company should agree to an amendment of the disputed clause so that the provisions would clearly apply to any dismissal except for inefficiency or for violation of duty constituting an indictable offense. Through the efforts of Mr. J. D. McNiven, one of the officers of the Department of Labour, conferences were subsequently held between the parties concerned and a working arrangement was reached.

The dispute between the St. John Railway Company and its conductors, motormen and linemen has already been mentioned. In this case the dispute grew out of alleged discrimination by the Company against an employee who was an officer of the local union. The employee had been dismissed and the Board recommended, among other things, that he should be reinstated. The Company refused to accept this recommendation and the men ceased work. Some disturbances occurred during a two-day strike and conciliatory efforts then secured a working agreement.

A dispute concerning wages, hours and conditions of employment occurred between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and 450 of its employees. During proceedings looking to the constitution of a Board a settlement was made between the parties concerned. This is the third occasion on which the machinery of the statute has been applied successfully in procuring a working arrangement between this Company and its employees.

An application was received from the electrical workers employed by the Toronto Hydro-Electric System for the establishment of a Board to inquire into certain matters in dispute affecting wages, hours, conditions of employment and alleged discrimination against members of the Union. The number of employees affected by this dispute was given as 200 directly and 55 indirectly. The dispute affected the operation of a concern which supplied light and power to extensive municipal and private interests. The report of the Board was signed by the Chairman and by the employees' representative and embodied a schedule of wages and working conditions. The findings were accepted by both parties concerned.

A dispute between the Corporation of Edmonton and its employees in the telephone, electric light and street railway departments, and in the city's power house was made the subject of a reference under the Act. The dispute affected 255 employees directly and 55 indirectly, and resulted from a reduction in the employees' wages without the required notice being given. Prior to the Board's investigation, agreements were entered into between the Corporation of Edmonton and its employees with the exception of those employed in the power house. The findings of the Board in the case of the last mentioned employees were accepted by both parties concerned.

II. SUMMARY TABLES RESPECTING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

[The tables presented on the following pages are arranged in several divisions, viz., (i) showing proceedings by classes of labour concerned, from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915; (ii) showing proceedings by classes of labour concerned from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1915; (iii) showing by fiscal years, 1907-15, numbers of disputes dealt with; (iv) showing by calendar years, 1907-15, numbers of disputes dealt with; (v) containing statistical summary of each year's operations under the statute since its enactment, March 22, 1907.]

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

SUMMARY STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1914-1915.

TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS, BY CLASSES OF LABOUR CONCERNED, FROM APRIL 1, 1914, TO MARCH 31, 1915.

Industries Affected.	No. of Disputes dealt with under Act.		No. of Disputes where strike not averted (or ended.)	
I. Disputes affecting Mines and Public Utilities:				
(1) Mines:				
(a) Coal	0		0	
(b) Metal	2		0	
Total, Mines		2		0
(2) Transportation and Communication:				
(a) Railways	4		0	
(b) Street railways	3		1	
Total, Transportation and Communication		7		1
(3) Light and Power		3		0
(4) Municipal Work		4		0
Total, Mines and Public Utilities		16		1
II. Disputes affecting other than Mines and Public Utilities		4		0
Total, all classes		20		1

The proceedings under the Act during this year include four cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely: (1) a dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its boilermakers and machinists; (2) a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees; (3) a dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its employees; and (4) a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the conductors, trainmen and yardmen employed on its western lines.

At the close of the fiscal year results were still pending in connection with three applications, namely: (1) application made on behalf of the train operatives employed by J. D. McArthur and Company, Limited, on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway; (2) application made on behalf of the railway shopmen employed by J. D. McArthur and Company, Limited, at West Edmonton, Alta.; and (3) application made on behalf of the electrical workers employed by the Corporation of Calgary.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

SUMMARY STATEMENT FOR THE EIGHT YEARS 1907-1915.

TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS, BY CLASSES OF LABOUR CONCERNED, FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1915.

Industries Affected.	No. of Disputes dealt with under Act.		No. of Disputes where strike not averted (or ended.)	
I. Disputes affecting Mines and Public Utilities:				
(1) Mines:				
(a) Coal	41		6	
(b) Metal	13		5	
Total, Mines		54		11
(2) Transportation and Communication:				
(a) Railways	71		6	
(b) Street railways	17		2	
(c) Shipping	10		0	
(d) Commercial telegraphs	2		0	
(e) Telephones	2		0	
Total, Transportation and Communication		102		8
(3) Light and Power		3		0
(4) Municipal Work		8		0
Total, Mines and Public Utilities		167		19
II Disputes affecting other than Mines and Public Utilities		10		0
Total, all classes		177		19

At the close of the financial year 1914-15 proceedings were unfinished in the following cases, namely: (1) application made on behalf of the train operatives employed by J. D. McArthur and Company, Limited, on the Edmonton Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway; (2) application made on behalf of the railway shopmen employed by J. D. McArthur and Company, Limited, at West Edmonton, Alberta; and (3) application made on behalf of the electrical workers employed by the Corporation of Calgary.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

TABLE SHOWING BY FISCAL YEARS, 1907-1915, NUMBERS OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH.

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Total.
Number of applications.....	34	21	27	24	18	21	16	16	177
Number of Boards granted..	31	19	25	19	15	17	15	17	158
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended)	1	1	4	4	4	4	0	1	19

(The figures contained in the above table may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in the yearly summaries. A closer examination will, however, show the statements of both classes to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during the fiscal year. The figures of the yearly statement include therefore disputes carried over from the previous year and which are counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no disputes shall be counted more than once and account is taken only of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.)

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

TABLE SHOWING BY CALENDAR YEARS, 1907-1915, NUMBERS OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH.

	*1907 9 mos.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	†1915 3 mos.	Total
Number of applications	25	27	22	28	21	16	18	18	2	177
Number of Boards granted	22	25	21	23	16	16	15	18	2	158
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended.)	1	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	0	19

*The Act became law on March 22, 1907, so that the proceedings cover nine months only.
†To the end of the financial year, March 31.

(The remarks at the foot of the preceding table apply equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary, by calendar years, and yearly summaries of proceedings.)

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES OF OPERATIONS FOR EACH YEAR, 1907-1915.

In the succeeding pages will be found a statistical summary of the operations of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for each fiscal year since the inception of the Act, March 22, 1907.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1907-08.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1908.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

1. COAL MINES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
April 8 1907	(1)Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co. and employees.	Employees...	Springhill, N.S....	1,700.....	Concerning employment of non-union workmen.	.....	.....	.....	On April 1, employees went on strike. It was alleged by employees that they were under impression that the mines of Nova Scotia were exempt from provisions of Act. When it was explained that the Act applied to all Canada, employees returned to work April 8. Difficulty amicably settled. No Board constituted.
April.... 1907	(1) Canada West Coal and Coke Co. and employees.	Employees ..	Taber, Alta.....	150.....	Concerning hours of labour.	.....	.....	.....	On April 1, employer locked out employees. Employer alleged that this was done in ignorance of provisions of Act. When informed of provisions of Act by department, mines were re-opened on April 18. Subsequently an amicable settlement was effected through intervention of Mr. J. D. McNiven, fair wages officer of department. No Board constituted.

(1) It is important to note in connection with these disputes that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was not assented to till March 22, 1907. It was some weeks later before copies of the Act were available for distribution. Its provisions in consequence were not fully known by the parties at the time these disputes occurred.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1907-08.—*Continued.*

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY—*Continued.*

1. Coal Mines.—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
April 9 1907	[2] Western Coal Operators Association and employees.	Employees...	.....	.....	Concerning terms of joint agreement including wages schedule and other conditions of employment.	Sir Wm. Mulock, K. C. M. G. (c) 4; J. L. Parker (e) 1; L. P. Eckstein (m) 1.	April 22.. 1907	May 29.. 1907	Employees went on strike in the several mines while proceedings were pending in connectionwith the establishment of the boards of Conciliation and Investigation, in consequence, it was alleged, of misunderstandings which arose through ignorance of the provisions of the Act. The Deputy Minister of Labour left for Fernie on April 19, to explain to the parties the provisions of the law. While in Fernie, the parties consented to his intervention as a conciliator under the Conciliation Act, 1900, and an agreement was effected on May 4. The Boards convened at Fernie on April 30, but adjourned proceedings pending investigations by the Deputy Minister. On May 6, the Boards reconvened to receive from the parties a formal statement that the differences had been adjusted, a further cessation of work being thereby averted. An important feature of the settlement was the establishment of a standing committee of conciliation between the employers and employees, to which future differences were to be referred.
	Canadian American Coal and Coke Co.	.....	Frank, Alta.....	250.....					
	Crowsnest Pass Coal Co.	.....	Fernie, Coal Creek, Michel, B.C.	1,800.....					
	International Coal & Coke Co.	.....	Coleman, Alta....	370.....					
	West Canadian Collieries, Ltd.	.....	Lille and Bellevue.	350.....					
	Breckenridge & Lund Coal Co.	.....	Lundbreck, Alta..	125.....	.....	Sir Wm. Mulock, K. C. M. G. (c) 4; F. B. Smith (e) 1; L.P. Eckstein(m)1			
	H. W. McNeill Coal Co.	.....	Canmore, Alta....	300.....					
	Pacific Coal Co.....	.....	Bankhead, Alta...	400.....					

[2] Applications for a Board were received also from the employers, parties to this dispute.

May 8 1907	Cumberland Ry. and Coal Co. and employees.	Employees...	Springhill, N.S....	1,700.....	Concerning payment for work in counter levels and stone in pillar work.	The Hon. Mr. Justice Graham (c) 3; P. S. Archibald (E) 1; R. B. Murray (M) 1.	May 17.. 1907	July 13.. 1907	Board, being unable to effect a settlement by conciliation, presented a report signed by the Chairman and Mr. Archibald. Minority report was presented by Mr. Murray. The recommendations of the Board were not accepted by the employees. The strike which was threatened prior to the application for Board on May 8 was averted for the time being, but took place on August 1, continuing until October 31, when the employees returned to work on the conditions recommended in the report of the Board.
May 27 1907	Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Coal Co. and employees of coal mines.	Employees...	Lethbridge, Alta..	400.....	Concerning conditions of employment.	.....	.....	.....	Amicable settlement including agreement as to conditions of employment and establishment of a standing committee of conciliation effected between parties while Board was in process of constitution, strike being thereby averted.
July 12 1907	Cumberland Ry. and Coal Co. and employees.	Employees...	Springhill, N.S....	1,700.....	Concerning wages and other conditions of employment.	His Honour Judge Patterson (c) 4; P. S. Archibald (E) 1; R. B. Murray (M) 1.	July 27.. 1907	Sept. 21.. 1907	Employees declared a strike on August 1, in reference to question of payment for stone in pillar work, having refused to accept the recommendations of the Board appointed May 17 to deal with this subject. In virtue of this strike proceedings before the Board were suspended until September 9. The Board sat for two days, and presented an interim report. The strike ended on October 31, the employees returning to work on the conditions recommended in the report of the first Board.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1907-08.—*Continued.*

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.—*Continued.*

1. Coal Mines.—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Sept. 11 1907	Hillcrest Coal and Coke Co., Ltd., and employees.	Employees...	Hillcrest, Alta....	70.....	Concerning wages and other conditions of employment.	Hon. W. C. Fisher (c) 4; J. R. McDonald (e) 1; F. H. Sherman (m) 1.	Sept. 24.. 1907	Nov. 4.. 1907	The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report by Mr. Sherman. Though neither report was formally accepted by the parties, settlement was reached in consequence of the inquiry by the Board, and a strike thereby averted.
Sept. 16 1907	Hosmer Mines and employees.	Employees...	Hosmer, B.C.....	100.....	Concerning wages and other conditions of employment.	His Honour Judge Wilson (c) 4; F. B. Smith (e) 1; F. H. Sherman (m) 1.	Sept. 30.. 1907	Oct. 21.. 1907	The Board presented a unanimous report, which though not formally accepted by the parties, formed the basis of an agreement subsequently reached by them and reported to the Department, a strike being thereby averted.
Nov. 5 1907	Canada West Coal and Coke Co. and employees.	Employees...	Taber, Alta.....	150.....	Concerning wages, hours and other conditions of employment.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart (c) 4; S. A. Jones (e) 1; F. H. Sherman (m) 1.	Nov. 20.. 1907	Dec. 20.. 1907	Differences adjusted, and agreement concluded before Board, dating from December 9, 1907, until March 31, 1909, a strike being thereby averted.
Nov. 5 1907	Domestic Coal Co. and employees.	Employees...	Taber, Alta.....	50.....	Concerning wages, hours and other conditions of employment.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart (c) 4; R. Duggan (e) 1; F. H. Sherman (m) 1.	Nov. 20.. 1907	Dec 28.. 1907	Differences adjusted, and agreement concluded before Board dating from December 9, 1907, until March 31, 1909, a strike being thereby averted.

Nov. 5 1907	Duggan, Huntrods and Co. and employees.	Employees...	Taber, Alta.....	40.....	Concerning wages, hours and other conditions of employment.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart (C) 4; J. Shorthouse (E); F. H. Sherman (M) 1.	Nov. 20.. 1907	Dec. 28.. 1907	Differences adjusted, and agreement concluded before Board, dating from December 9, 1907, until March 31, 1909, a strike being thereby averted.
Nov. 12 1907	Strathcona Coal Co., and employees.	Employees...	Edmonton, Alta..	40.....	Concerning wages, hours and other conditions of employment.	G. Montgomery(C)3; F. L. Otter (E) 1; F. H. Sherman (M) 1.	Dec. 2.. 1907	Dec. 28.. 1907	Differences adjusted, and agreement concluded before Board, dating from September 23,1907, until March 31, 1909, a strike thereby being averted.
Nov. 21 1907	Cumberland Ry. and Coal Co. and employees.	Employees...	Springhill, N.S....	1,700.....	Concerning wages and other conditions of employment.	His Honour Judge Patterson (C) 4; R. B. Murray (M) 1; Hiram Donkin (E) 1.	Dec. 24.. 1907	Jan 21.. 1908	The Board presented a unanimous report, which the employees expressed a willingness and the Company an unwillingness to accept. No further cessation of work took place.
Jan. 4 1908	Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., and members of the Provincial Workmen's Association.	Employees...	Dominion, C.B....	7,000.....	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	Prof. A. Shortt (C) 4; J. Dix Fraser (E)1; Dr. A. Kendal, M.P.P. (M) 1.	Feb. 18.. 1908	Mar. 23.. 1908	Differences adjusted and an agreement concluded before the Board, effective from March 16, 1909, to December 31, 1909, strike being thereby averted.
Feb. 10 1908	John Marsh, John Howells, Stevens Brothers, coal mine operators, dealt with as a whole, and employees.	Employers...	Woodpecker, Alta	100.....	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart (C) 3; W.E. Bullock (E) 1; F. H. Sherman (M) 1.	Feb. 25.. 1908	April 6.. 1908	The report of the Board stated that the Act did not apply in this case, the mines having closed down for lack of orders before the investigation occurred. A wage scale was, however, recommended. The report was accompanied by a minority report, making other recommendations.
Mar. 16 1908	Western Dominion Collieries, Ltd., and employees.	Employees...	Taylorton, Sask..	90.....	Concerning wages and hours.	His Honour Judge Myers (C) 4; J. O. Hannah (E) 1; F. H. Sherman (M) 1.	April 10.. 1908	May 5.. 1908	Differences adjusted and agreement concluded before Board, effective from May 1, 1908, to May 1, 1909, a strike being thereby averted.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1907-08.—*Continued.*

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.—*Continued.*

1. Coal Mines—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Mar. 16 1908	Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Co., Ltd., and employees.	Employees...	Bienfait, Sask....	50.....	Concerning wages and hours.	His Honour Judge Dawson (c) 4; G. C. Crowe (e) 1; F. H. Sherman (m) 1.	April 22.. 1908	Dec. 8.. 1908	The report in this case appears, as represented to the Department, to have been mislaid by one of the members of the Board and an unusual delay occurred thereon in its presentation. The Board disagreed in its findings, but no cessation of work was reported.
Mar. 25 1908	Cumberland Ry. and Coal Co., Ltd., and employees.	Employees..	Springhill, N.S....	1,600.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge Wallace (c)4; Hon. John Armstrong (e) 2; R. B. Murray (m) 1.	April 29.. 1908	May 26.. 1908	The report found against the claims of the men, and was accompanied by a minority report, finding generally, but not wholly, in favour of the men. The employees declared the minority report acceptable to them. No cessation of work was reported.

2. Metal Mines.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Sept. 12 1907	Canadian Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. and employees.	Employees...	Moyie, B.C.....	400.....	Concerning wages and hours.	His Honour Judge Wilson (c) 3; J. A. Harvey (e) 1; S.S. Taylor, K.C. (m) 1	Sept. 23.. 1907	Dec. 28.. 1907	The Board, after exhaustive inquiry into mining conditions in British Columbia, presented a unanimous report, the recommendations of which were of general application to the metal mining industry in the province of British Columbia. A settlement based on the recommendations was effected between the company and its employees, and a strike thereby averted. The inquiry, moreover, had the effect of influencing the settlement of other differences in the industry in other parts of the province.

Dec. 9 1907	McKinley - Darragh Mining Co., Ltd., and its employees.	Employees...	Cobalt, Ont.....	120.....	Concerning wages....	Prof. A. Shortt (c) 3; E. C. Kingswell (e) 1; John A. Welch (m) 1.	Dec. 21.. 1907	Jan. 22.. 1908	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The findings of the Board were not formally accepted by the parties, but the investigation by the Board is believed to have been beneficial to the camp as a whole and no cessation of work was reported.
Jan 9 1908	Temiskaming and Hudson Bay Mining Co., Ltd., and its employees.	Employees...	Cobalt, Ont.....	50.....	Concerning wages and hours.	Prof. S. J. Maclean (c) 4; M.F. Pumaville (e) 1; C. B. Duke (m) 1.	Jan. 31.. 1908	Feb. 13.. 1908	Unanimous report was presented by Board, making recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The findings of the Board were accepted by the men, but not by the company. No cessation of work was, however, reported.

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

1. Railways.

April 20 1907	Grand Trunk Ry. Co. of Canada and machinists.	Employees...	Montreal, Ottawa Toronto, Stratford, etc.	400.....	Concerning schedule involving wages, hours, apprenticeship, reinstatement of former employees, etc.	Prof. A. Shortt (c) 4; W. Nesbitt, K.C., (e) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue (m) 1.	May 4.. 1907	May 21.. 1907	Differences adjusted, and agreement concluded before Board for period of one year from May 1, strike being thereby averted.
June 27 1907	Grand Trunk Ry. Co. of Canada and its locomotive engineers.	Employees...	Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Stratford, etc.	1,300.....	Concerning schedule of wages and rules.	Prof. A. Shortt (c) 4; W. Nesbitt, K.C., (e) 1; J. Cardell (m) 1.	July 18.. 1907	Aug. 16.. 1907	Differences adjusted, and agreement for three years concluded before Board, a strike being thereby averted.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1907-08.—*Continued.*

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

1. RAILWAYS—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
July 10 1907	Intercolonial Ry. of Canada and freight handlers in its employ at Halifax, N.S.	Employees...	Halifax, N.S.....	250.....	Concerning wages and classification of employees.	Prof. W. Murray (C) 3; Henry Holgate (E) 1; R. E. Finn, M.P. (M) 1.	July 22.. 1907	Aug. 12.. 1907	On June 29, employees went on strike, and when informed that provisions of Act applied, both parties agreed to refer the differences under the Act, and employees returned to work. On the request of the parties, proceedings were subsequently adopted under the Conciliation and Labour Act, and a settlement effected, the terms of which were made applicable to the railway's employees at St.John, N.B., as well as at Halifax, N.S., and further cessation of work was thereby averted.
Sept. 5 1907	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and railroad telegraphers	Employees...	On all lines of Canadian Pacific Railway in Canada.	1,656	Concerning schedule of wages and rules of employment.	Prof. A. Shortt, (C)3; W. Nesbitt, K. C., (E)1; J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)1.	Sept. 16 1907	Oct. 12 1907	Differences adjusted, and an agreement concluded before Board, dating from October 1, a strike being thereby averted.
Nov. 19 1907	Grand Trunk Railway Company and railroad telegraphers.	Employer....	Montreal, Que...	300	Concerning wages and other conditions of employment.	Prof. A. Shortt, (C)3; W. Nesbitt, K. C., (E)1; J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)1.	Nov. 30 1907	Jan. 23 1908	Differences adjusted, and agreement concluded before Board, dating from January 1, 1908, a strike being thereby averted.

Nov. 22 1907	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and carmen employed by Company on western lines.	Employer....	Western lines....	1,215	Concerning wages and hours.	Prof. Odlum, (c)3; A. M. Nanton, (e)1; J. H. McVety, (m)1.	Nov. 26 1907	Dec. 23 1907	The Board presented a unanimous report recommending a basis of settlement which was subsequently, in correspondence with the Department, accepted by both parties, and a strike thereby averted.
Dec. 19 1907	Canadian Northern Railway Company and firemen, enginemen and hostlers in its employ.	Employees...	Winnipeg and territory along Canadian Northern Railway.	359	Concerning relations of union to employer.	Prof. A. Shortt, (c)4; F. H. Richardson, (e)1; J. G. O'Donoghue, (m) 1.	Jan. 8 1908	Jan. 25 1908	Differences amicably adjusted before the Board and a strike thereby averted.
Jan. 8 1908	Grand Trunk Railway Company and carmen in its employ.	Employees ..	Grand Trunk Railway System	800	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Prof. A. Shortt,(c)3; Wallace Nesbitt,(e)1 J. G. O'Donoghue, (m)1.	Jan. 28 1908	Feb. 28 1908	Differences amicably adjusted before a Board and a strike thereby averted.

2. Street Railways.

Jan. 31 1908	Hamilton and Dundas Railway Company and Hamilton Radial Railway Company, and Hamilton & Burlington Railway Company and employees.	Employees...	Hamilton, Ont...	120	Concerning relations of union to employing companies.	His Honour Judge Monck, (c)4; Wm. Bell, K.C.,(e)1 J. G. O'Donoghue, (m)1.	Feb. 17 1908	April 8 1908	Report of the Board was opposed to the claims of the men and was accompanied by a minority report from Mr. O'Donoghue, generally sustaining the claims of the men. Neither report was acceptable to both parties, but the effect of the investigation appeared to bring a better understanding between the parties, and no cessation of work was reported.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1907-08, *Continued.*

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

3. Shipping.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
*May 15 1907	Shipping Federation of Canada and longshoremen of Montreal.	Employers...	Montreal, Que...	1,500	Demand for increase in wages.	Archbishop Bruchesi (c)3; G. W. Stephens, (e)1; Jos. Ainey, (m)1.	June 7 1907	June 17 1907	On May 13, employees went on strike notwithstanding provisions of Act, and employers on May 18 withdrew application for Board. On May 15, Mr. F. A. Acland, the then Secretary of the Department, went to Montreal to explain the provisions of the Act to the parties to the dispute. As the result of Mr. Acland's intervention the employees returned to work, and agreed to refer the dispute under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and a formal application was made by the employees for the establishment of a Board. A unanimous report was made by the members of the Board, and an agreement recommended covering conditions of employment for the seasons of 1907 and 1908. The Union did not formally accept the recommendations of the Board, but the members, with the exception of a few, signed individual agreements with the employers, based upon the recommendations of the Board, and a further cessation of work was thereby averted.
*May 25 1907	Shipping Federation of Canada, Canadian Pacific Railway Company and longshoremen of Montreal.	Employees...	Montreal, Que...	1,600	Demand for increase in wages.				

*The two applications here recorded are regarded as one in the tabular statement.

May 1907	Furness Withy Company, Cunard & Company, Pickford, Black & Company and longshoremen.	Employers...	Halifax, N.S.....	500	Concerning wages. Increase of 5 cents per hour demanded by men, 2½ cents offered by companies, but refused.	James Hall, (E); Philip Ring, (M).	.....	.....	On May 26, employees went on strike, alleging subsequently that they had no knowledge of the existence of the provisions of the Act. Mr. V. DuBreuil, Fair Wages Officer of the Department, was sent to Halifax to explain the provisions of the Act. A Board was requested as a result of the explanations given, and while being constituted the dispute was amicably settled, Mr. DuBreuil lending the good offices of the Department as a conciliator. A further cessation of work was thereby averted, as was also the necessity of further proceedings in connection with the establishment of the Board.
Mar. 6 1908	Dominion Marine Association and Lake Seamen's Union.	Employees...	Kingston, Ont., & ports of Great Lakes.	450	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	Prof. A. Shortt,(C)3; Jas. Stewart, (E)2; John A. Flett, (M)1.	April 1 1908	April 14 1908	Differences amicably arranged before the Board and strike thereby averted.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1907-08.—*Concluded.*

B.—INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Aug. 26 1907	Montreal Cotton Company and employees.	Employees..	Valleyfield, Que...	2,200	Concerning conditions and wages.	Hon. Mr. Justice Fortin, (C)4; Duncan McCormick, K.C., (E)1; W. Paquette, (M) 1.	Sept. 4 1907	Sept. 24 1907	The employees went on strike on August 13, and the good offices of the Department were requested with a view to effecting a settlement. Mr. F. A. Acland, the then Secretary of the Department, and Mr. V. DuBreuil, Fair Wages Officer, visited the scene of the dispute and explained the provisions of the Act to the parties, with special reference to the sections enabling a dispute in any industry other than that of a mine or public utility to be referred, by mutual agreement between the disputing parties, to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. As a result of the explanations and efforts at conciliation on the part of the officers of the Department, an application for a Board was forwarded to the Minister, the employees in the meantime returning to work on August 26. The Board was duly established, with the result that the differences were adjusted and an agreement concluded before the Board dating from September 17, 1907, to be effective until May 4, 1908, and thereafter until either side be given a written notice of cancellation of the same. A feature of the agreement was the establishment of a permanent Committee of Conciliation to which it was agreed that all subsequent disputes should be referred.

*These disputes were referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under section 63 of the Act, which provides that "in the event of a dispute arising in any industry or trade other than such as may be included under the provisions of this Act, and such dispute threatens to result in a lockout or strike, or has actually resulted in a lockout or strike, either of the parties may agree, in writing, to allow such dispute to be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to be constituted under the provisions of this Act, "etc. Applications referring to disputes in this class of industry were received also in the cases of W A. Marsh & Company, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, Quebec; the Rosamond Woollen Company, Almonte, Ont; the Eastern Townships Manufacturing Company, St. Hyacinthe, Que; L'Association Internationale des Ouvriers en fourrure, Montreal; Davidson Manufacturing Company, Montreal, and A. Gravel Lumber Company, Etchemin, Que; but the parties concerned not agreeing to refer the differences for dispute according to the provisions of the Act, no action was taken by the Minister.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1908-09.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

1. COAL MINES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
May 2 1908	Standard Coal Co. and employees.	Employees...	Edmonton.....	20.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	His Honour Judge Taylor (C) 4; F. B. Smith (E) 1; F. H. Sherman (M) 1.	June 19.. 1908	July 22.. 1908	Company had previously made an agreement individually with employees. Representative of men was willing to take agreement for what it was worth, but would not enter into same on behalf of union. Board decided to leave the existing agreement intact, and this arrangement appears to have been satisfactory, a strike being thereby averted.
May 12 1908	Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. and employees.	Employees...	North Sydney, N.S.	1,750.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Prof. A. Shortt (C) 3; Dr. D. Allison (E) 2; J. W. Maddin (M) 1.	June 19.. 1908	Aug. 1.. 1908	An agreement concluded before the Board on all points, and a strike thereby averted.
May 14 1908	International Coal and Coke Co. and employees.	Employees...	Westville, N.S....	800.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	.....	.....	.....	No Board was established in this case, the parties having come to an amicable agreement, subsequent to forwarding the application, a strike being thereby averted.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1908-09.—*Continued.*

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY—*Continued.*

1. Coal Mines—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
May 15 1908	Acadia Coal Co. and employees.	.....	Stellarton, N.S....	800.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	.....	.....	.....	No Board was established in this case, the parties having come to an amicable agreement subsequent to forwarding the application, a strike being thereby averted.
May 18 1908	Port Hood and Richmond Ry. Coal Co. and employees.	Employees...	Port Hood, N.S...	300.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	His Honour Judge McGillivray (c) 3; Geo. S. Campbell (e) 1; Jas. Macdonald (m) 1.	June 8.. 1908	July 2.. 1908	A unanimous report was made by the Board with recommendations for a settlement of all differences, which is understood to have been accepted as a basis of working operations, a strike being thereby averted.
July 2 1908	Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Co., Ltd. and employees.	Employees...	Chignecto, N.S...	200.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Rev. Chas. Wilson (c) 3; B. Barnhill (e) 1; R. B. Murray (m) 1.	July 6.. 1908	July 27.. 1908	An agreement was effected before the Board on all the points at issue and covering the period of two years from July 31, 1908, a strike being thereby averted.
Oct. 19 1908	Galbraith Coal Co., Ltd., and employees	Employees...	Lundbreck, Alta..	30.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Chas. Simister (c) 3; F. B. Smith, C.E. (e) 1; Jas. A. McDonald (m) 1.	Nov. 25.. 1908	Dec. 14.. 1908	The Board presented a unanimous report recommending a basis of settlement, which was subsequently, in correspondence with the department, accepted by both parties to the dispute, a strike being thereby averted.
Mar. 4 1909	Dominion Coal Co. and employees, members of United Mine Workers of America.	Employees...	Glace Bay, N.S...	3,000.....	Alleged discrimination against members of United Mine Workers of America.	His Honour Judge Wallace (c) 4; G. S. Campbell (e) 2; Daniel McDougall (m) 1.	Mar. 22.. 1909	.....	Proceedings unfinished.

2. Metal Mines.

July 20 1908	Cobalt Central Mining Co., Ltd., and employees.	Employees...	Cobalt, Ont.....	105.....	Concerning wages and hours.	Prof. S. J. Maclean (c) 4; E. L. Fraleck (e) 1; C. B. Duke (m) 1.	Aug. 22.. 1908	Aug. 29.. 1908	Unanimous report presented by Board making recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, and no cessation of work reported.

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

1. Railways.

April 28 1908	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and various trades in its mechanical department.	Employees...	C.P.R. system....	8,000.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	P. A. Macdonald (c) 4; C. F. Fullerton (e) 1; G. F. Galt (e) 2*; Jas. Somerville (m) 1.	May 13.. 1908	July 16.. 1908	The Board did not present a unanimous report, Mr. Somerville presenting a minority report. The Board made certain recommendations for settlement of dispute, which were accepted by company with some demur. Men refused to accept findings of Board and ceased work on August 5. They returned to work on October 5, accepting finally recommendations of Board.
May 14 1908	Intercolonial Railway of Canada and Station Freight Clerks' Union, Nos. 1 and 2 of Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B.	Employees...	Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B.	.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	His Honour Judge McGibbon (c) 4; H. Holgate, C. E. (e) 1; J.G. O'Donoghue (m) 1; R. E. Finn (m) 1.**	Sept. 8.. 1908	Oct. 6.. 1908	The proceedings in this case were under the Conciliation and Labour Act by request of the employees and were subject to delay through the inability to act of the member of the Committee of Mediation and Investigation first appointed on the recommendation of the men. The committee was finally constituted and a settlement of all differences effected, a strike being thereby averted.

*Mr. Fullerton, finding himself at an early stage of the proceedings unable to agree with his colleagues, resigned from the Board, and the company declining to make a further recommendation, the Minister appointed Mr. Galt without recommendation.

**Owing to inability of Mr. R. E. Finn to act as member of Board, Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue was appointed in his stead.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1908-09—*Continued.*

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.—*Continued.*

1. RAILWAYS.—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
May 29 1908	Canadian Pacific Ry. and railway telegraphers in its employ.	Employees...	C.P.R. system....	1,605.....	Concerning alleged wrongful dismissal of certain employees.	Hon. Mr. Justice Fortin (C) 4; C. Campbell, K. C. (E) 1; W. T. J. Lee (M) 1.	June 17.. 1908	Sept. 26.. 1908	A unanimous report was made by the Board with recommendations for a settlement of all differences, which was accepted by both parties, a strike being thereby averted.
Aug. 21 1908	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and carmen on its Lake St. John Division.	Employees...	Lake St. John Division Canadian Northern Ry.	49.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Ludovic Brunet (C) 3 E. A. Evans (E) 1; P. J. Jobin (M) 1; A. Chartrain (M) †	Sept. 30.. 1908	Nov. 19.. 1908	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties to the dispute, a strike being thereby averted.
Aug. 22 1908	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and firemen and engineers in its employ.	Employees. .	C.P.R. system....	7,000.....	Concerning alleged wrongful dismissal of certain employees.	Hon. Judge Fortin (C) 3; W. Nesbitt, K.C. (E) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue (M) 1	Jan. 5.. 1909	Jan. 25.. 1909	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties, a strike being thereby averted.
Aug. 22 1908	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and locomotive engineers in its employ.	Employees...	Canadian Northern Ry. system.	341.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	His Honour Judge Gunn (C) 4; F. H. Richardson (E) 1; J. Harvey Hall (M) 1.	Sept. 14.. 1908	Nov. 16.. 1908	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties, and a strike thereby averted.

Dec. 26 1908	Kingston and Pembroke Ry. Co. and employees, members of Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees...	Kingston & Pembroke Ry. system.	19 dir... 1,600 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	His Honour Judge Gunn (c) 4; J. L. Whiting, K, C. (e) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue (m) 1.	Jan. 15.. 1909	.....	Proceedings unfinished.
Dec. 29 1908	Great Northwestern Telegraph Co. and certain Railroad Telegraphers on Michigan Central Ry. system.	Employees...	Michigan Central Ry. system.	75.....	Abolition of commission by commercial business on Michigan Central Ry. System by Great Northwestern Telegraph Co., without due notice.	Judge McGibbon (c) 4; J. F. Mackay (e) 2; J.G. O'Donoghue (m) 1.	Feb. 8.. 1909	Mar. 22.. 1909	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The report was substantially in favour of the employees. The company had refused to nominate to the Board and claimed irresponsibility in the matter. The inquiry, though not resulting in an agreement, is understood to have modified the situation to such a degree that danger of the threatened strike was averted.

2. Street Railways.

May 8 1908	Ottawa Electric Ry. and its employees.	Employees...	Ottawa, Ont.....	256.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Prof. A. Shortt (c) 4; G. F. Henderson (c) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue (m) 1.	May 22.. 1908	June 15.. 1908	Differences amicably arranged before the Board and strike thereby averted.
Sept. 3 1908	Quebec Light, Heat and Power Co. and its Street Railway employees.	Employees...	Quebec, Que.....	116.....	Concerning alleged wrongful dismissal of certain employees.	Omer Brunet (m) 1; W. H. Moore (e) 1.	.....	Oct. 6.. 1908	The two members of the Board appointed respectively on the nomination of employing company and employees presented a joint statement making certain recommendations for a settlement of the disputed points, which recommendations were accepted by both parties to the dispute as a settlement of the differences, a strike being thereby averted.

† Owing to inability of A. Chartrain to act as member of the Board, P. J. Jobin was appointed in his stead.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1908-09.—*Concluded.*

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.—*Continued.*

3. Teamsters.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Feb. 10 1909	Manitoba Cartage Co. Ltd.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man...	40 dir..... 260 indir.	Concerning alleged discrimination against men connected with the Union.	Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon (c) 3; Prof. R. Cochrane (e) 2; T. J. Murray (m) 1.	Mar. 2 1909	.....	Proceedings unfinished.

*B.—INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.**

Dec. 17 1908	The John Ritchie Co., Ltd., and certain employees (lasters).	Employees & employers.	Quebec, Que.	300.....	Concerning introduction of certain machine and wages.	Dr. Chas Côté (c) 3; Félix Marois (e) 1; Z. Bérubé (m) 1.	Dec. 31 1908	Feb. 17 1909	An agreement was concluded before the Board covering all matters in dispute, effective from February 12, 1909, to May 1, 1910, a strike being thereby averted.

*These disputes were referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under Section 63 of the Act, which provides that "in the event of a dispute arising in any industry or trade other than such as may be included under the provisions of this act and such dispute threatens to result in a lockout or strike, or has actually resulted in a lockout or strike, either of the parties may agree, in writing, to allow such dispute to be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to be constituted under the provisions of this Act," etc.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1909-10.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

1. COAL MINES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Mar. 4 1909	Dominion Coal Co. and employees, members of United Mine Workers of America.	Employees...	Glace Bay, C.B...	3,000.....	Alleged discrimination against certain employees, members of United Mine Workers of America.	His Honour Judge Wallace (C) 4; G. S. Campbell (E) 2; Daniel McDougall (M) 1.	Mar. 22.. 1909	April 16.. 1909	The Board did not present a unanimous report, Mr. McDougall presenting the minority report. The Board found against the contentions of the men, and the latter, refusing to accept the findings, struck on July 6. It was claimed by the company that the output of coal from its mines had practically ceased to be affected during the winter months following, although a considerable number of workmen, members of the United Mine Workers of America, remained on strike at the end of March, 1910.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1909-10.—*Continued.*

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY—*Continued.*

1. Coal Mines—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
April 13 1909	Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Co. and employees.	Employees...	Middlesboro, B. C.	150.....	Alleged discrimination against certain employees.	His Honour Judge P. S. Lampman (c) 3; Thos. Kiddie (e) 1; Thos. Chas. Brooke (m)1	May 7.. 1909	June 3.. June 11 June 16 1909	The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. T. C. Brooke, the member appointed on behalf of the employees. The report was not accepted by either party, and whilst proceedings were pending for the establishment of a Board in this case the employees ceased work on April 28, and remained on strike until the month of June. On June 15, the department was informed that an understanding had been reached between the management and the men.
April 26 1909	Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., and employees.	Employees...	Sydney Mines, C. B.	340.....	Wages and conditions of labour and recognition of United Mine Workers of America.	His Honour Judge J. P. Chipman (c) 4; His Honour Judge MacGillivray (e) 2; D. McDougall (m)	June 23.. 1909	July 23.. 1909	The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. D. McDougall, member appointed on behalf of the employees. The report of the Board found against the claims of the employees. There was, however, no cessation of work, the threatened strike being averted.

May 8 1909	Western Coal Operators' Association, comprising: Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co; H. W. McNeil Co.; Pacific Coal Co.; Leitch Collieries Ltd.; Western Canadian Collieries, Ltd.; Inter. Coal and Coke Co., Ltd., and Hosmer Mines Ltd., and their employees.	Employees...	Lethbridge, Coleman, Lille, Bankhead, Hillcrest, Bellevue, Passburg, Canmore and Taber, Alta., Hosmer and Frank, B.C.	2,100.....	Wages and conditions of labour.	Rev. Hugh Grant (c) 4; Colin Macleod (e) 1; F. H. Sherman (m) 1.	May 15.. 1909	June 21. June 23 1909	The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. Colin Macleod, which was, however, in substantial agreement with that of the Board. The report was not definitely accepted by either party, but conferences between the employers and the employees followed its publication, with the result that an agreement was reached, closely following the terms of the award, effective to March 31, 1911. The employees, who had been on strike from April 1, resumed work on July 1.
May 10 1909	Cumberland Railway and Coal Co. and employees.	Employees...	Springhill, N.S..	1,500.....	Wages and conditions of labour and recognition of United Mine Workers of America.	Hon. Mr. Justice Longley (c) 4; Chas. Archibald (e) 2; E. B. Paul (m) 1.	June 5.. 1909	July 23.. 1909	The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority note, signed by Mr. E. B. Paul, the member appointed on behalf of the employees. The Board's findings were substantially in favour of the company. The award was not, however, accepted by the employees, and a strike was declared on August 9, which resulted in the closing down of the company's mines until early in the month of March 1910, when operations were resumed on a limited scale.
June 15 1909	Canada West Coal Co. and employees.	Employer....	Taber, Alta.....	300.....	Wages and conditions of labour.	His Honour Judge R. Winter (c) 3; Colin Macleod (c) 1; W.C.Simmons (m) 1.	July 3.. 1909	July 19.. 1909	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. An agreement based on the findings of the Board was subsequently signed by the parties concerned effective from July 30, 1909, to March 31, 1911. The employees who had been on strike from April 23, returned to work on July 30.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1909-10.—*Continued.*

1. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.—*Continued.*

1. Coal Mines.—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Nov. 18 1909	Edmonton Standard Coal Co., Ltd., and employees.	Employer....	Edmonton, Alta..	75.....	Wages and dismissal of employees.	Geo. F. Cunningham (c) 3; Frank B. Smith (e) 1; Clement Stubbs (m) 1.	Dec. 2.. 1909	Dec. 27.. 1909	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by the parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.
Dec. 2 1909	James W. Blain, contractor for output of Cardiff Coal Co., Ltd., and employees.	Employer....	Cardiff, Alta.....	60 dir..... 15 indir.	Wages and conditions of employment.	.....	.....	.....	Proceedings in connection with the application were discontinued in view of an agreement being reached by the parties concerned.
Jan. 5 1910	Alberta Coal Mining Co. and employees.	Employer....	Cardiff, Alta.....	35 dir..... 25 indir.	Wages and conditions of employment.	R. G. Duggan (c) 3; J. O. Hannah (e) 1; Clement Stubbs (m) 1.	Jan. 17.. 1910	.....	Proceedings unfinished.

2. Metal Mines.

April 5 1909	British Columbia Copper Co. and employees.	Employees...	Greenwood, B.C..	225.....	Alleged discrimination against certain employees.	His Honour Judge P. E. Wilson (c) 1; Edward Croñyn (e) 1; John McInnis (m) 1.	April 20.. 1909	May 29.. June 3 June 11 1909	Three separate reports were presented in this case, the company expressing willingness to accept that of the chairman as a basis of settlement, while the men accepted the report of Mr. John McInnis. The men declared a strike on June 28, which continued until July 24.

Jan. 8 1910	British Columbia Copper Co. and employees.	Employer....	Greenwood, B. C..	350.....	Employees' unwillingness to work with non - union men.	J. H. Senkler (c) 4; John A. Mara (E)1 John McInnis (M)1	Jan. 10.. 1910	Mar. 29.. 1910	The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. John McInnis. The Board's report was substantially in favour of the company. The employees concerned being unwilling to concur in the findings of the Board, a strike was declared on April 19, and continued until May 11, when the employees returned to company's service on terms of Board's award.

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

1. Railways.

Dec. 26 1908	Kingston and Pembroke Ry. Co., and employees, members of Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees...	Kingston - Pembroke Ry. System.	19 dir..... 1,600 indir.	Wages and conditions of labour.	His Honour Judge Gunn (c) 4; J. L. Whiting, K. C. (E) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue (M) 1.	Jan. 15.. 1909	April 22.. 1909	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, which made certain recommendations for the settlement of dispute. The report, with recommendations, was accepted subsequently by both parties, a strike being thereby averted.
May 7 1909	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., and railroad telegraphers in its employ.	Employees...	Canadian Pacific Ry. lines.	1,600.....	Concerning alleged unfair dismissal and breach of contract.	Hon. Mr. Justice Fortin (c) 4; Wallace Nesbitt, K.C. (E) 1; W. T. J. Lee (M) 1.	May 29.. 1909	June 11.. 1910	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were subsequently, in correspondence with the department, accepted by both parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.
June 3 1909	Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., and engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen and yardmen in its employ.	Employees...	Grand Trunk Pacific lines.	300.....	Wages and conditions of labour.	Hon. R.F. Sutherland, M.P. (c) 3; F.H. McGuigan (E) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue (M) 1.	June 24.. 1909	Aug. 14.. 1909	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute and no cessation of work occurred, the threatened strike being averted.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1909-10.—*Continued.*

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.—*Continued.*

1. Railways.—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
June 8 1909	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and its maintenance-of-way employees.	Employees...	Canadian Northern Ry. lines west of Port Arthur.	1,100 dir... 700 indir.	Wages and conditions of labour.	His Honour Judge R. M. Myers (c) 4; W. J. Christie (e) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue (m) 1.	June 24.. 1909	July 21.. 1909.	The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. W. J. Christie. The findings of the Board were subsequently accepted by both parties to the dispute, a strike being thereby averted.
Aug. 11 1909	Intercolonial Railway of Canada and its roundhouse employees.	Employees...	Halifax, N.S.....	20 dir... 1,000 indir.	Employers' alleged discrimination against certain employees.	Sir Geo. Garneau (c) 4; Jas. M. Gilmour (e) 1; Aaron A. R. Mosher (m) 1	Sept. 25.. 1909	Nov. 17.. 1909	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The findings of the Board were subsequently accepted by both parties to the dispute, a strike being thereby averted.
Oct. 2 1909	Intercolonial Railway of Canada and machinists and fitters in its employ.	Employees...	Intercolonial Ry. system.	363 dir..... 43 indir.	Concerning dismissal of certain employees and alleged violation of contract.	His Honour Judge John A. Barron (c) 4; Jas. H. Gilmour (e) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue (m) 1.	Oct. 19.. 1909	Dec. 8.. 1909	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.
Dec. 3 1909	Grand Trunk Ry. Co. and telegraphers and station agents in its employ.	Employees...	Grand Trunk Ry. lines, east of Detroit, Mich.	760.....	Wages, advertising of vacancies, etc.	J. E. Atkinson (c) 4; Wallace Nesbitt, K.C. (e) 1; W. T. J. Lee (m) 1.	Dec. 21.. 1909	Feb. 24.. 1910	A report was presented which was unanimous on certain of the matters in dispute, Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., member appointed on behalf of the company, dissenting from the views of the other members on two points. At the close of the year the department was in communication with the parties to the dispute. No cessation of work occurred.

Mar 17 1910	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen in its employ.	Employees...	C.P.R. lines.....	4,360.....	Wages and conditions of employment.	J. E. Atkinson (c) 4 Wallace Nesbitt, K. C. (e) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue, (m) 1	Mar. 18.. 1910	.....	Proceedings unfinished.
Mar. 17 1910	Grand Trunk Ry. Co. and conductors, baggagemen, brakemen, and yardmen in its employ.	Employees...	G.T.R. lines.....	3,017.....	Wages and conditions of employment.	Wallace Nesbitt, K. C. (e) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue, (m) 1	Mar. 18.. 1910	.....	Proceedings unfinished.
Mar. 17 1910	Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry. Co. and conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen in its employ.	Employees...	Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo Ry. lines.	101.....	Wages and conditions of employment.	F. H. McGuigan (e)1; J. G. O'Donoghue (m) 1.	Mar. 18.. 1910	.....	Proceedings unfinished.
Mar. 19 1910	Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co. and its telegraph and station employees.	Employees...	Grand Trunk Pacific lines.	75.....	Rules and rates of pay.	W. T. J. Lee (m) 1...	Mar. 30.. 1910	.....	Proceedings unfinished.
Mar. 22 1910	Dominion Atlantic Ry. Co. and employees.	Employees...	Kentville, N.S....	4 dir..... 25 indir.	Terms of employment and dismissal of certain employees.	.....	.....	.....	Proceedings unfinished.

2. Street Railways.

April 20 1909	Winnipeg Electric Ry. Co. and employees.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man...	600.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Rev. C. W. Gordon, D.D. (c) 4; W. J. Christie (e) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue, (m) 1.	May 10.. 1909	June 1.. 1909	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, accompanied by an agreement covering all points in dispute and effective from May 1, 1909, to May 1, 1911, a strike being thereby averted.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1909-10.—*Continued.*

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

3. Freight Handlers.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
May 17 1909	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and freight handlers in its employ.	Employees...	Owen Sound, Ont.	250.....	Concerning wages....	Donald Ross (c) 4; Wallace Nesbitt K. C. (e) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue (m) 1	June 2.. 1909	June 17.. 1909	A strike of freight handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Owen Sound, occurred on May 7 and continued until May 10, when application was made for the establishment of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, to which the dispute was referred for adjustment. The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report by Mr. O'Donoghue. The report of the Board was accepted by the parties to the dispute, further cessation of work being thereby averted.
Aug. 18 1909	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and freight handlers in its employ.	Employees...	Fort William, Ont.	700.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	S. C. Young (c) 3; W.J. Christie(e)1: W.T. Rankin (m)1.	Aug. 20.. 1909	Aug. 30.. 1909	A strike of freight handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William occurred on August 9, and continued until August 16, when application was made for establishment of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, to which the dispute was referred for adjustment. In the application it was stated that the employees were not informed of the provisions of this Act when the strike was declared. A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by the parties concerned, a further cessation of work being thereby averted.

4. Longshoremen.

Mar. 14 1910	Allan Line; Donaldson Line; Thomson Line; Leyland Line; White-Star-Dominion Line; Canada Line; South African Line; Mexican Line; Manchester Liners; Black Diamond Line; Head Line; Canadian Pacific Railway Line; and all other owners of steamships navigating to Montreal and Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal.	Employees...	Montreal, Que....	1,800.....	Wages and conditions of employment.	Wm. Lyall (E) 1; Gustave Franeq, (M) 1.	Mar. 24.. 1910	.....	Proceedings unfinished.

5. Teamsters.

Feb. 10 1909	Manitoba Cartage Co. Ltd.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man...	40 dir..... 260 indir.	Alleged discrimination against men connected with Union.	Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon (C) 3; Prof. R. Cochrane (E) 2; T.J. Murray (M) 1.	Mar. 2.. 1909	April 1.. 1909	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The report was not accepted by the company, but the inquiry had the effect of improving the conditions and bringing about an understanding so that the threatened strike was averted

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1909-10.—*Concluded.*

III. MUNICIPAL PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
July 8 1909	Corporation of Saskatoon, Sask., and labourers in its employ	Employees...	Saskatoon, Sask...	150 dir..... 150 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	E. J. Meilicke (C) 4; Alex Smith (E) 1; E. Stephenson (M) 1.	Aug. 4.. 1909	Sept. 9.. 1909	A report was presented by the chairman and Mr. Alex. Smith, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, and stating also that an agreement had been reached on all points except the establishment of a minimum wage scale and recognition of the employees' union. No cessation of work was reported.

B.—INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.

April 27 1909	Dominion Textile Co. and mule spinners in its employ.	Employees...	Montreal, Que....	70 dir... 3,000 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Hon. Mr. Justice Fortin (C) 3; F. G. Daniels (E) 1; A. A. Gibeault (M) 1.	May 7.. 1909	May 25.. 1909	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1910-11.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

1. COAL MINES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Jan. 5... 1910	Alberta Coal Mining Co. and employees.	Employer....	Cardiff, Alta.....	35 dir..... 25 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	R. G. Duggan (C)3. J. O. Hannah (E)1. Clement Stubbs (M) 1.	Jan. 17.... 1910	Apr. 2..... 1910	A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were understood to have been accepted by both parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.
Apr. 18.. 1910	Canadian - American Coal and Coke Co., and employees, members of Frank Local No. 1263, U.M.W.A.	Employer....	Frank, Alta.....	262.....	Concerning making of new agreement and recognition of U.M.W.A.	I. S. G. VanWart (C)4. Colin MacLeod (E)1. Clement Stubbs (M) 1.	Apr. 29.... 1910	June 4.... 1910	Settlement arrived at by chairman without Board being formally convened; settlement effective to March 31, 1911.
Oct. 26.. 1910	Crowsnest Pass Coal Co., Ltd., and employees, members of District No. 18, U.M.W.A.	Employees...	Fernie, B.C.....	3,000.....	Concerning alleged breach of agreement, and increased charge for special train.	I. S. G. VanWart (C)4. W. S. Lane (E)1. Clement Stubbs (M) 1.	Nov. 18... 1910	Feb. 18... 1911	Board effected settlement which was understood to be acceptable to both parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1910-11.—*Continued.*

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.—*Continued.*

1. Coal Mines.—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Jan. 16.. 1911	North Atlantic Collieries Co., Ltd., and employees, members of Local Union, No. 2173, District No. 26, U.M.W.A.	Employees...	Port Morien, N.S.	110 dir.... 150 indir..	Concerning reduction in wages and conditions of employment.	Prof. Robt. Magill (c)4; Duncan G. MacDonald (e)2; Alexander McKinnon (m)1.	Mar. 9.... 1911	Mar. 23... 1911	During proceedings for establishment of Board, company went into liquidation and mines were accordingly closed down.
Jan. 7.. 1911	The Wettlaufer Silver Mining Co., Ltd., and certain employees.	Employees...	South Lorrain, Ont.	35 dir..... 30 indir...	Concerning reduction in wages.	George Ritchie (c)4; R. F. Taylor (e)1; Chas. H. Lowthian (m)1.	Feb. 20.... 1911	Feb. 28.... 1911	A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations for settlement of dispute. No cessation of work occurred.

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

1. Railways.

Mar. 17. 1910	Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co., and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen.	Employees...	All lines of T. H. & B. Ry.	101.....	Concerning employees' demand for increased compensation and improved conditions.	J. E. Atkinson (c)4; F. H. McGuigan (e) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue, (m).	April 6.... 1910	.....	Agreement was reached between parties concerned without Board having been convened. The terms of settlement of this dispute were understood to correspond closely to the terms of settlement of a similar dispute between the C.P.R. and its employees in train and yard service.

Mar. 17. 1910	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen.	Employees...	All lines of C.P. Ry.	4,360	Concerning employees' demand for increased compensation and improved conditions.	J. E. Atkinson (c)4; Wallace Nesbitt(e)1; J. G. O'Donoghue (m)1.	Mar. 31... 1910	June 22... 1910	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, member appointed on the recommendation of the employees. Upon receipt of these reports negotiations were resumed between the company and the employees concerned, which resulted, on July 21, in an agreement to continue in force until terminated by thirty days' notice in writing. The agreement was understood to be in some respects similar to, but in other particulars different from, the terms of settlement proposed by the Board, and was said to correspond closely both in respect of rates of wages and rules to standard rates and rules existing on a number of the principal railway systems in the Eastern States.
Mar. 17 1910	Grand Trunk Ry. Co. and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen.	Employees...	All lines of G.T.R. system	3,017.....	Concerning employees' demand for increased compensation and improved conditions.	J. E. Atkinson (c) 4; Wallace Nesbitt (e) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue (m) 1.	April 6.. 1910	June 22.. 1910	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., member appointed on the recommendation of the company. Upon receipt of these reports negotiations were resumed between the company and the employees concerned for settlement of the differences in question. These negotiations were continued up till July 18, when a strike was declared of the employees concerned. Strike continued up till August 2, when it was announced that a settlement had been arrived at through Government intervention, the strike being declared off.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1910-11.—*Continued.*

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

1. RAILWAYS—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Mar. 19 1910	Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co. and telegraph and station employees.	Employees...	G.T.P. lines.....	75.....	Concerning rules and rates of pay.	His Honour Judge D. McGibbon (C) 3; Donald Ross (E) 2; W. T. J. Lee (M) 1.	April 22.. 1910	July 7.. 1910	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, which made certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. No cessation of work occurred.
Mar. 22 1910	Dominion Atlantic Ry. Co. and employees.	Employees...	Kentville, N.S....	4 dir..... 25 indir..	Concerning terms of employment and dismissal of certain employees.	Honourable John N. Armstrong (C) 4; McCallum Grant (E) A. R. Mosher (M) 1.	April 29 1910	May 12.. 1910	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Aaron A. R. Mosher, member appointed on behalf of the employees, which was accepted by them. The department was informed by the company that there would be no discrimination on its part between union and non-union men. No cessation of work occurred.
May 2 1910	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and its blacksmiths, members of Blacksmiths' Railway Union No. 147.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man...	30.....	Concerning demand for new working agreement, increased wages and shorter hours.	.....	.....	.....	No Board established, settlement having been arrived at between the parties concerned.
May 2 1910	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and its blacksmiths' helpers, members of Blacksmiths' Helpers Lodge No. 335.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man...	Between 30 and 40.	Concerning demand for new working agreement, increased wages and shorter hours.	.....	.....	.....	No Board established, settlement having been arrived at between the parties concerned.

May 2 1910	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and its machinists, members of Fort Garry Lodge No.189, International Association of Machinists.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man...	325.....	Concerning demand for new working agreement and increased wages.	.....	.....	.....	No Board established, settlement having been arrived at between the parties concerned.
May 2 1910	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and its machinists' helpers, members of Federal Union, No. 4.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man...	57.....	Concerning demand for new working agreement, increased wages and shorter hours.	.....	.....	.....	No Board established, settlement having been arrived at between the parties concerned.
May 2 1910	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and its moulders, members of Moulders' Union No. 174.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man..	13.....	Concerning demand for new working agreement, increased wages and shorter hours.	.....	.....	.....	No Board established, settlement having been arrived at between the parties concerned.
May 2 1910	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and certain employees, members of Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Northern Star No. 371, and Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters Union No. 479.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man...	482.....	Concerning demand for new working agreement, increased wages and shorter hours.	Wm. Elliott Macara (c) 3; David H. Cooper (e) 1; Philip C. Locke (m) 1.	May 23.. 1910	June 28.. 1919	Board presented a unanimous report making certain recommendations for a settlement. Award was not accepted by employees concerned, some of whom declared strike on July 7. Strike continued until September 27, when the men returned to work on the terms of the Board's award.
May 2 1910	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and its boilermakers, boilermakers' specialists and boilermakers' helpers, members of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Fort Garry, No. 451, and Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, No. 212.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man...	170.....	Concerning demand for new working agreement, increased wages and shorter hours.	David H. Cooper (e) 1.	.....	.....	Pending establishment of Board a settlement was arrived at between parties concerned.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1910-11.—*Continued.*

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

RAILWAYS—*Continued*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
June 21 1910	Intercolonial Prince Edward Island Railways and telegraphers, train despatchers and station agents, members of Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees...	Canadian Government railway system.	490.....	Concerning proposed amendments to schedule and alleged mistreatment of certain employees.	His Honour Judge John A. Barron (C) 3; J. H. Gilmour (E) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue (M) 1.	Jan. 4.. 1911	Feb. 20.. 1911	Establishment of Board was postponed owing to arrangements being made for a conference between the Government Railways Managing Board and representatives of the employees concerned. A request was received from the employees on November 14, 1910, for a Board, no settlement having been arrived at. A unanimous report was received making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by the Government Railways Managing Board and by the employees.
June 28 1910	Grand Trunk Ry. Co. and brass workers in Montreal, members of Brass Workers, Local 320.	Employees...	Montreal, Que....	24.....	Concerning demand for minimum rate of 30 cents per hr.	A. G. B. Claxton (C) 4; Wm. Aird (E) 1; C. Rodier (M) 1.	July 13.. 1910	July 30.. Aug. 2 1910	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. Wm. Aird, member appointed on behalf of the company. Report was accepted by the employees concerned. No cessation of work occurred.

Sept. 3 1910	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and maintenance of way employees.	Employees...	C.P.R. system in Canada.	4,000.....	Concerning demand for increased wages and revision of schedule.	His Honour Judge D. McGibbon (c) 4; F.H. McGuigan (e) 1; W. T. J. Lee (m) 1.	Sept. 21.. 1910	Mar. 1.. Mar. 4.. 1911	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. F. H. McGuigan, member appointed on behalf of the company. Department was informed that the majority report was accepted by company and employees concerned.
Sept. 3 1910	Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co. and maintenance-of-way employees.	Employees...	Whole system of G. T. P. Ry.	1,000.....	Concerning demand for increased wages and revision of schedule.	His Honour Judge D. McGibbon (c) 3; J. W. Dawsey (e) 1; W. T. J. Lee (m) 1.	Sept. 21.. 1910	Jan. 7.. 1911	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. J. W. Dawsey, member appointed on behalf of the company. Report was accepted on behalf of employees concerned. The company, however, declined to be bound by the Board findings. No cessation of work occurred.
	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and maintenance-of-way employees.	Employees...	C.N.R. system in Canada.	1,800.....	Concerning demand for increased wages and revision of schedule.	His Honour Judge D. McGibbon (c) 3; F.H. McGuigan (e) 1; W. T. J. Lee (m) 1.	Sept. 22. 1910	Mar. 2.. Mar. 10.. 1911	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. F. H. McGuigan, member appointed on behalf of the company. Employees accepted Board findings. Company, however, declined to be bound by the same, but accepted instead the minority report. No cessation of work occurred.
Feb. 10 1911	Kingston and Pembroke Ry. Co. and firemen and hostlers members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.	Employees...	Kingston, Ont....	11 dir..... 20 indir....	Concerning demand for increased wages and revision of rules.	.....	.....	.....	Department advised parties concerned that further effort should be made to effect settlement and on March 11, 1911, was informed that an amicable agreement had been arrived at.
				2. Street Railways.					
July 5 1910	Toronto Ry. Co. and employees, members of Toronto Railway Employees' Union, No. 113.	Employees...	Toronto, Ont.....	1,300.....	Concerning demand for new working agreement.	His Honour Judge John A. Baron (c) 3; J. P. Mullarkey (e) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue (m) 1.	July 16.. 1910	Aug. 20.. 1910	A unanimous report was presented by Board making certain recommendations for settlement of dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1910-11.—*Continued.*

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

2. Street Railways—*Continued*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Aug. 22 1910	British Columbia Electric Ry. Co. and linemen, members of Local No. 213 Inter. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees...	Vancouver and vicinity.	50.....	Concerning demand for dismissal of foremen of linemen.	A. E. Beck (e) 1; Jas H. McVety (m) 1.	.....	Sept. 12.. 1910	Constitution of Board not completed, the parties concerned having arrived at a settlement of the matters in dispute.
Oct. 22 1910	Winnipeg Electric Ry. Co. and conductors and motormen, members of Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, Local No. 99.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man...	603.....	Concerning alleged discrimination against certain employees, members of Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees.	W. J. Christie (c) 3; Capt. Wm. Robinson (e) 1; L. L. Pelletier, (m) 1.	Nov. 11.. 1910	Dec. 13.. Dec. 15.. 1910	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. L. L. Pelletier, member appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned. Employees ceased work on December 16, 1910, to enforce their demand for reinstatement of four discharged employees. A settlement was effected through the intervention of Citizens' Committee, by which strike was terminated on December 31, 1910.

Mar. 14 1910	Allan Line, Donaldson Line, Thomson Line, Leyland Line, White Star Dominion Line, Canada Line, South Africa Line, Mexican Line, Manchester Liners, Black Diamond Line, Head Line, Canadian Pacific Railway Line, and all other owners of steamships navigating to Montreal and Syndicated Longhsoremen of Montreal.	Employees...	Montreal, Que....	1,800.....	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	Honourable Mr. Justice T. Fortin (C)4; Wm. Lyall (E) 1; Gustave Francq (M) 1.	April 7.. 1910	April 20.. 1910	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned, an agreement being entered into effective for a period of five years. In connection with the same a permanent Board of Conciliation was established to settle such grievances as might from time to time be complained of.
Aug. 8 1910	Allan Line, Donaldson Line, Thomson Line, Leyland Line, White Star Dominion Line, Canada Line, South Africa Line, Mexican Line, Manchester Liners, Black Diamond Line, Head Line, Canadian Pacific Railway Line and all other owners of vessels navigating in the Port of Montreal, and the Ship Liners of the Port of Montreal.	Employees...	Montreal, Que....	200.....	Concerning wages, hours and conditions of employment.	W.D. Lighthall (C)4; J. Herbert Lauer (E) 1; Geo. Poliquin (M) 1.	Aug. 22.. 1910	Sept. 16.. Sept. 17.. 1910	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. J. Herbert Lauer, member appointed on the recommendation of the Shipping Federation of Canada. The report was acceptable to the employees concerned; the shipping companies, however, in a communication addressed to the department, expressed themselves as unable to accept the majority report. No cessation of work occurred.
Sept. 10 1910	Canadian Pacific Steamship Co. and its employees commonly known as deckhands, at Vancouver and Victoria, members of Sailors Union of the Pacific.	Employees...	Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.	86 dir..... 50 indir.	Concerning wages, hours and conditions of employment.	His Honour Judge W.W.B. McInnes (C) 3; G. E. McCrossan (E) 2; J.H. McVety (M) 1	Oct. 27.. 1910	Nov. 28.. 1910	A unanimous report was presented by Board making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by the employees concerned. The company maintained that it had no dispute with its employees and that, therefore, no action on its part was necessary. No cessation of work occurred.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1910-11.—*Concluded.*

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

4. Commercial Telegraphers

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
June 23 1910	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and commercial telegraphers, members of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.	Employees...	Commercial Telegraph lines of C.P.R.	600.....	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	J. E. Duval (c) 3; F.H. McGuigan (e) 1; D. Campbell (m) 1.	July 7.. 1910	July 25.. 1910	A unanimous report was presented by Board in which it was stated that an agreement was concluded between the parties concerned on all points at issue.
Mar. 3 1911	Great North Western Telegraph Co. of Canada and telegraphers, members of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.	Employees...	All offices operated by the G. N. W. Telegraph Co. of Canada.	200 dir.... 1,100 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions f employment.	Hon. Mr. Justice J. V. Teetzel (c) 3; Frederick H. Markey (e) 1; D. Campbell (m) 1.	Mar. 30.. 1911	.....	Proceedings unfinished.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1911-12.

STATEMENT of Application for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1911, to March 31, 1912.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

1. COAL MINES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
April 13 1911	Western Coal Operators' Association and employees, members of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees...	Eastern British Columbia and Southern Alberta.	6,000 dir... an indefinite number indir.	Concerning making of new agreement.	Rev. C. W. Gordon, D. D. (C); Colin Macleod (E) 1; A. J. Carter (M) 1.	April 21.. 1911	July 10.. July 11.. 1911	The employees concerned in this dispute ceased work on March 31, 1911, on the termination of a two years' agreement with the employing companies. A Board was established by request of the employees on April 18. The Board's report was accompanied by a minority report by Mr. Carter. The operators signified their willingness to negotiate an agreement along the general lines suggested by the Board in its majority report; the employees on the other hand, accepting the minority report of Mr. Carter. The majority of the mines remained closed down until the middle of November, when a new agreement was signed by the parties concerned effective to March 31, 1915.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1911-12.—*Continued.*

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY—*Continued.*

1. Coal Mines—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Oct. 23 1911	Alberta Coal Mining Co. Ltd., and employees.	Employer....	Cardiff, Alta.....	80.....	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	J. Norman Fraser (c) 3; O. Hannah (e) 1; Clement Stubbs, (m) 1.	Nov. 27.. 1911	Dec. 21.. 1911	Report was signed by all three members of the Board, with slight objections noted by MM. Hannah and Stubbs. After the award of the Board had been communicated to both parties concerned there was a cessation of work for a few days. The department was later informed that a settlement had been reached on the basis of the Board's findings, and work resumed.

2. Metal Mines.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
May 25 1911	Hudson Bay Mining Co., Ltd., and employees, members Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154, W. F. M.	Employees...	Gowganda, Ont...	30.....	Concerning reduction in wages.	George Ritchie, K.C (c) 4; Prof. John Sharp (e).; Duncan J. McDonell (m) 1.	June 9.. 1911	July 10.. 1911	Report of Board was accompanied by minority report signed by Mr. McDonell. The employees, being unwilling to accept the Board report, declared a strike, of which no formal settlement was reported. Operations were resumed in the company's mine at the end of July.

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

1. Railways.

May 11 1911	Michigan Central Ry. Co and sectionmen.	Employees..	St. Thomas, Ont..	1,200 to 1,400	Concerning proposed reduction in wages.	.....	.....	.....	The employees concerned in this dispute ceased work on May 1, on account of a proposed reduction in their rate of pay. Application was later made by the employees for the establishment of a Board. Whilst communications were passing between the department and the employees an officer of the department proceeded to St. Thomas at the Minister's request, for the purpose of conferring with the parties concerned. As a result the company restored the scale of wages which had existed prior to May 1, 1911, and announced its willingness to re-engage those who had ceased work.
May 17 1911	Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Co., Ltd., and employees, members of Coal Handlers' Union No. 319.	Employees...	Port Arthur, Ont..	150 dir.... 200 indir...	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	His Honour Judge John McKay (c); George F. Horrigan (e) 1; Andrew Boyd (m) 1.	June 2.. 1911	June 19.. 1911	A unanimous report was presented by the Board in which it stated that a settlement had been effected of all points at issue, an agreement effective from May 1, 1911, to April 30, 1912, having been signed by both parties.
May 17 1911	Quebec and Lake St. John Ry. Co., and car men, members of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.	Employees...	Quebec, Que.....	80 dir..... 15 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	.....	.....	.....	Whilst proceedings looking to the establishment of a Board were in progress, the department was informed that a settlement had been reached on the various points at issue.
July 18 1911	Grand Trunk Ry. Co., and Machinists, members of the International Association of Machinists.	Employees..	G. T. R. System..	2,000 dir... 6,000 indir.	Concerning demand for a new schedule of rules and rates of pay.	Hon.. Mr. Justice J. V. Teetzel (c) 3; Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., (e) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue (m) 1.	Oct. 11.. 1911	Oct. 23.. 1911	Report was signed by all three members of the Board, Mr. O'Donoghue, however, dissenting in certain particulars. Department was informed that the findings of the Board were not acceptable to the employees concerned. No cessation of work, however, occurred.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1911-12.—*Continued.*

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.—*Continued.*

1. RAILWAYS—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
July 31.. 1911	Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., and Machinists, members of the Inter. Association of Machinists.	Employees...	G.T.P. Ry. System.	150.....	Concerning wages and hours, and conditions of employment, also demand for schedule.	Dr. J. W. Sparling, (C)4. Rev. J. L. Gordon† (E)2. Thos. J. Murray, (M)1.	Oct. 12.... 1911	Oct. 28.... 1911	A unanimous report was presented by the Board which was favourable to the employees concerned and was accepted on their behalf. The company, in a letter dated November 2, declined to accept the Board's findings. On October 6, the company's shops at Edmonton and Rivers were closed down, and the employees concerned declared a strike on October 10, which continued until December 13, 1912, when an agreement was reached by the parties concerned.*
Aug. 8.. 1911	Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co. and boilermakers, members of the Inter. Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.	Employees...	G.T.P. System..	150.....	Concerning wages, hours and conditions of employment; also demand for schedule.				
Sept. 11. 1911	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., and various employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees...	Calgary and Medicine Hat, Alta.	6,500 dir... 6,500 indir.	Concerning alleged discrimination against members of union.	John Anthony McDonald (M)1.	.....	.....	Proceedings discontinued.

*The two applications here recorded are regarded as one in the tabular statement.

†Honourable Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., was at first appointed a member of the Board, but, being unable to act, withdrew on October 5.

Nov. 14. 1911	Quebec Central Ry. Co. and telegraph and station employees, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees...	Quebec Central Ry. lines.	70.....	Concerning demand for a new schedule of rules and rates of pay.	.....	.....	.....	Pending establishment of Board a settlement was reached.
Dec. 12. 1911	Michigan Central Ry. Co., and station agents, telegraph and telephone operators, and tower men, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees...	M.C.R. lines in Canada.	115 dir.... 3,000 indir.	Concerning demand for the adoption of certain amendments to the existing schedule	Peter McDonald (C) 4; J. E. Duval (E)1; J. G. O'Donoghue (M)1.	Jan. 17... 1912	Mar. 12... 1912	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Duval. As a result of the enquiry the company granted an increase of wages and made certain modifications in its rules governing the employment of its station agents, telegraphers, etc. No cessation of work occurred.
Dec. 29. 1911	Pere Marquette Ry. Co., and maintenance-of-way employees and pump men, Members of the Inter. Brotherhood of Maintenance - of - Way employees.	Employees...	Buffalo Division of the Pere Marquette Ry.	140.....	Concerning wages, hours, and demand for a set of rules governing both the foregoing.	Hon. Chief Justice Sir Glenholme Falconbridge (C)3; Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C. (E)1; J. G. O'Donoghue (M)1.	Jan. 20.... 1912	Feb. 19.... 1912	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned.
Mar. 11. 1912	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., and railroad freight handlers and railway clerks, members of Winnipeg Division, No. 177, Brotherhood of Railroad Freight Handlers and Railway Clerks	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man...	220 dir.... 230 indir..	Concerning alleged discrimination by company against members of the union.	Chas. P. Fullerton, (E)2; Thos. J. Murray, (M)1.	.....	.....	At the close of the fiscal year the Board had not been completed by the appointment of a chairman.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1911-12.—*Concluded.*

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

2. Street Railways.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
June 19. 1911	Montreal Street Ry. Co., and employees, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America No. 328.	Employees...	Montreal, Que....	30 dir..... 1,970 indir.	Concerning dismissal of certain employees and alleged discrimination against them as members of union.	Hon. Justice Thos. Fortin (c)1. J. L. Perron, K.C. (e)1. Charlemagne Rodier (m)1.	Aug. 11... 1911	.....	Board restrained from proceeding by order of court pending determination of an application by the company to the Superior Court for a writ of injunction, declaring the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to be ultra vires.

3. Commercial Telegraphy.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Mar. 3. 1911	Great North Western Telegraph Co., of Canada, and telegraphers, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.	Employees...	All offices operated by the G.N.W. Telegraph Co. of Canada.	200 dir.... 1,100 indir	Concerning wages and conditions of employment; also alleged discrimination against members of the union.	Hon. Mr. Justice J. V. Teetzel (c)3. Frederick H. Markey (e)1. D. Campbell (m)1.	Mar. 30... 1911	July 17.... 1911	Report of Board was signed by all three members, Mr. Markey and Mr. Campbell, however, each dissenting on one point. The findings of the Board were accepted by both parties concerned.

Sept. 6.. 1911	British Columbia Telephone Co., and employees, members of Local Union 213, Inter. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees...	Lines of the B.C. Telephone Co.	220.....	Concerning wages and company's attitude toward union men.	John H. Senkler, K.C. (c)3. William M. Barker (e)1. Chas. Enright (m)1.	Oct. 6..... 1911	Nov. 28... 1911	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Barker. The department was not informed of the acceptance or non-acceptance by either party of the Board's findings. No cessation of work, however, occurred.

III. MUNICIPAL PUBLIC UTILITIES.

May 27. 1911	Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and electrical workers, members of Inter. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, Local Union No. 339	Employees...	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.	32 dir..... 66 indir...	Concerning wages and hours.	Rev. S. C. Murray D.D. (c)3. J. Dix Fraser (e)1. C. W. Foster (m)1.	June 8.... 1911	July 3..... 1911	A unanimous report was presented by the Board in which it was stated that an agreement had been signed by both cities and their electrical workers, the agreement being effective for one year, from June 1, 1911.
May 29. 1911	City of Edmonton, Alta., and electrical workers, members of Inter. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, Local Union No. 541.	Employees...	Edmonton, Alta..	35.....	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	Hon. Mr. Justice H. C. Taylor (c)3. Arthur W. Ormsby (e)1. W. Symonds (m)1.	June 9.... 1911	July 5..... 1911	A unanimous report was presented by the Board in which it was stated that a schedule of wages and a set of rules for each department had been drawn up and accepted by both parties to the dispute, effective from July 1, 1911, to May 1, 1913.

B.—INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.

April 3.. 1911	John Ritchie Co. Ltd., William A. Marsh Co. Ltd., Gale Bros. and J. M. Stobo, boot and shoe manufacturers, Quebec, and employees.	Employees...	Quebec, Que.....	68 dir..... 875 indir..	Concerning wages....	Dr. G. W. Jolicœur (c)3. Félix Marois (e)1. Joseph Alphonse Langlois (m)1.	April 24... 1911	June 26... 1911	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. It was understood that the Board's findings were accepted by the parties concerned.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1912-13.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

1. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

1. Coal Mines.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
June 4 1912	Inverness Railway and Coal Co. and coal miners in its employ.	Employees...	Inverness, N.S....	500.....	Concerning wages, conditions of employment, and retention of dues for the Provincial Workmen's Association.	Finlay MacDonald, (C) 4; Major W. Ernest Thompson (E) 1; James Cameron Watters (M) 1.	Aug. 21.. 1912	Oct. 9.. 1912	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, in which it was stated that an agreement had been reached by the parties concerned.

2. Metal Mines.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
July 3 1912	Britannia Mining and Smelting Co. and employees, members of Britannia Miners' Union	Employees...	Britannia Mines, B.C.	300.....	Concerning wages, conditions of employment, and recognition of union.	Jas. A. Harvey, K.C. (C) 4; W. Ernest Burns (E) 1; George Heatherton (M) 1.	Aug. 6.. 1912	Sept. 16.. 1912	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Burns. The employees concerned accepted the award of the majority of the Board, but the company declined to do so. Mining operations were continued until February 18, when the alleged dismissal by the company of one of the union officials brought the existing dissatisfaction to a head and a strike was declared, which had not been terminated at the end of the fiscal year.

*July 20 1912	McEnaney Mines, Ltd. and employees, members of Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, W. F. M.	Employees...	Porcupine, Ont...	40 dir... 1,000 indir.	Concerning proposed reduction in wages.	Peter McDonald, (c) 4; H. E. T. Haultain (e) 1; Wm. C. Thompson (m) 1.	Aug. 23.. 1912	Nov. 7.. Oct. 21... 1912	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Thompson. The majority report was not acceptable to the employees concerned, and on November 15 a strike was declared, which was practically ended on June 21, 1913, an arrangement having been made by which, although the strike was not officially called off, the men were permitted by the Union to return to work.
*July 26 1912	McIntyre - Porcupine Mines, Ltd., Jupiter Mines, Ltd., Vipond Porcupine Mines, Ltd., and Plenaurum Mines, Ltd., and employees, members of Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, W. F. M.	Employees...	Porcupine, Ont...	225 dir... 1,000 indir.	Concerning proposed reduction in wages.				
†Nov. 30 1912	Fort Steele Mining & Smelting Co. and employees, members of Kimberley Miners' Union No. 100, W. F. M.	Employees...	Kimberley, B.C...	140.....	Concerning wages.....				
†Dec. 3 1912	Standard Silver Lead Mining Co., Ltd., Van Roi Mines, Ltd., Silverton Mines United, and employees, members of Silverton Miners' Union No. 95, W. F. M.	Employees...	Silverton, B.C....	325 dir..... 50 indir.	Concerning wages.....				
†Dec. 3 1912	Queens Mines, Inc., and employees, members of Ymir Miner's Union No. 85, W. F. M.	Employees...	Sheep Creek, B.C.	45 dir..... 200 indir.	Concerning wages.....	W. S. Bullock Webster (c) 3; Chas. R. Hamilton (e) 1; J. N. Bennett (m) 1.	Dec. 21.. 1912	Feb. 4.. Jan. 27.. 1913	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Bennett. The majority report of the Board found against the demands of the employees. No cessation of work occurred.

*The two applications here recorded are regarded as one in the tabular statement.

†The five applications here recorded are regarded as one in the tabular statement.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1912-13.—*Continued.*

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY—*Continued.*

2. Metal Mines—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
†Dec. 9 1912	Lucky Jim Zinc Mine, Ltd., Rambler Cariboo Mines, Surprise Mine, Hope Mine, Noble Five Mines, Richmond Eureka Mines and Idaho-Alamo Mines, and employees, members of Sandon Miners' Union No. 81. W.F.M.	Employees...	West Kootenay, B.C.	210 dir..... 90 indir.	Concerning wages....				
†Dec. 10 1912	Blue Bell Mine, No. 1 Mine, Highland Mine, Hope Mine, Silver Horde Mine, Molly Gibson Mine, Eureka Mine, Poorman Mine, and employees, members of Nelson Miners' Union No. 96, W. F. M.	Employees...	Nelson, B.C.....	300.....	Concerning wages....				

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

1. Railways.

Mar. 11 1912	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., and freight handlers and clerks, members of Winnipeg Division No.177, Brotherhood of Railroad Freight Handlers and Railway Clerks.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man...	220 dir.... 230 indir...	Concerning alleged discrimination by company against members of the union and dismissals.	Hon. Mr. Justice H. A. Robson (c) 4; Chas. P. Fullerton (e) 2; Thos. J. Murray (m) 1.	April 3.. 1912	May 3.. 1912	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, in which it was stated that the company had re-employed all the employees who wished to return to work.

†The five applications here recorded are regarded as one in the tabular statement.

April 29 1912	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and Train Service Organizations.	Employees...	C.N.R. lines.....	2,000.....	Concerning the proposed displacement of train crews of the Canadian Northern Ry. by the Midland Ry. Co., which had acquired running rights over the Canadian Northern line from Winnipeg to Emerson.	R. Max Denistoun (E) 1; L. L. Peltier (M) 1.	.....	.....	Pending the final constitution of the Board a satisfactory arrangement was arrived at by by the parties concerned.
May 8.. 1912	Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Co., Ltd., and coal handlers, most of whom were members of Coal Handlers' Local No. 319.	Employees...	Port Arthur, Ont.	90.....	Concerning alleged breach of agreement by company, also concerning wages, recognition of union, and demand for yearly conference between company and employees.	His Honour Judge John McKay (C) 4; George F. Horrigan (E) 1; Frederick Urry (M) 1.	May 22... 1912	July 19.... July 22.... 1912	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Urry. The majority report of the Board was in favour of the company. The employees refused to accept same and declared a strike on July 29, which continued until August 5, when an agreement was reached which provided for certain increases in pay and the reinstatement of certain former employees.
June 28. 1912	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., and employees in station and telegraph service, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees ..	C. P. R. system..	1,800 dir.. 8,000 indir.	Concerning wages and amendment of conditions of service.	Peter McDonald, (C) 4; J. E. Duval (E) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue (M) 1.	July 22.... Sept. 6... 1912	Sept. 4.... 1912	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue. The majority report was accepted by the company but was not accepted by the employees concerned. As a result of further conferences between the parties an agreement was reached, effective, regarding wages from August 1, 1912, and hours, overtime rates and other changes from October 1, 1912. The threatened strike was thereby averted.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1912-13.—*Continued.*

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

1. Railways—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Nov. 21. 1912	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., and freight handlers, freight clerks, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees...	Ottawa Division of the C. P. R., Port Arthur and Fort William.	1,300 dir.. 15,000 indir	Concerning alleged unfair dismissals and refusal of company to negotiate with employees respecting schedule of rules and rate of pay.	His Honour Judge D. McGibbon (c) 4; J. E. Duval (e)1; J. A. McDonald, (m)1.	Nov. 28... 1912	Dec. 11... 1912	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Duval. Prior to the date of the application the employees had gone on strike and remained out from November 1 until February 3, when the department was informed that an agreement had been reached by the parties concerned and the employees had accordingly resumed work.
Dec. 9... 1912	Intercolonial Ry. of Canada and locomotive engineers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.	Employees ..	I. C. R. lines.....	8 dir..... 350 indir..	Concerning employees' demand for reinstatement of certain employees and for payment for time lost to these and to others who had been suspended.	.....	.....	.....	Proceedings under Act were stayed pending further negotiations between the Government Railways Managing Board and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. No further action by the Department was necessary.
Jan. 31.. 1913	Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways, and certain employees, members of the Inter. Association of Machinists, Inter. Association of Blacksmiths and Helpers, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, Inter. Association of Boilermakers, and Inter. Association of Boilermakers' Helpers.	Employees...	I.C. and P.E.I. Railway line.	1,500	Concerning employees' demand for revision of schedules and for an eight hour day.	.....	.....	.....	Proceedings under Act were stayed pending negotiations between the Minister of Railways and Canals and a committee of the employees concerned, which resulted in a settlement of the matters in dispute.

Mar. 11. 1913	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and certain employees, members of the Order of Railway Conductors	Employees...	C. N. R. lines....	450 dir.... 2,200 indir.	Concerning employees' demands for various changes in existing schedule, including wages, hours and working conditions.	Hon. Mr. Justice A. Haggart (C)3; Wm. Cross (E)1; J. Harvey Hall (M)1.	Mar. 29... 1913	.....	Proceedings unfinished.
Mar. 31. 1913	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and certain employees, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.	Employees...	Alberta Division of C.P.R.	2,659 dir... 7,000 indir	Concerning alleged breach of agreement by company.	.....	.....	.....	Proceedings unfinished.

2. Street Railways.

May 9 1912	Ottawa Electric Ry. Co. and employees, members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Ry. Employees of America.	Employees...	Ottawa, Ont.....	425.....	Concerning refusal of company to accept terms proposed by the employees providing for increased wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions.	Hon. Mr. Justice J. M. McDougall (C) 4; Travers Lewis, K. C. (E) 1; P. M. Draper (M)1	May 18. 1912	June 13... 1912	A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned.
July 18 1912	Halifax Electric Tramway Co. and employees, members of Division No. 508, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Ry. Employees of America.	Employees...	Halifax, N.S.....	125 dir.... 50 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment as set forth in schedule submitted.	His Honour Judge W. B. Wallace (C) 3; George S. Campbell (E) 1; John T. Joy (M) 1.	Aug. 1.. 1912	Aug. 22.. 1912	A unanimous report was presented by the Board embodying the terms of an agreement which had been arrived at by the parties concerned.
Aug. 29 1912	Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co. and street railway employees, members of Fraternité Nationale No. 1, Employés de Tramway.	Employees...	Quebec, Que.....	231 dir.... 30 indir..	Concerning wages, recognition of union and reinstatement of certain employees.	Hon. Mr. Justice C.E. Dorion (C)3; J. L. Perron (E) 1; J. P. N. Simard (M) 1.	Sept. 25.. 1912	Dec. 12.. 1912	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, embodying an agreement signed by both parties concerned.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1912-13.—*Concluded.*

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

2.—Street Railways—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Sept. 18 1912	Hull Electric Ry. Co. and employees members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Hull, Que.....	68 dir..... 74 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	Peter McDonald (c) 4; George D. Kelly (e) 1; George C. Wright, (m) 1.	Oct. 1.. 1912	Nov. 2.. 1912	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute which were accepted by both parties concerned.
Sept. 25 1912	Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and employees in street railway service.	Employees...	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.	72 dir..... Most of industrial workers in the two cities indirectly.	Concerning alleged breach of agreement and alleged unsatisfactory investigation of charges.	George H. Rapsey (c) 3; Wm. P. Cooke (e) 1; Frederick Urry (m) 1.	Oct. 7.. 1912	Dec. 16.. 1912	The report was signed by all three members of the Board, Mr. Urry, however, dissenting in one particular. At a meeting of the Joint Board of Management a resolution was adopted accepting the findings of the Board.

3. Shipping.

Sept. 11 1912	Certain Steamship Companies doing business at the port of Halifax, viz. Pickford and Black, Furness-Withy Co., T. A. S. De Wolfe and Son, Canada Atlantic and Plant SS. Co, Cunard Co., Royal Steamship Co., and employees, members of Halifax Longshoremen's Association.	Employees...	Halifax, N.S.....	500.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge W. B. Wallace (c) 3; George A. McKenzie (e) 1; Arthur M. Hoare (m) 1.	Sept. 21.. 1912	Oct. 15.. 1912	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, in which it was stated that an agreement had been arrived at by both parties concerned, effective from October 15, 1912 to December 31, 1913.

Mar. 17 1913	British Columbia Telephone Co. and employees, members of Local Union No. 213 Inter. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employer....	Lines of British Columbia Telephone Co.	320.....	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	.....	.....	.....	Through the good offices of the department, conferences were arranged between the officials of the company and a committee of the men, who had ceased work on March 15. These conferences resulted in a settlement of the main points at issue. The men returned to work on March 24.

III. MUNICIPAL PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Mar. 14 1912	Corporation of the City of Vancouver and certain employees, being scavengers, waterworks employees, and maintenance and construction men, members of Civic Employees' Union and Local of Inter. Union of Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers.	Employees...	Vancouver, B.C...	1,200 dir... 1,200 indir.	Concerning wages of waterworks men, also alleged discrimination against union men.	H. O. Alexander (E) 1; George E. McCrossan (M) 1.	.....	.....	At the close of the fiscal year the Board had not been completed by the appointment of a chairman.

B — INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

Jan. 9 1913	Ottawa Car Co., Ltd., and machinists, blacksmiths and helpers, members of Lodge No. 412, Inter. Association of Machinists and Lodge No. 446, Inter. Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and helpers.	Employees...	Ottawa, Ont.....	69.....	Concerning wages and hours.	Hamnett P. Hill (C) 3; George F. Henderson (E) 1; James Cameron Watters (M) 1.	Jan. 11.. 1913	Jan. 17.. 1913	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, embodying an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute, effective for one year from January 17, 1913.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1913-14.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

1. COAL MINES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
May 26 1913	Acadia Coal Co., Ltd. and employees, some of them being members of Local Unions No. 351 and No. 1726, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees...	Stellarton, N.S....	1,125 dir... 260 indir...	Concerning demand for increased wages, reduction in rent, recognition of United Mine Workers of America and reinstatement of certain former employees alleged to have been dismissed for their connection therewith	Hon. John N. Armstrong (C) 3; W. H. Chase (E) 1; J. C. Watters, (M) 1.	June 20.. 1913	July 14.. 1913	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, in which it was stated that an amicable settlement of all matters in dispute had been affected.

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

1. RAILWAYS.

March 11 1913	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and conductors, members of the Order of Railway Conductors	Employees...	C.N.R. lines.....	350 dir.... 2,200 indir.	Concerning employees' demands for various changes in existing schedule, including wages, hours and working conditions.	Hon. Mr. Justice A. Haggart (C) 3; Wm. Cross (E) 1; J. Harvey Hall, (M) 1.	Mar. 29.. 1913	April 25.. 1913	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Cross. Mr. Hall, whilst signing the majority report, submitted a statement of points on which he differed from the Chairman. No cessation of work occurred.

Mar. 31 1913	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and certain employees, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.	Employees...	Alberta Division of C.P.R.	2,650 dir... 7,000 indir.	Concerning alleged breach of agreement by Company re promotions.	Prof. Adam Shortt (c) 3; J.H. Wellington (e) 1; David Campbell (m) 1	April 15.. 1913	Oct. 21.. 1913	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Campbell. The majority report stated that the dispute was really between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. A conference between these Brotherhoods was held in Chicago, at which an agreement was reached providing ways and means for the settlement by joint action of all matters of mutual interest, thus obviating the necessity for further action by the Board.
July 7 1913	Halifax and South-Western Railway Co. and certain employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad employees.	Employees...	Bridgewater, N.S.	31 dir..... 5 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment as per schedule submitted.	A. B. Crosby (c) 3; Major W. Ernest Thompson (e) 1; Jno. A. McDonald (m) 1.	Aug. 12.. 1913	Sept. 8.. 1913	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, embodying the terms of an agreement signed on behalf of both parties to the dispute, effective for one one year from June 1, 1913
July 30 1913	Grand Trunk Railway Co. & Maintenance-of-Way employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.	Employees...	G.T.R. lines in Canada.	3,000.....	Concerning wages....	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn (c) 3; F. H. McGuigan (e) 1; G. D. Robertson (m) 1.	Aug. 27.. 1913	Sept. 20.. 1913	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned.
Aug. 7 1913	Quebec Central Railway Co. and shop employees, members of International Association of Machinists, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers and International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders & Helpers.	Employees...	Sherbrooke, Que..	149 dir.... 40 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	.....	.....	.....	Pending establishment of Board a satisfactory arrangement was arrived at by the parties concerned.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1913-14—*Continued.*

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.—*Continued.*

1. RAILWAYS—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Aug. 25 1913	Grand Trunk Railway Co. and station and telegraph employees, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees...	G. T. R. lines in Canada.	1,300.....	Concerning wages and conditions of employment as per schedule submitted.	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn (C) 3; F. H. McGuigan (E) 1; J.G. O'Donoghue (M) 1.	Sept. 11.. 1913	Nov. 25.. 1913	Report of Board was signed by all three members, Mr. O'Donoghue dissenting, however, on one or two points. The award was accepted by both parties concerned.
Oct. 25 1913	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and certain employees, members of International Brotherhood of Maintenance - of - Way Employees.	Employees...	C.P.R. System...	5,000.....	Concerning wages and Company's interpretation of shedule of rules.	Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Richard M. Meredith (C) 4; W. N. Tilley (E)1; Henry Irwin (M) 1	Dec. 5.. 1913	Jan. 21.. 1914	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Irwin. The majority report contained a recommendation to the effect that both sides should withdraw for the present their claims for changes in rules and rates. This recommendation was agreed to by both parties concerned.
Nov. 20 1913	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. and Machinists & Boilermakers, members of Lodges Nos. 484 and 559, International Association of Machinists, and Lodge No. 529, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers & Iron Shipbuilders.	Employees...	G.T.P. System...	700 dir... 1,000 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	Hon. Mr. Justice A. Haggart (C) 4; Wm. Cross (E) 1; Thos. J. Murray (M) 1.	Dec. 6.. 1913	.....	Proceedings unfinished.

Jan. 9 1914	Canadian Northern Ry Co. and employees, members of International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.	Employees...	C. N. R. lines.....	1,800 dir... 3,000 to 4,000 indir.	Concerning wages....	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn (C) 3; W. N. Tilley (E) 1; Henry Irwin (M) 1	March 5.. 1914	.....	Proceedings unfinished.
Jan. 9 1914	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. and employees, members of International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.	Employees...	G. T. P. Ry. lines	1,800 dir... 2,500 indir	Concerning wages....	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn (C) 3; F. H. McGuigan (E) 1; Henry Irwin (M) 1.	Jan. 30.. 1914	Feb. 23.. Feb. 26.. 1914	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Irwin. The recommendations contained in the majority report were accepted by both parties to the dispute.
Mar. 31 1914	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and conductors, trainmen and yardmen, members of Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	Employees...	C. P. R. Western lines.	3,000 dir... 2,700 indir	Concerning demand for revision of schedule governing wages and conditions of employment.	.....	.....	.....	Proceedings unfinished.

2. Street Railways.

June 25 1913	British Columbia Electric Railway Co. and employees, members of Local Divisions No. 101 Vancouver, No. 109 Victoria and No. 134 New Westminster, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, B.C.	2,000 dir... about 300 indir.	Concerning demand for new agreement of wages and working conditions.	Hon. Mr. Justice Denis Murphy (C) 3; H. O. Alexander (E) 1; M.B. Cotsworth (M) 1.	July 4.. 1913	Aug. 21.. Sept. 3.. 1913	Members of Board were unanimous in their findings regarding rules but differed on the question of wages, separate wage shedules being submitted with the majority and minority reports. The minority report was signed by Mr. Cotsworth. As the result of the investigation an agreement was entered into by both parties to the dispute.
Mar. 9 1914	British Columbia Electric Railway Co. and employees, members of Local Division No. 101 Vancouver, No. 109 Victoria and No. 134 New Westminster, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, B.C.	137 dir..... 1,563 indir.	Concerning Company's interpretation of certain sections of existing agreement.	Hon. Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald (C) 4; John Elliot (E) 1; Jas. H. McVety (M) 1.	Mar. 27.. 1914	.....	Proceedings unfinished.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1913-14.—*Continued.*

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

3. Shipping.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
June 6 1913	Maritime Dredging Co. and tug captain, tug firemen, and dredge workers, members of Tug Captains' Local No. 830, Tug Firemen's Local No. 802, and Dredge Workers' Protective Association Local No. 470.	Employees...	St. John, N.B.....	150 dir.... 205 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	Chas. H. Thomas (C) 4; John E. Moore (E) 1; J. E. Tighe (M) 1.	June 24.. 1913	Oct. 27.. 1913	A unanimous report was presented by the Board. The award was declared acceptable to the Company, but was not accepted by the employees concerned. No cessation of work occurred.
Oct. 14 1913	Certain Steamship Companies trading to Port of St. John, N. B., comprising Allan Line, C. P. R. Steamship Lines, Dominion Coal Co., Elder Dempster and Co., Furness Withy and Co., Head Line; New Zealand Shipping Co., Robert Reford Co., Ltd. (Donaldson Line) & longshoremen, most of them being members of Local No. 273, International Longshoremen's Association, also coal handlers and trimmers employed by the Dominion Coal Co., members of Local No. 180, International Longshoremen's Association	Employers...	St. John, N.B.....	1,049.....	Concerning wages, hours, and conditions of employment	Walter E. Foster (C) 3; John E. Moore (E) 1; J. E. Tighe (M) 1.	Oct. 22.. 1913	Nov. 14.. " 21.. 1913	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. This report concerned all interests affected except the Dominion Coal Co. and its employees, a separate investigation being made in this case. In the former case the Shipping Companies and employees concerned bound themselves under Section 62 of the Act to abide by the award. In the latter case the award was also unanimous and was accepted by both parties concerned.

Dec. 12 1913	Certain Steamship Companies trading to the Port of St. John, N. B., comprising Allan Line, C. P. R. Steamship and Railway Lines, Head Line, Furness and Manchester Lines, New Zealand Shipping Co., Elder Dempster & Co., Robert Reford & Co., Donaldson Line, C. N. R. Line, and Red Cross Line, and marine warehouse, freight checkers, members of Marine Warehouse Freight Checkers' Union, Local No. 825, International Longshoremen's Association.	Employees...	St. John, N.B.....	225 dir... 1,600 indir.	Concerning wages, hours, and conditions of employment	G. Fred. Fisher (C)3; Jos. R. Stone (E)2; John E. Moore (M) 1.	Jan. 8.. 1914	Feb. 7.. 1914	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The award was declared acceptable to the employees concerned, but was not accepted by the shipping companies. No cessation of work occurred.

III. Municipal Public Utilities.

Mar. 14 1913	Corporation of the City of Vancouver and certain employees, being scavengers, waterworks employees and maintenance and construction men, members of Civic Employees' Union and Local of International Union of Hod carriers, Building and Common Labourers.	Employees...	Vancouver, B.C..	1,200 dir... 1,200 indir.	Concerning wages of waterworks men, also alleged discrimination against union men	Hon. Mr. Justice Denis Murphy (C) 3; H.O. Alexander (E)1; Geo. E. McCrossan (M) 1.	April 5 .. 1913	May 14.. 1913	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendation for the settlement of the dispute. The award was accepted by the Corporation of the City of Vancouver and was understood to be acceptable also to the employees concerned.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1913-14. — *Concluded.*

B.—INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board; (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
April 5 1913	Certain Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of the City of Quebec, namely, J. H. Larochelle, W. A. Marsh & Co., J. Ritchie & Co., and O. Goulet and employees, members of La Fraternité Nationale des Cordonniers - Machinistes de Québec.	Employees...	Quebec, Que.....	25 dir.... 500 indir	Concerning wages and alleged breach of agreement.	Hon. H. Cyrias Pelletier (C) 4; Felix Marois (E) 1; Gaudiose Hébert (M) 1	April 28.. 1913	June 2.. June 18.. 1913	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Hébert. The award was declared acceptable to the Companies concerned. The employees, however, refused to accept same. No general cessation of work occurred.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1914-1915.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I.D.I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I.D.I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I.D.I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I.D.I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

1. METAL MMINES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
July 16 1914	Temiskaming Mining Co. and miners, surface labourers and millmen, member of Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, W. F.M.	Employees...	Cobalt, Ont.....	125.....	Concerning proposed reduction of wages.	His Hon. Judge A.A. Mahaffy, (C)4; R.P. Rogers, (E)1; Jas. Dogue, (M)1.	Aug. 1.... 1914	Sept. 3.... Sept. 11 1914	Prior to the investigation the Company had ceased operations owing to conditions caused by the war. The Board presented two reports the minority report being signed by Mr. Dogue. The Board recommended certain improvements in conditions to take effect when work was resumed.
Oct. 8 1914	Miller Lake O'Brien Mine and employees members of Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154, W. F. M.	Employees...	Gowganda, Ont...	50 dir.... 100 indir.	Concerning proposed reduction of wages, conditions of employment, and alleged discrimination against members of Union.	His Hon. Judge A.A. Mahaffy, (C)4; R. H. James, (E)1; Robt. A. Allen, (M)1.	Nov. 5.... 1914	Nov. 27... Nov. 30 1914	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Allen. The Board recommended that the employees should accept the reduced rates until the return of normal conditions. No cessation of work occurred.

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

1. RAILWAYS.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Nov. 20 1913	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. and machinists & boilermakers, members of Lodges Nos. 484 and 559, International Association of Machinists, & Lodge No. 529, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.	Employees...	G.T.P. System...	700 dir... 1,000 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	Hon. Mr. Justice A. Haggart, (C)4; Wm. Cross, (E)1; Thos. J. Murray, (M) 1.	Dec. 6..... 1913	April 14... 1914	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Cross. The award was declared acceptable to the employees concerned but was not accepted by the Company. No cessation of work occurred.
Jan. 9 1914	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and employees, members of International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.	Employees...	C.N.R. lines.....	1,800 dir... 3,000 to 4,000 indir.	Concerning wages....	His Honour Judge R.D. Gunn, (C)3; W.N. Tilley, (E)1; Henry Irwin, (M) 1.	March 5.. 1914	June 11... July 13 1914	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Irwin. The Board recommended that no change should be made in the rates of wages paid to the employees concerned. This was agreed to by both parties.
March 31 1914	Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and conductors, trainmen & yardmen, members of Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	Employees...	C.P.R. Western lines.	3,000 dir... 2,700 indir.	Concerning demand for revision of schedule governing wages and conditions of employment.	His Honour Judge R.D. Gunn, (C)4; Isaac Pitblado, (E)1; D. Campbell, (M)1.	April 20... 1914	August 5.. 1914	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Campbell. Mr. Pitblado, whilst signing the report, made some reservations which he set forth in a separate statement. The employees refused to accept award and asked that the schedule in force might be continued. To this the Company subsequently agreed.

April 22 1914	Michigan Central Railroad Co. and employees, being train despatchers, station agents, etc., members of Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees...	M.C.R. lines in Canada.	115 dir... 3,000 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (C)4; Rodger Black, (E) 1; David Campbell, (M)1.	May 12... 1914	June 19... 1914	Report of Board was signed by all three members, Mr. Black, however, dissenting on one or two points. Following the report of the Board negotiations took place between the Company and the employees concerned, which resulted in a settlement of all points at issue.

2. STREET RAILWAYS.

March 9 1914	British Columbia Electric Railway Co. and employees, members of Local Division No. 101 Vancouver, No. 109 Victoria and No. 134 New Westminster, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, B. C.	137 dir... 1,562 indir	Concerning Company's interpretation of certain sections of agreement.	Hon. Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, (C) 4; John Elliot, (E)1; Jas.H.McVety,(M)1.	March 27.. 1914	June 5.... 1914	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Elliot. Through the efforts of Mr. McNiven, one of the officers of the Department of Labour, conferences were subsequently held which resulted in a satisfactory arrangement.
June 6 1914	St. John Railway Co. & employees, members of Division No. 663, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	St. John, N.B....	90 dir... 60 indir..	Concerning alleged discrimination against a member of the Union.	Robert L. Hayes, (C) 3; His Honour Judge J.G. Forbes, (E)2; Jas. L. Sugrue, (M)1.	June 22... 1914	July 8..... 1914	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The Company refused to accept the award and a strike of the employees followed, which continued from July 22 to July 24, when an agreement was entered into by both parties concerned.
July 2 1914	Ottawa Electric Railway Co. and employees, members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Ottawa, Ont.....	450.....	Concerning wages, hours, and recognition of Union.	A. E. Fripp, M. P., (M)1.	.....	.....	Proceedings discontinued, an agreement having been reached by both parties concerned, effective to June 30, 1916.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS, 1914-15—*Continued.*

III. LIGHT AND POWER

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
May 2 1914	Toronto Electric Light Co. and Toronto Railway Co. and electrical workers, members of Local No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees...	Toronto, Ont....	200.....	Concerning wages, hours, conditions of employment and alleged discrimination against members of Union.	His Honour Judge D. McGibbon, (C)3; H. H. Dewart, K.C. (E)1; J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)1.	May 12... 1914	July 28... 1914	Report of Board in the case of the Toronto Electric Light Company was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Dewart. Negotiations resulted in a settlement of the dispute, thus obviating the necessity for any action in connection with the dispute between the Toronto Railway Co. and employees.
June 18 1914	Dominion Iron and Steel Co. and electrical workers, members of Local No 293, International Brotherhood of Electrical workers.	Employees...	Sydney, N.S.....	55 dir.... 2,000 to 3,000 indir.	Concerning alleged discrimination against members of Union.	Rev. I. W MacMillan, (C)3; W. H. Chase, (E)1; Arthur S. Kendall, M.D., (M)1.	July 14.... 1914	August 15. 1914	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, accompanied by an agreement signed on behalf of both parties concerned.
July 15 1914	Dominion Power and Transmission Co., Ltd., and electrical workers, members of Local No. 390, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and others.	Employees...	Hamilton, Ont...	16 dir... 14 indir.	Concerning wages, hours and conditions of employment	His Honour Judge L. B. C. Livingstone, (C)4; C. F. Maxwell, (E)2; John B. Pegg, (M)1.	August 10. 1914	Aug. 28... 1914	Report of Board stated that on the request of both parties concerned the investigation was not proceeded with.

May 9 1914	Toronto Hydro-Electric System and electrical workers, members of Local No.353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees...	Toronto, Ont.....	200 dir... 55 indir.	Concerning wages, hours, conditions of employment, and alleged discrimination against members of Union.	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c)4; F. W. Wegenast, (e)1; Fred. Bancroft, (m)1.	May 27... 1914	June 19... 1914	Report was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Bancroft and embodied a schedule of wages and working conditions which were recommended to become effective from May 1, 1914. Mr. Wegenast did not concur in the award. The findings were accepted by both parties concerned.
June 4 1914	London Hydro-Electric Commission and electrical workers, members of Local No. 120, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees...	London, Ont.....	26 dir... 11 indir.	Concerning wages, and conditions of employment.	John Jacobs, (m)1..	.....	.....	Proceedings discontinued at the request of both parties concerned.
Oct. 13 1914	City of Edmonton and employees in telephone, electric light and street railway departments, members of Local No. 544, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and non-union power house employees.	Employees...	Edmonton, Alta..	255 dir... 55 indir.	Concerning alleged reduction of wages, without required notice.	Hon. Mr Justice J. D. Hyndman, (c)3; Kenneth W. Mackenzie, (e)1; John B. Pegg, (m)1.	March 11.. 1915	March 23.. 1915	Prior to the investigation agreements were entered into between the Corporation of Edmonton and the employees in the telephone, electric light and street railway departments The Board therefore dealt only with the case of the power house employees. The report was signed by all three members, Mr. Pegg, however, dissenting on one point. The award was accepted by both parties concerned.
Mar. 9 1915	City of Calgary and electrical workers, members of Local No 348, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees...	Calgary, Alta....	30	Concerning proposed reduction of wages and termination of agreement.	R. A. Brown, (e); John B. Pegg, (m)1.	.....	.....	Proceedings unfinished.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS, 1914-15—*Concluded.*

B.—INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
May 7 1914	Ottawa Car Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and machinists and boilermakers, members of Lodge No. 412, International Association of Machinists.	Employees...	Ottawa, Ont.....	75	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	Hamnett P. Hill, (C)3; Geo. F. Henderson, K.C., (E)1; J.C. Watters, (M)1.	May 9.... 1914	May 29... 1914	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, accompanied by an agreement entered into by both parties.
June 15 1914	Certain Montreal contractors and their respective employees, being carpenters & joiners, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	Employees...	Montreal, Que...	500	Concerning alleged refusal of employers to comply with agreement of 1912.	Hon. Mr. Justice J. Beaudin, (C)4; John J. York, (E)1; Gustave Francq, (M) 1.	June 23... 1914	July 21.... 1915	Report of Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a memorandum of agreement signed on behalf of both parties concerned, effective to June 1, 1917. A strike had occurred on June 1, which continued until June 15, when through the efforts of an officer of the Department of Labour the differences in question were referred for adjustment under section 63 of the Act.
Dec. 8 1914	J. D. McArthur & Co., Ltd., contractors, and employees, being workmen employed in the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway shops at West Edmonton, Alta.	Employees...	Edmonton, Alta..	127	Concerning reduction of wages.	Hon. Mr. Justice J. D. Hyndman (C)3; O. M. Biggar, K.C, (E)1; Wm. Macadams, (M)1.	January 4. 1915	.....	Proceedings unfinished.

Jan. 14 1915	J. D. McArthur & Co., Ltd., Contractors and employees being train operatives on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway.	Employees	Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway.	.....	Concerning reduction of wages.	S. A. Dickson, (c) 4; O. M. Biggar, K. C., (c)1; D. Campbell, (a)1.	March 16.. 1915	.....	.....	Proceedings unfinished.

III. REPORTS OF BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION RECEIVED DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1914-15.

(For the information of Parliament and the public, the report and recommendation of the Board, and any minority report, shall, without delay, be published in the *Labour Gazette*, and be included in the Annual Report of the Department of Labour to the Governor-General.—Section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.)

Each Board report is preceded by a tabular synopsis, and by some introductory remarks devoted to particular features which may have developed in connection with the dispute.

I.—APPLICATION FROM MACHINISTS AND BOILERMAKERS, MEMBERS OF LODGES NOS. 484 AND 559, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, AND LODGE NO. 529, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS, EMPLOYED BY THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—BOARD ESTABLISHED.—BOARD REPORT ACCOMPANIED BY MINORITY REPORT.—SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

Application received—November 20, 1913.

Parties concerned—Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and machinists and boilermakers, members of Lodges Nos. 484 and 559, International Association of Machinists, and Lodge No. 529, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 700; indirectly, 1,000.

Date of constitution of Board—December 6, 1913.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice A. Haggart, Winnipeg, Man., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Wm. Cross, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Thos. J. Murray, also of Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—April 14, 1914.

Result of inquiry—The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. Cross. The Board made certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, same to remain in force for one year from July 1, 1914, and thereafter, unless terminated by the other party giving thirty days' notice prior to July 1 in any year. Mr. Cross in his minority report recommended that the present conditions should prevail.

The Minister of Labour received on April 14 the majority and minority reports of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and machinists and boilermakers, members of the International Association of Machinists, Lodges Nos. 484 and 559, and the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Lodge No. 529. The majority report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Thos. J. Murray, the employees' nominee, the minority report by Mr. Wm. Cross, member appointed on the recommendation of the company.

The application in this matter stated that there were 700 employees directly affected by the dispute, and 1,000 indirectly; also, that the dispute related to a demand on the part of the employees for increased wages and improved working conditions.

The Board was established by the Minister on November 22, and was constituted as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice Alex. Haggart, Winnipeg, Man., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Wm. Cross, Winnipeg, Man., company's nominee, and Mr. Thos. J. Murray, Winnipeg, Man., employees' nominee.

The report of the Board stated that at the commencement of the proceedings the employees agreed to accept the award provided the company would also agree to do so; this, however, the company did not see its way clear to do. Meetings were held between the company and the men, the Board adjourning for a month to permit of negotiation. As a result the questions in dispute were reduced to less than half a dozen important issues. The Board recommended that the rules and regulations now in force for workmen in the Motive Power and Car Departments of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway should be amended, in so far as concerned machinists, boilermakers, and the apprentices, specialists and helpers of both trades, by the addition and incorporation of the articles contained in the schedule submitted by the Board, the same to remain in effect for one year from April 1, 1914, and thereafter from year to year unless either party should give notice in writing thirty days prior to the first of April in any year. The Board recommended also that a higher standard of education and mechanical ability be required of an apprentice before entering upon his apprenticeship.

Mr. Wm. Cross, in his minority report, dissented from the findings of the majority of the Board, and gave his reasons why existing conditions should continue.

The Department received, on April 21, a letter on behalf of the employees, stating that it would be agreeable to them to accept the Board's recommendations, and that the dispute would be adjusted accordingly, provided the recommendations were put into operation.

The company declined to accept the award and there were unmistakable evidences of serious friction between the management and the employees. Negotiations followed in which the Department took part, and by some mutual concessions an arrangement was reached without any cessation of work.

REPORT OF BOARD.

Following is the text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation:

WINNIPEG, Man., April 9, 1914.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company (Employer) and its machinists and boilermakers, being members of the International Association of Machinists, Lodges Numbers 484 and 559, and the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Lodge No. 529 (Employees).

Under the direction and authority of the Minister of Labour, the Board established on the sixth day of December, A.D. 1913, proceeded to investigate and

to inquire into the dispute set out in the application and in the proceedings filed in the Department of Labour.

This Board sat continuously from its organization until January 19, 1914, during which time many witnesses were produced from the company's lines from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains and from the other Transcontinental lines, on behalf of both employer and employees, when the existing conditions were very fully enquired into. The case of each of the parties was well presented to the Board.

At the commencement of the proceedings the men agreed to accept the finding of the Board if the company would also then agree to do so. The company did not see its way clear to so agree. After the Board had sat for a considerable time, as it appeared that there was no immediate prospect of arriving at a unanimous finding, the Chairman suggested that there be an adjournment for a month to allow negotiations between the men and the company.

On resuming the sittings of the Board, it was found that they had not arrived at any settlement. During the sittings and during the adjournment, meetings took place between the company and the men with the object of arriving at conclusions that were suggested from time to time by the Board, and the result of these meetings was that the many questions in dispute were narrowed down to less than half a dozen important issues, the chief of which were:

1. Definition of trades.
2. Apprentice regulations.
3. The number of working hours per day.
4. The rules covering increased compensation and rates.

The Board continued their sittings and heard further evidence and the reasons that were advanced by both parties, and ultimately found that a unanimous conclusion could not be arrived at.

The undersigned, constituting a majority of the Board, beg to report:

That the regulations and rules now in force for workmen in the motive power and car departments of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, a copy of which regulations and rules is hereunto annexed, be, in so far as the machinists, boilermakers, and the apprentices, specialists and helpers of both trades are concerned, amended by the addition thereto and incorporation therein of the articles contained in the Schedule hereunder written, and that wherever, as a result of such amendment, any conflict arises between the wording of such regulations and rules and the wording of such Schedule, then and in every such case the wording of the Schedule shall prevail.

The employees strenuously urged that the apprentices should be limited in number as provided for in the Schedules in operation between the Canadian Pacific Railway and its employees and the Canadian Northern Railway and its employees. The company resisted, urging that its system had been the evolution of nearly half a century of railway operation. The chairman did not desire to alter the present conditions, while Mr. Murray strongly urged the contentions of the men, but for the purpose of arriving at a consensus the undersigned join in recommending, with a view of endeavouring to meet the aims of both parties and to restrict the number to be employed, and to raise the standard generally, that a higher standard of education and mechanical ability be required of an apprentice before he be permitted to enter upon his

apprenticeship, and that there be a regulation requiring the production of certificates showing the candidate for apprenticeship to have passed the Public School Leaving examination and to have attended courses of technical high school instruction for at least two terms, or such other qualifications as may be agreed upon between the men and the company.

The Board desire to call attention to the fact that the underwritten Schedule is at present in force on the other railways in Western Canada, and to the fact that the same was in substance recommended by the Board of Conciliation which sat and made its report in reference to practically the same subject matter on the twenty-fifth day of October, A.D. 1911.

During the sittings the company urged that the committee did not have a majority of the men behind them. As a result of this contention, two votes of the employees of the company were taken, one on behalf of the company, and the other on behalf of the committee of the men, and the results of each of these votes were used for and against the said contention of the company. The results of these two votes as shown by the evidence produced before the Board was certainly contradictory, therefore unsatisfactory. The men urged that when the company's vote was taken the employees were not free agents, and that in signing as they did they were doing what they felt it was necessary to do if they were to hold their positions. On the other hand, the company claimed that the employees, in giving their answer on the vote taken on behalf of the committee of the men, were subject to the dictation of the union. In order that all doubt as to where the men stood might be removed from the minds of the Board, the employees suggested that the chairman take a secret vote or ballot. The company demurred to this. The Board doubted its right to consider such an issue as the contention of the company practically constituted an appeal from the action of the Minister of Labour in granting a Board.

Schedule of Rules and Rates Governing Machinists, Boilermakers, and the Apprentices, Specialists and Helpers of Both Trades.

ARTICLE I.

Duration.

On and after July 1, 1914, the following rules and rates will govern machinists, boilermakers, and the apprentices, specialists and helpers of both these trades in all shops and round-houses, and will remain in effect until July 1, 1915, and from year to year thereafter unless thirty days' notice in writing is given by either party concerned; such notice to be given thirty days previous to the 1st of July in any year.

ARTICLE II.

Hours.

Clause (a). The day hours in back shops will be from 7 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Friday, inclusive, and 7 a.m. to 12 a.m. on Saturday.

Clause (b). Night hours in back shops will be from 7 p.m. to 12.30 a.m., and 1 a.m. to 6 a.m. five nights per week, for which eleven and one-half hours per night will be allowed.

Clause (c). In round-houses nine hours will constitute a day's work; hours to be worked between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Clause (*d*). Night hours in round-houses shall be from 7 p.m. to 12.30 a.m., and from 1 a.m. to 6 a.m., for which eleven hours will be allowed.

ARTICLE III.

Overtime.

Clause (*a*). Overtime rates will be as follows: From the close of schedule shop hours, or bulletin hours, to 12 p.m. time and one-half, after 12 p.m. double time. Sundays, all Dominion holidays, including New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, will be paid at the rate of time and one-half; should any one of the above days fall upon Sunday, the day observed by the Federal Government, or the Provincial Government, will be observed. Men will not be laid off during regular working hours to equalize overtime made.

Clause (*b*). The hour between 12 a.m. and 1 p.m. will be considered overtime, and will be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

Clause (*c*). No call to work overtime will be paid less than 5 hours unless otherwise specified in this schedule. Men who, while working, are told to continue work after shop hours, or who are told to come back and work overtime, commencing not over one hour after shop hours, will not be considered to have been called out.

Clause (*d*). Night men called during the day will receive the same consideration.

Clause (*e*). The regular overtime period for relay and regular night men in connection with Sundays and specified holidays commences at 5 p.m. on the Sunday or holiday, and ends 24 hours later.

Clause (*f*). Where relay men lay off for any other reason than sickness, and to suit their own convenience, men replacing them will be paid straight time during the first night, but if relay men are compelled to lay off as the result of serious illness of themselves or members of their own family, men replacing them will be paid overtime rates for the first night, providing they have worked during the previous day. When men are unable to work on account of illness they must make every effort possible to advise the foreman in time, so he can arrange for relief.

Clause (*g*). Men working in relays may exchange shifts periodically if they desire to do so, but the Company is not to incur any additional expense thereby. The foreman and the men at each point are at liberty to make satisfactory local arrangements.

Clause (*h*). Men who have been in the service six months may, on application, have choice of day or night shifts over new men engaged, but the Company shall incur no extra expense through men changing shifts on this account.

ARTICLE IV.

Wrecks.

Employees called for wrecks will receive pay from time called for, or from the time of registration. Straight time to be allowed when travelling to or from wrecks, except on Sundays or specified holidays, and time and one-half when working at wrecks, or when in charge of wrecked engines. No time will be allowed when laid up for rest.

ARTICLE V.

Travelling.

Clause (*a*). When employees are sent out on the road to work temporarily at points where there is no mechanical supervision, they will be paid shop rates for continuous time, day and night, during the first twenty-four hours, less one hour for each four meals, and continuous straight time, day and night, less regular meal hours, as above thereafter, except on Sundays and specified holidays, when time and one-half will be allowed. No expenses to be allowed.

Clause (*b*). Men sent out to work temporarily at other stations under the supervision of a foreman will be paid at shop rates while working at such stations, and travelling time as per Clause D.

Reasonable expenses while travelling and working during a period not exceeding two weeks will be allowed. Receipts to be attached to expense voucher.

Clause (*c*). When it is necessary to transfer men to other shops, they will be allowed travelling time as per Clause D, and reasonable expenses until they arrive at their destination. Receipts to be attached to expense vouchers.

Clause (*d*). Travelling time in connection with Clauses B and C to be computed on the basis of straight time for the first nine hours of each twenty-four hours commencing from the departure of the train. On Sundays and specified holidays time and one-half will be allowed on the same basis.

Clause (*e*). Men transferred to other stations at their own request will be given transportation, but will not be paid either travelling time or expenses.

ARTICLE VI.

Reduction.

Clause (*a*). When reduction of expense is necessary the hours will be reduced to at least eight hours per day five days per week in back shops before men are laid off. When force is reduced men will be laid off according to their seniority at each station, unless a satisfactory local arrangement is made otherwise.

Clause (*b*). When force is again increased, or when vacancies occur, men who have been laid off will be given preference of employment if available, providing services have been satisfactory. Men laid off at one point will be transferred to another in preference to hiring new men, if practicable.

Clause (*c*). The seniority of an apprentice who has completed his apprenticeship will date from commencement of work as a journeyman.

ARTICLE VII.

Committees.

Clause (*a*). Employees having grievances, either specific or of a general nature, may present their case to the proper officer. If investigation is desired the aggrieved party or another employee representing him may, during working hours, arrange with his foreman for same, investigation to be held within 48 hours after such application, and in case a satisfactory adjustment cannot be made the case may be referred to the next highest officer of the department until the manager is approached. If after investigation the employee is found unjustly dealt with he will be paid for all time lost.

Clause (*b*). Leave of absence and free transportation will be granted to employees to go before the management, but in cases of grievances, application for passes and a full statement concerning the matter to be discussed must be submitted to the officer directly in charge of the station at least one week before the meeting is desired.

Clause (*c*). No employee representing his fellow workman will be discriminated against.

ARTICLE VIII.

Pay Cheques.

Pay cheques will be issued to men leaving the service at Regina, Melville, and points east thereof, within sixty hours, and points west thereof within ninety-six hours; Sundays and specified holidays not included. If cheques are not available men will be entitled to nine hours for each day they are compelled to wait beyond the above limits.

ARTICLE IX.

Leave of Absence.

Employees will be granted leave of absence and passes, or reduced rates, in accordance with the current general regulations of the Company.

ARTICLE X.

Leading Hands.

Leading hands are those who, while working themselves, also direct and supervise the work of others and are paid by the hour. They will receive not less than two cents above the minimum rate.

ARTICLE XI.

Superior Work.

Employees required to do superior work will be paid at the rate for such superior work after the seventh day, but should they be required to do such superior work for two weeks or over they will be paid from the time they start to do such work.

ARTICLE XII.

Apprentices.

Clause (*a*). Boys serving an apprenticeship to learn either trade shall be designated "machinists' apprentices" or "boilermakers' apprentices," as the case may be. Any boy hereafter engaging himself to learn either trade shall be over 16 and under 21 years of age, and must serve not less than five years.

Clause (*b*). Before entering upon his apprenticeship such boy shall produce a certificate signed by a public school principal showing him to have passed the Public School Leaving examination, and a certificate from the principal of a technical high school showing such boy to have attended courses at such school for at least two terms, or, in the alternative, the boy may produce proof of such other qualifications as may be agreed upon between the Company and the employees.

Clause (*c*). Apprentices shall be instructed as thoroughly as possible in all branches of the trade during their apprenticeship.

Clause (*d*). Apprentices will not be required to work overtime except in case of emergency.

Clause (*e*). Apprentices out of their time will be paid the minimum rate for journeymen if retained in the service.

Clause (*f*). Apprentices who have served one year and who, in the opinion of the shop foreman, show no aptitude for acquiring the trade, will be transferred or dismissed, and all obligations accepted by the company will of necessity be forfeited.

ARTICLE XIII.

Machinists.

Clause (*a*). Men who have served an apprenticeship or had four years of varied experience in the operation of lathes, boring mills, planing, slotting, milling, shaping, and tyre boring machines, or machine tools, and are capable of fitting up, assembling and repairing the various parts or details of engines or locomotives, stationary, marine, or any kind of machine, or any kind of machine tools, and vice work generally, shall be designated as machinists.

Clause (*b*). All work appertaining to the machinist's trade not specified as specialist work, including boring and facing by use of boring bar and facing tool, or drill presses, shall be done by machinists or apprentices. The shop superintendent, master mechanic or general foreman shall be the judge.

Clause (*c*). Helpers will not be advanced to the work of machinists, and when used in connection with machinists' work will work under the direction of a machinist. Improvers will not be employed. Strippers will only be employed in back shops.

Clause (*d*). Apprentice rates. First year 12c, second year 16c, third year 20c, fourth year 24c, fifth year 28c per hour.

Clause (*e*). The minimum rates of pay per hour will be as follows:

	Westford to Melville.	Melville and West, including Melville.
Machinists	45½	48
Tool grinder	35½	37½
Car wheel borer and car axle lathe	31½	33½
Pilot man	31½	33½
Radial drill	30½	32½
Other drills	28½	30½
Wheel press and tyre setter	30½	32½
Screwing machine (single and double head)	29½	31½
Screwing machine (triple head)	30½	32½
Coach wheel lathe helper	31½	33½
Multiple drill	31	33
Automatic stud machine	30½	32½
Babbitters	33	35
Machinists' helpers	27	29
Pipe machine man, Transcona	29½	..
Nut tapper	28½	..
Tender trunk repairer	31	33
Shaft oiler	30	..
Strippers	30	32

All lines in the same longitude will be governed by the above rates.

Clause (*f*). Inexperienced helpers will start two cents below the standard rate, be increased one cent in six months and raised to standard rate in twelve months.

ARTICLE XIV.

Boilermakers.

Clause (*a*). Approximately one-half of the apprentices may be taken from the ranks of the boilermakers' helpers; applicants to have two years of employment as boilermakers' helpers, be able to pass the same educational examination as ordinary apprentices, and must serve not less than four years' apprenticeship. The senior man employed will be selected if properly qualified after six months' trial; should he prove incompetent he may be reduced to helper.

Clause (*b*). When no boilermakers are available, or no boilermakers applying for employment, the company may promote specialists to boilermakers to fill vacancies. Only specialists having four years' experience as such will be promoted, if available, seniority to govern such promotions, providing senior men are properly qualified, as per Clause D of this article.

Clause (*c*). The seniority of specialists promoted to boilermakers will date from such promotion, and when reduction of staff is necessary they will be set back as specialists until additional boilermakers are required, and in like manner specialists will be set back as helpers, and junior helpers laid off.

Clause (*d*). Boilermakers and apprentices shall do all such work as laying out, marking off, fitting up, flanging, chipping, caulking, rivetting, patching, cutting apart, front end work, running hydraulic rivetters and rolls, and all work appertaining to air, steam, oil and water-tight work on locomotives and stationary boilers, or any other work, which, in the opinion of the foreman, may require boilermakers. None other than boilermakers will do the above work except as otherwise specified in this schedule.

Clause (*e*). Tube work will be done by a boilermaker and helper working together, the boilermaker to work upon the tubes at one end and at the same time the helper is working upon the tubes at the other end, excepting when it is necessary for them both to work together owing to the nature of the operation.

Ashpan men may be employed to do all ashpan and grate work in back shop. Specialist may be employed in all back shops to drill out stay bolts and radial stays, tap out stay bolts, holes and screw in stay bolts, and tap out crown stay holes where the diameter in each sheet is equal; also cut off stay bolts where a chipper is used for the purpose.

Clause (*f*). Boilermakers have no claim whatever upon steel car work of any description, providing it is not carried on within the walls of a locomotive shop.

Rates of Pay.

Clause (g). The minimum rates of pay shall be as follows:

	Westford to Melville.	Melville and West, including Melville.
Flanger and layer out	47	49
Boilermakers	45½	47½
Ashpan and air motor men	35	37
Helpers	29½	31½
Flange fire helpers	31	33
Punch and shears	31½	33½
Drillers	31½	33½
Washout men	29½	31½
Stay bolt screwing machine men	30½	32½
Advanced Helpers' Rates:—		
First year	28½	30½
Second year	30½	32½
Third year	32½	34½
Fourth year	34½	36½

Apprentice rates to be the same as machinists' apprentices.

All lines in the same longitude to be governed by the above rates.

Clause (h). Inexperienced helpers will start two cents below the standard rate, be increased one cent in six months, and raised to the standard rate in twelve months.

(Sgd.) ALEX. HAGGART, *Chairman.*

(Sgd.) THOS. J. MURRAY,

Member appointed on recommendation of employees.

TEXT OF MINORITY REPORT OF MR. WILLIAM CROSS.

For the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

WINNIPEG, April 7, 1914.

Re Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, and the dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its employees in the motive power and car departments, viz.: the machinists and boilermakers and their helpers.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Having received your appointment as a member of the Board of Investigation and Conciliation into the above, dated November 28, 1913, I have attended all of the meetings of it, and being unable to agree with the other members of the Board, I desire to present a minority report.

The investigation showed that a strike had taken place upon the above railway, and that it had lasted from the eighth day of October, 1911, until the

thirteenth day of December, 1912, upon which date the president of the company, Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, gave a letter to the representatives of the above classes of labour. At this time the railway company had entirely overcome the shortage of those classes of labour, and consequently these representatives were petitioners for re-employment, and in the said letter are termed by the president, Mr. Chamberlin, the "Representatives of the Old Employees." It is addressed to Mr. Morley Donaldson, the vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, with headquarters at Winnipeg, and is directly in charge of that part of the system upon which the strike had taken place. By denominating these representatives as being on behalf of the "Old Employees," the meaning is made clear that they, at that time, had nothing to do or were acting in common with the employees who had succeeded them and who were, at that time, the staff of the company of the class of labour involved in the dispute. This letter having been received by these representatives as a satisfactory concession, the old employees were allowed to resume duty according to its provisions, and the interpretation of this letter and its provisions are, I conceive, the chief points at issue in the dispute; in fact, so important has this been considered that the representative of the men in this dispute, Mr. T. J. Murray, requested an adjournment of the Board on the eleventh of December last so that a disputed point in the letter might be ruled upon by the Labour Department, the letter itself having already been fyled with the Department. The answer determined that the investigation should proceed and practically determined also that my views could be shown at the expiry of the investigation.

The letter contains seven paragraphs. Paragraphs two and three read:

"Representatives of the old employees have been here to-day and I have agreed with them as follows:

"Reinstatement of strikers shall only apply to those who make application for reinstatement within thirty days."

The above clearly indicates that there is no concession whatever beyond reinstatement, and even that has a limitation in which it is shown that the company does not require the services of the strikers, but from the consideration of mercy, within the proviso of that limit, they might be reinstated.

Paragraph four reads:

"In the event of employees having a grievance, they may in the usual way present their cause to the foreman, but should an adjustment not be reached, the aggrieved party or a committee of employees representing him may present his case to higher officials."

Nothing further is granted in this paragraph than that the company's officials shall be open to listen to grievances, first, by the parties affected, and secondly, by a committee of employees to higher officials, should such be desired. By stating "in the usual way" it is clear that employees always had the opportunity of presenting grievances.

Paragraph five indicates the rates of pay for first class mechanics and boilermakers. It reads as follows:

"Present rates of pay and rules will prevail. It is understood that present rates for first class mechanics and boilermakers are 45c per hour Rivers and east, and 47½c west of Rivers."

This fixes the standard rates for first class mechanics as specified above, and as these are now registered with the Labour Department, the Act under which

the Commission is sitting provides that they must not be reduced without thirty days' notice being given to those affected. The same benefit applies to all employees under the provision of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Paragraph six reads:

"I have also agreed that next spring, say May or June, if a majority of the men employed by the Company in these crafts are not satisfied with their conditions of employment, you will meet a committee for the purpose of arranging the terms of an agreement, and failing to arrive at such an agreement, you will submit the question at issue to a Board of Conciliation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Act, and that the company will agree to accept the decision of the Board, provided the men will also agree to accept such decision."

It is upon the wording of the above that the men claim to have received a favourable decision from the President which governed the settlement of the strike and such is based upon:

First, "You will submit the question at issue to a Board of Conciliation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Act."

Second, "That the company will agree to accept the decision of the Board, provided the men will also agree to accept such decision."

In the consideration of these quotations, the endeavour was made to show that the word "submit" meant apply, but it will be impossible to keep close to the text and get this meaning; moreover, when it is understood that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company had, in the early stages of the dispute, declined to be a party to it, the meaning of the willingness to submit its case to a Board of Conciliation is quite clear and places what the President meant beyond any further question and puts the onus of applying upon the other party.

The attempt, which was what was wired the Labour Department at Ottawa on December 11 last, to obtain from it a pre-decision to govern the investigation, was most pernicious, as, if it meant anything at all, it was to limit the right of the Company's representative to a governing influence not specified in the Act. Fortunately, the attempt failed, as also has the evidence taken failed to show that any other than a unanimous decision would be acceptable to the company.

The seventh paragraph reads:

"I again wish to urge upon you, now that the men have decided to return to our employ, that you urge upon the mechanical department that all foremen be instructed that the returning employees must be treated in such manner as not to bring to their mind past disagreements with the company."

It will be impossible for any open-minded person to read this paragraph and gather from it any concession more than that of a merciful employer instructing his officers now that he has seen his way to be merciful, that nothing in act or deed shall detract from it and that they must be treated in such a manner as not to bring to their minds past disagreements.

There is not a word in this letter that can be construed into a recognition of the organizations which presented their application for a Board of Investigation and Conciliation on the 17th of November, 1913, and which was replied to on December 10th, 1913.

Thus the enquiry opens as to why such should be recognized, and upon which seventeen witnesses on behalf of the applicants were examined and twenty-five on behalf of the company.

Before considering the evidence adduced it is necessary to state that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company is the western end of the Grand Trunk Railway Company which was chartered for business in Canada about seventy years ago. For the government of its mechanical employees a code of rules has always been in existence, and the same system has been established to govern the western end. The Grand Trunk rules and regulations have been before three arbitrations in the east and have been confirmed in each case, so that a change from such a long and well established system would be very radical and should require the very best of evidence to allow of it. The President's letters of December 13, 1912, confirm the practice which has prevailed in the east upon the Grand Trunk System, and no evidence has been given sufficient to show that the change desired to another system would be better for the government of these employees in the service of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, or be for the better interests of the community at large.

The representatives of these employees, having considered the established regulations and rules of the motive power and car departments, agreed upon the whole of them except four points, viz:

1. The number of hours worked per day.
2. The rules requested which covered increased compensation and rates.
3. Apprentice regulations.
4. Definition of trade.

First. The number of hours' work per day leads up to the consideration of the number to be worked in the six working days of the week. Upon this point, the evidence was clear that a nine hour day meant 54 hours per week just as an eight hour day means 48 per week. Any desired changes from the above must necessarily examine what hours per week are the established hours for the employees that it is desired to change, and in this case we find that the company works, by rule, ten hours per day for the first five days in the week and five on the Saturday, making 55 hours per week and the Saturday afternoon holiday established. I see no good reason for curtailing the mechanical department of the extra hour either by starting one hour later on the Saturday or quitting one hour earlier; in addition to which it must be said that to change these hours, at this time, in the face of the depressed condition of trade, would be unwise. The consequence would be, first, to increase expenses by establishing overtime rates five hours earlier if the demand put in were allowed, or secondly, reducing the income of the employees by that number of hours per week, and as the applicants in the dispute only form 23 per cent of the whole staff of the motive power and car departments, and as two sets of working hours would be very irregular and inadvisable, I cannot agree to the change applied for.

Second. The changes in the rules and regulations desired are estimated to cost, even as the staff is at present, $104,899.17 per annum on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, and upon the Grand Trunk Railway $1,332,538.66. Beyond the demand for this, no evidence to admit of it was set up except that other railway companies had granted the same. Against this was the fact that labour of the same kind, in this city and in the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis was, outside of railway shops, but precisely of the same kind, rated at from five to ten cents per hour less. Under these circumstances and the fact that the earnings of the company at present do not warrant any increases of expenses, I have to object to such unless warranted by circumstances. To demand compensation for labour in railway service when such is not warranted by a comparison with the same labour in the same trades in other services, is

simply using the fact of the railway being an utility, the stoppage of which will be very injurious to trade and commerce, is trespassing upon restraint of trade. The Act under which this Board is sitting has been passed to prevent such extortion, and, according to my understanding, it must be sustained.

Third. The apprentice system which has been in existence on the Grand Trunk Railway since its organization was examined very fully and found commendable. Such being the case, I see no necessity for its change before being tried in the west. It is furthering the education and establishing of first class workmen who will be capable practically and technically of taking any position that the service may offer, whereas the accepting from the labour market men who offer nothing better than a four years' experience in the trade can hardly be said to give the same advantages.

Fourth. Regarding the definition of trade, I have found in looking over the occupations of established trades in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that out of thirteen such only four have so far been defined, and consequently any suggestion which I have made to the Board with a view of obtaining unanimity, is now withdrawn.

Following upon the answer of the Labour Department by Vice-President Donaldson, on December 10, 1913, the superintendent of motive power, Mr. G. W. Robb, issued instructions for a census of the opinion of the employees in this dispute which asked the men to state if they were satisfied with their conditions of employment with the company. The greatest care was taken in this connection in order that the answer might be given without any prejudice. The men were at perfect liberty to say "yes" or "no" to the question. The result showed that out of 807 employees affected directly, 556 expressed themselves as satisfied. This shows a percentage of 68 for the company, and shows that the new men who started work for the company after the strike which began on the 8th of October, 1911, still remained satisfied. It is further pointed out that while it has been stated that the committee, who assumed to represent the machinists and boilermakers, were properly qualified as required by the provisions of Article 16, Section 3, of the Industrial Trades Disputes Act, yet no list stating in writing has been furnished to the Board to show the state of the ballot on the composition of the meeting at Transcona in June, 1913, held to appoint a committee to request the appointment of this Board. Neither has any list or statement of the ballot assumed to have been taken of the employees at outside points been furnished. For lack of these important documents which were promised to be furnished, I contend that these representatives are not the properly authorized representatives of the employees at all, and to afford them the smallest recognition beyond what has taken place will be contrary to the wording and spirit of the Act.

The Board has held forty sessions, thirty-four of which have been to hear witnesses and the balance for conference. The evidence given has been voluminous in comparing mechanical labour in its relation to railway occupation. A large portion of it might be cited in this report with advantage to the position I am compelled to maintain, but as the foregoing part of my report shows sufficient to sustain it, the balance can stand for reference should it ever need be transcribed from the shorthand notes that were taken. At the same time, I must mention that the written statements put in by several of the company's witnesses are easy of reference and well worth it.

The lists upon which the opinions of the employees were recorded are in plain evidence to support my position. These, with a copy of the letter of Mr.

E. J. Chamberlin, President of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, dated December 13, 1912, which I attach to this, will complete my report.

April 7, 1914. (Sgd.) Wm. Cross.

Addendum:

The last clause of the majority report states that the employees suggested that the chairman of the Board should take a secret vote, but it omits to show that the suggested taking of the vote contained the invitation to get higher rates of pay, and if the implication that if a majority were obtained such would be got; that such a proposition at the last stage of the investigation should be laid before the Board, and directly affect the chairman, is a reflection upon him, and upon the whole Board, and I protest against it being allowed to have weight before the Labour Department, except, in so far as it exposes its venal spirit, and I am glad to be able to say that the chairman showed no disposition to be guided by the suggestion.

(Sgd.) Wm. Cross.

April 8, 1914.

(*Copy.*)

Mr. M. Donaldson, December 13, 1912.
Vice-President and General Manager.

Dear Sir,—

Referring to my letter to you of December 6, re opening Transcona shops and return of machinists and boilermakers.

Representatives of the old employees have been here to-day, and I have agreed with them as follows:

Re-instatement of strikers shall only apply to those who make application for re-instatement within thirty days.

In the event of employees having a grievance, they may in the usual way present their case to the foreman, but should an adjustment not be reached, the aggrieved party or a committee of employees representing him may present his case to higher officials.

Present rates of pay and rules will prevail. It is understood that present rates for first class mechanics and boilermakers are 45c per hour Rivers and east, and 47½c west of Rivers.

I have also agreed that next spring, say May or June, if a majority of the men employed by the company in these crafts are not satisfied with their conditions of employment, you will meet a committee for the purpose of arranging the terms of an agreement, and failing to arrive at such an agreement, you will submit the question at issue to a Board of Conciliation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Act, and that the company will agree to accept the decision of the Board, provided the men will also agree to accept such decision.

I again wish to urge upon you, now that the men have decided to return to our employ, that you urge upon the mechanical department that all foremen be instructed that the returning employees must be treated in such manner as not to bring to their mind past disagreements with the company.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) E. J. Chamberlin,
President.

II.—APPLICATION FROM MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY MEN, MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES, EMPLOYED BY THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. — BOARD ESTABLISHED. — BOARD REPORT ACCOMPANIED BY MINORITY REPORT. — SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

Application received—January 9, 1914.

Parties concerned—Canadian Northern Railway Company and maintenance-of-way men, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-way Employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railway.

Nature of dispute—Wages.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 1,800; indirectly, from 3,000 to 4,000.

Date of constitution of Board—March 5, 1914.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. W. N. Tilley, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Henry Irwin, Portage la Prairie, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—June 11 and July 13, 1914.

Result of inquiry—The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. Irwin. The report recommended that no change be made at that time in the rates paid to the employees concerned. Both parties accepted this recommendation.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees was received on July 13, bearing the signatures of His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, chairman, and Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C., Toronto, member appointed on the recommendation of the company. The Minister received also a minority report, signed by Mr. Henry Irwin, Portage la Prairie, member appointed on the recommendation of the employees. This dispute grew out of a demand on the employees' part for increased wages, and was stated in the employees' application to affect 1,800 employees directly and from 3,000 to 4,000 indirectly.

The Board was established on January 23. The sittings were held by agreement in the month of May. The employees' demand for increased wages was based in the main on the alleged increased cost of living. The demands were contested by the company. The report stated that the Board did not feel itself warranted or justified, in the light of the statements presented on both sides, in recommending any change or alteration in the present schedule governing rates of pay at the present time. Mr. Henry Irwin, in his minority report, dissented from his fellow Board members on the single question of a general increase for which he contended.

At the time the matter was up for discussion the industrial situation was severely depressed and this fact is understood to have influenced the employees' committee in its decision not to insist upon its original demand. The committee requested instead that the rates of pay embodied in the then current schedule be continued in force which, substantially, was the Board's recommendation. This proposition was concurred in by the company.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Act and in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway (Employers), and its maintenance-of-way men (Employees).

To the Honourable Thomas W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

Upon the application of the employees under the provisions of the above Act, you constituted a Board of Conciliation on the twenty-third day of January, A.D. 1914, to investigate and report upon a dispute outlined and described in the said application in writing, on file in the proceedings herein, and after a full, fair and impartial hearing of the testimony and arguments of the said parties hereto and careful consideration of all matters and contentions placed before the said Board, the undersigned submit the findings, conclusions and recommendations following:

1. The dispute defined in the application filed in your Department on the request for this Board and further developed in the evidence placed before the Board was properly reduced to a claim, or demand, for very large increases in the wages and daily compensation at the present time paid by the employers to the different classes of workmen in their employ, organized under the name of Maintenance-of-Way Men, which embraces section foremen and section men in first class yards, second class yards, and at all other points on the railway system. Snow plow men, signal men and signal repair men and maintenance, bridge and building foremen in the shops and yards, carpenters, bridgemen and bridge and building labourers, bridge watchmen, pump men, pump repairers, painters and drawbridge men.

2. The employees are a well organized and officered body of several thousand men on the railway main line and branches to the west of Fort William, Ontario, and the claim is made on their behalf that the section foremen in the large first class yards and second class yards, and at all other points, are men who shoulder considerable responsibility in the proper discharge of their duties, because each is held personally responsible for the efficient condition of the railway trackage allotted to him and his gang, and is on duty subject to call at all hours, and in addition allege that they have never been adequately compensated or classified in comparison with other employees and workmen bearing no more responsibility in the other departments of railway service, and further claim that the increasing of the length of sections from seven and eight miles to twelve and fifteen miles consequent upon the introduction of the motor in the place of the old hand car style of locomotion largely increases the work, risk and responsibility of these employees.

2. It is also contended by the signal men operating 13 to 20 levers that they are worked 12 hours per day, and this condition these men desire changed and

the work done by three shifts working eight hours each in the signal towers, with largely increased rates of pay, and similar claims are made for the foremen in the bridge and building department—all three classes—section foremen, signal men operating 13 to 20 (and over) levers, and bridge and building foremen, being that class of railway employee who requires to pass examinations in rules and submit to other tests and have considerable training and experience, with little or no opportunity for promotion. The section men, bridge and building labourers, carpenters, maintenance and repairmen are not claimed to be skilled labourers, but have some opportunity of promotion to foremanships.

3. The claim most usual and oft repeated is made that the material increase in cost of maintaining their homes and families by these employees demands favourable recognition from this Board—and the claim cannot be easily questioned.

4. The employers confidently assert that they are passing through a severe period of depression, with attendant falling off of revenue in every department —and will soon face a large decrease in freight rates, and there is a largely overstocked labour market wherein they could secure suitable men to perform the same services as rendered by the present employees at the same, if not reduced, rates of pay, and also that they (employers) are now paying to all their employees in the several different classes or departments covered by the application of the employees as high rates of wages as any of the competing lines in same territory, and much higher rates than many other railway companies, in addition to which they point out that two other Boards of Conciliation appointed by your Department have reported on similar applications on the other transcontinental lines since this Board was constituted, against increasing the rates of pay of the same class of employees beyond the amounts paid by the employers, and on one of these railway lines the maintenance-of-way men have agreed to accept the terms of the majority report made to your Department.

The employers claim that in view of these important findings and conclusions established by their evidence, that it would be unfair and inequitable on the part of this Board to discriminate against them on the employees' present application for increased rates, no changed or altered conditions being alleged or proven.

The undersigned have most carefully considered the whole facts and circumstances shortly set out herein, and are prepared to admit that the section foremen and signal men in towers, and, perhaps, the bridge and building foremen, are, in their opinion, especially skilled and experienced workmen, with real, and not imaginary, responsibilities, but in the opinion of the undersigned this admission and the other ground—increased cost of living—does not give sufficient reason or satisfactory grounds to warrant this Board reporting in favour of the substantial increases in rates of pay demanded by employees at the present time.

The undersigned further beg to report that in the face of the fact alleged by employers that the general chairmen and committee acting on behalf of the maintenance-of-way men on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, so recently accepting the rates of pay recommended in the majority report of the Board reporting upon the dispute over rates between the Grand Trunk Pacific and its maintenance-of-way men, this Board would not be warranted in recommending that the rates of pay be increased beyond the rates covered by the Grand Trunk Pacific schedule, and on a fair comparison it will be found that there is no material or sufficient difference in the Canadian Northern Railway and Grand Trunk Railway schedules of rates of pay for similar employees, while in some instances the rates of pay are admittedly higher on the Canadian Northern Railway schedules, rendering it more difficult to report in favour of any change.

and in the circumstances as the burden of clearly and convincingly proving the claims made in their application rests on the employees, and as we are of opinion that this burden has not been satisfied, we do not feel that this Board is warranted or justified in recommending any change or alteration in the present schedule governing rates of pay at the present time.

We desire to place on record the gratitude of the Board for the great assistance received from the general chairmen and committees of the men and to the officials of the company for the ready manner in which they placed at the disposal of the Board all material facilities to enable a speedy and reliable disposal of the business of the Board to be had.

Dated June 5, A.D. 1914. (Signed) R. D. Gunn,
Chairman.

I was not able to be present in Winnipeg when the representatives of the maintenance-of-way men met the Board, but I am familiar with the contentions made by the men, and I concur in the conclusions reached by the Chairman, as stated above.

(Signed) W. N. Tilley.

MINORITY REPORT.

The text of the minority report of Mr. Henry Irwin is as follows:

Ottawa, June 2, 1914.

The Honourable Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—In the dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway and their maintenance-of-way employees.

The majority of the Board do not agree to any general increase to those deserving employees. The majority, however, are agreed that section foremen, bridge and building foremen, and interlocking signalmen are a class whose claims to increased responsibility have not heretofore received that recognition which those men have contended for. This is an important admission, even though the financial consideration may not now be given, and I am glad to agree.

Admitted, then, that those men have, in as high a degree as any other class of railway employees, a great responsibility, then the section man, who serves at least one year before being recognized as a permanent employee, should surely be regarded as one deserving of some recognition in responsibility, considering his is the class from which section foremen and roadmasters are selected. All this is apart from the argument again admitted, viz., increased cost of living.

Those men on three roads, viz., Canadian Pacific Railway, Canadian Northern Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, have endeavoured to ask a similar increase on similar grounds.

The Industrial Disputes Act gives the companies the right to insist on separate Boards to deal with the dispute on each road; whereas, much time and money could be saved by having one Board deal with the disputes in question, inasmuch as the Board would be dealing with the same class of employees and a similar request as to rules and rates.

I am dissenting from the report of the majority on the single question of a general increase, in regard to which all I have said in previous minority reports applies with equal force for the maintenance-of-way employees on the Canadian Northern Railway.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) Henry Irwin.

III.—APPLICATION FROM EMPLOYEES OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, BEING MEMBERS OF LOCAL DIVISIONS NO. 101 VANCOUVER, NO. 109 VICTORIA, AND NO. 134 NEW WESTMINSTER, AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA. — BOARD ESTABLISHED. — BOARD REPORT ACCOMPANIED BY MINORITY REPORT.—SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

Application received—March 9, 1914.

Parties concerned—British Columbia Electric Railway Company and employees, members of Local Divisions No. 101 Vancouver, No. 109 Victoria, and No. 134 New Westminster, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railway.

Nature of dispute—Company's interpretation of certain sections of existing agreement.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 137; indirectly, 1,563.

Date of constitution of Board—March 27, 1914.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. John Elliot, Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Jas. H. McVety, also of Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—June 5, 1914.

Result of inquiry—The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. Elliot. Conferences were arranged and negotiations took place, which resulted in the settlement of the matter in dispute.

The majority and minority reports of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed to deal with a dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its employees, members of Local Divisions No. 101 Vancouver, No. 109 Victoria, and No. 134 New Westminster, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, were received on June 5. The majority report was signed by the chairman and Mr. James H. McVety, the employees' nominee, the minority report by Mr. John Elliot, the company's nominee. The application alleged non-observance in certain respects on the company's part of the terms of an agreement signed in September last. The number of employees affected was given as 137 directly and 1,563 indirectly.

A Board was established by the Minister on March 20, being constituted as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. John Elliot, Vancouver, B.C., ap-

pointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. James H. McVety, also of Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

In its report the Board stated that the dispute was the result of different interpretations placed by the company and the employees upon certain clauses of an agreement entered into in 1913. The members of the Board were unanimous in their findings on all points except that arising from the refusal of the company to arbitrate a case of dismissal for alleged dishonesty. It was pointed out by the company that clause 5 of the working agreement only provided for arbitration in case any employee was suspended for cause; the employees, however, took the ground that the broader meaning should be applied so as to include dismissal, and stated that in their opinion the object of the agreement, as well as the context and the practice that had been in vogue up to the year 1914, supported this interpretation. The chairman of the Board and Mr. McVety recommended that the company should agree to an amendment of the clause in question so that the provisions would clearly apply to any dismissal, except for inefficiency or for violation of duty constituting an indictable offence.

In his minority report Mr. John Elliot, the company's nominee, stated he was unable to give effect to the employees' contention, and held that the wording of the clause was opposed to such interpretation.

Through the efforts of Mr. J. D. McNiven, one of the officers of the Department of Labour, conferences were subsequently held between the parties concerned, and a satisfactory arrangement was reached.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the majority report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; and in the matter of certain disputes between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its employees.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, consisting of the Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, the chairman appointed by the Department of Labour, Mr. J. H. McVety, representative of the employees, and Mr. John Elliot, the representative of the company, begs to report as follows:

The employees, through their authorized officers, declared in their application that a strike would be declared unless certain disputes were adjusted.

Four matters of dispute were referred to the Board for consideration. An effort was made to see if an amicable settlement could not be arrived at, and various meetings were held for that purpose. No result ensued, and it was found necessary to take evidence, and full opportunity was afforded to the parties of advancing their various grounds in support of their position. The disputes arose as to the interpretation that should be placed upon certain clauses of an agreement arrived at between the parties in 1913—after a lengthy investigation had taken place before a Board appointed under the Act.

1. The first point of difference was as to whether the night car repairers should be entitled to further earnings than they were receiving from the company. It was contended that by an application of section 97 of the "working conditions" incorporated in such agreement, such employees were, through not being allowed certain overtime, receiving less wages than before the agreement was entered into. It appears that this question of overtime to night car repairers had previously been the subject of dispute between the parties, and an arbitration had taken place upon the construction to be given to a clause dealing with the same matter in an agreement executed in 1910, and that such arbitration had been decided in favour of the employees.

The representatives of the employees sought to apply clause 1 of the wage schedule in support of their contention that this class of employees, then in the service of the company, were protected by the provision that "no employee now in the company's service shall have his earnings reduced by reason of this schedule, but when such will be the effect thereof to new men, such present employee shall continue on the schedule in force till June 30, 1913."

Evidence was adduced to show that representatives of employees considered that this proviso should operate in such a manner that if any employee were allowed less for overtime under the "working conditions" of the agreement of 1913 than he had been receiving under the agreement of 1910, and thus reduce his earnings, that he could then revert to the working conditions and wage schedule of the agreement of 1910.

The company on the contrary contended that this construction was contrary to the ordinary meaning to be attached to the clause, and as a matter of fact differed from their understanding when the wage schedule was adjusted.

We are quite satisfied that both parties were perfectly honest in their contentions, but the difficulty is that as the wage schedule was intended to be binding for at least two years from the first of July, 1913, it would, unless there was a mutual mistake, be unfair to accept the interpretation contended for by the employees and thus impose upon the defendant company an additional expenditure, not contemplated in the settlement of 1913. We are of opinion that, under these circumstances, the company was justified in confining the operation of clause 1 to those old employees who might have their rate of wages reduced by the new schedule adopted in 1913, and that the operation of the clause should not be extended, so as to allow an old employee to revert to the terms of the agreement of 1910, even though his earnings have been reduced by the different manner of crediting overtime, under the working conditions in the agreement of 1913.

2. The employees, as a second ground of complaint, alleged that clause 3 of the wage schedule of the agreement of 1913 had not been fully applied to car cleaners, and that they had not been allowed overtime for the months of July and August. The company contended that car cleaners were only included under section 97 of the working conditions at the time when the agreement was actually signed in September, and that allowances under that section should only be applicable from that time.

We consider that the wording of clause 3 of the wage schedule shows a clear intention that if an increase resulted to any of the employees it should be payable from the first of July, 1913.

We recommend that this interpretation of the clause be adopted, and that the company should make payment to the car cleaners for July and August, 1913.

3. The third dispute between the parties was as to whether sub-section "C" of clause 5 of the wage schedule applied to interurban trainmen. The portion of the application covering this dispute was not aptly worded, and upon being corrected the company filed an amended reply submitting that the minimum wage provided for in the sub-section was only intended to apply to city and suburban lines, and that its relative position in the clause supported this contention. We see no reason why the sub-section should receive this restricted application, as motormen and conductors on interurban lines should be treated in the same manner as on city and suburban lines. We are of the opinion that the sub-section referred to is applicable to interurban lines, and that extra motormen and conductors on such lines should receive a minimum wage of $10.00 per week. We recommend that the company apply this construction.

4. As to the fourth and most important question in dispute, namely, the refusal of the company to arbitrate a case of dismissal for alleged dishonesty, it is to be regretted that an amicable settlement could not have been arrived at.

The majority of the Board report as follows:

It was contended by the employees that in the event of a dismissal for alleged dishonesty, this was a grievance that came within the provisions of clause 5 of the working conditions in the agreement of 1913. Discussion and evidence on this question had only been pursued a short time when the company, in accordance with its supplementary reply, took the ground that dismissal, except on account of membership in the association or for inefficiency, did not come within the scope of the agreement. In other words, that if an employee were dismissed for any other cause except being a member of the association, or being inefficient, he could not, nor could the association, invoke the provisions of the agreement as to arbitration. It was pointed out that clause 5 only provided for arbitration in case any employee was "suspended" for cause, and did not cover the graver result as far as the employee was concerned, of being "dismissed."

The question as to the right to arbitrate in case of dismissal thus became broadened, and in view of its importance required serious consideration.

Bearing in mind the firm position taken by the company and the gravity of the situation that may be created, we think it advisable to outline somewhat at length our reasons for arriving at certain conclusions and recommendations.

The employees contended that, while strictly speaking the wording of clause 5 only covered arbitration in cases of suspension, still, that the broader meaning should be applied so as to include dismissal. The object of the agreement, as well as the context and the practice that had been in vogue up to the year 1914, in their opinion supported this interpretation.

The company, on the other hand, submitted that the agreement had been fully considered, and that the ordinary meaning should be applied to the wording.

Stress was laid by the company upon the clause providing for non-interference by the association as follows:

> "(2) The association agrees that it will not in any way interfere with or limit the right of the company to discharge or discipline its employees for sufficient cause except for membership of the association."

It was contended that this provision debarred the association from complaining or having any voice in either the discharge or disciplining of the employees with the single exception. A similar clause in the agreement of 1910 provided that the association would not in any way interfere with or limit the right of

the company to discharge or discipline its employees "where sufficient cause can be shown." Considerable discussion took place as to the reason for this change. At the time change was sought it was pointed out that the association might contend that cause had to be shown to its satisfaction before an employee could be discharged or disciplined, and that the amendment would remove any doubt in this connection. The company now contends that the clause, as amended, only requires that the cause should be sufficient in the opinion of the company, and that the employees, although a party to the agreement, have no right to complain or investigate such cause. The officials of the company admit a long established practice of considering complaints of any nature arising out of dismissal, but claim that such consideration only resulted from courtesy on its part, and was not granted as a right to the employees. We do not think this position consistent with the terms of the agreement, or in accordance with such practice. The agreements of 1910 and 1913 both recognize the employees' union or association, and stipulate that all employees affected by the agreement "should become members of the association" in order that all questions and grievances "may be dealt with by one head."

The most important matter affecting an employee is the stability of his employment, and it can be assumed that as between dismissal and mere suspension, the former would be the more important feature. If the contention of the company be correct this would mean that, as to permanency of employment, the only benefit derived from membership in the association would be the right to arbitrate in the event of suspension. Where two parties enter into an agreement, covering amongst other matters the question of permanency of employment, the cause of a dismissal would be one in which the employee would be vitally interested and would likely be dealt with in some manner. The company, apparently admitting the reasonableness of this conclusion, asserts that the matter was not overlooked by the contracting parties, but is fully covered by the non-interference clause referred to, and the door is consequently closed to a complaint by the association on the score of dismissal. This involves a determination as to the correct construction to be placed on this clause.

The Board on this question thought it well to gather light from every source, in order to arrive not only at the intention of the parties when entering into the agreement, but also the meaning that had been attached to this particular clause, and how it had worked out in practice.

The provision of the Act, allowing the acceptance of such evidence as in equity and good conscience might be thought fit "whether strictly legal evidence or not" was utilized to assist in this determination.

It appeared that at all times, up to the recent dispute, the company had shown the association the "cause" of each dismissal. Even after the agreement of 1913 was entered into and the clause was amended, full explanation was offered in respect to each dismissal. In this connection considerable correspondence was filed with the Board, showing, in some instances, request for arbitration on account of dismissal. As late as November 8, 1913, an official of the association wrote the company asking for arbitration with respect to two dismissals, and specifically referred to the agreement as the basis for such application. On December 15, 1913, the general manager of the company replied, dealing at length with the reasons for such dismissals without in any way questioning the right of the association to treat a dismissal as a grievance which should be arbitrated.

We are satisfied that both the company and the employees well understood that a right existed to complain in case of dismissal, or in other words, that it

constituted a "grievance" which entitled an employee to invoke the aid of the association. We are confirmed in this conclusion, not only by the practice pursued between the parties in the case of dismissal occurring, but by the fact that in the draft agreement submitted by the company for the consideration of the Board of Conciliation in 1913, it expressly provided for arbitration subject to certain conditions, not only with respect to suspension, but also as to dismissal, and that if upon investigation it was found that any employee had been discharged or suspended unjustly, he should be reinstated and re-imbursed by the company for all time lost through such discharge or suspension. It so happened that the clauses relating to grievances, submitted by the employees, were adopted by the Board, and the clause in the proposed agreement of the company was not incorporated in the agreement as executed. It is quite evident that the company was not at that time contending that dismissal was not to constitute a grievance and subject of arbitration. The employees on their part apparently thought they were fully protected in the matter by their draft agreement which, in this respect, was practically a repetition of the agreement of 1910, especially as their right to arbitrate for dismissal, though often demanded, had never been questioned. It is fair to add that an arbitration had never actually taken place, but this seems to have been due either to the cause of dismissal having, on investigation, proved sufficient, or being found insufficient, then the employee being reinstated.

An additional ground for concluding that the parties considered that a grievance within the meaning of the agreement existed in the event of dismissal, was shown by the fact that a clause was inserted in the agreement of 1913 giving the company the absolute right to dismiss an employee for inefficiency, and providing only for an appeal to the general manager. This clause was drafted by the Board and approved by both parties, to enable the company to more effectually control and discipline its employees. This would not have been necessary had the company already possessed the unfettered right to dismiss for any cause other than membership in the association. It is noteworthy that the company did not, in the first instance, contend that the agreement only provided for arbitration in case of suspension, but took this ground in a supplementary reply.

Under these facts and circumstances, as no suggestion has been made that the company not only deceived the Board of Conciliation in 1913, but has been pursuing the same course with respect to its employees for a number of years, we consider its position is untenable with respect to both the letter and the spirit of this clause of the agreement.

We think that in the event of any dismissal the cause should be disclosed to the association, and if unsatisfactory then that a "grievance" results which it was intended should be covered by the agreement. The question, however, remains—what redress is afforded to the employee through the association in that event? If the practice in the past wholly controlled the situation, so that suspension was construed to include dismissal, this would afford a speedy solution to the difficulty. We have no doubt that the employees, in launching their present application, considered that the agreement provided for dismissal being a grievance, and permitted arbitration in that event. They may have been led to this conclusion and given this liberal interpretation to the word "suspension" by the course previously pursued. In the sixth clause the word "suspended" is used and must necessarily include expulsion. This is evidence of a broader meaning being attached to the word "suspension," and also might indicate a lack of care in expression. The company strongly contends that the word should have its ordinary meaning applied, and this would not include "dismissal." If

strictness of construction were to govern, then this contention would be correct. To conclude, however, that this was the intention of the parties would not only be inconsistent with the spirit of the agreement and the surrounding circumstances, but would import bad faith at the time to the company.

We think that the company as well as the employees were, during the negotiation and up to the time of the execution of the agreement, giving particular attention to the scale of wages and other matters which had formed a subject of controversy. They failed to bestow a close, or perchance any, consideration upon a clause which had answered all requirements in the previous agreements. They were thus not concerned with its precise wording, and failed to observe that arbitration for dismissal was not specifically provided for. It was an omission common to both parties, and in our opinion the company is not now in a position to take advantage of it, nor should it attempt to do so.

During the inquiry we were impressed by the absence of any bad feeling between the parties. It was repeatedly stated by officials of the company that the practice was to treat its employees with consideration and fairness; there was no intimation that the company had any inclination to abandon this commendable course, but on the contrary it was declared to be its settled policy for the future.

We, under such circumstances and "according to the merits and substantial justice of the case," recommend that the company agree to an amendment of the clause in question, so that the provisions for arbitration would clearly apply to any dismissal except for inefficiency or for any violation of duty constituting an indictable offence. Such an amendment would implement what we interpret as the intention of the parties under the agreement.

(Sgd.) W. A. Macdonald,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) Jas. H. McVety,
Representative of Employees.

Vancouver, B.C., May 30, 1914.

The text of the minority report of Mr. John Elliot is as follows:

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Canada.

Re British Columbia Electric Railway and Employees.

Sir,—After arriving at a unanimous conclusion on three out of the four points in dispute, I regret we are unable to agree upon the other which is: "Refusal by the company to arbitrate a case of dismissal for alleged dishonesty as arranged for by clause 5 of working conditions." A reference to clause 5 shows that it provides for dealing with grievances and any employee suspended for cause who upon investigation is found not guilty shall be reinstated and paid for lost time, etc. It is contended on behalf of the men that suspension under this clause includes dismissal. I am unable to give effect to this contention and hold that the wording of the clause is clearly opposed to such interpretation. In order to show that both parties know and understood the agreement reference must be made to clause 2 of the said working conditions:

"The association agrees that it will not in any way interfere with or limit the right of the company to discharge or discipline its employees for sufficient

cause except for membership of the association.'' This in my opinion shows the company was intended to have unrestricted control of the men except in cases of inefficiency, covered by clause 3 in which an appeal to the general manager is provided for.

The evidence in connection with this clause (2) shows that the company were to be the sole judges of what was ''sufficient cause'' to justify dismissal and the changing in the wording of this clause from that in the former agreement emphasizes this view.

A reference to the unanimous report of the Board which sat for several weeks in 1913, and as a result of whose labours these ''working conditions'' were drawn and agreed to by both the men and the company, shows that the objects aimed at were ''to give the company absolute control of all features that seemed vital to the operation and maintenance of their railway system. The undersigned consider that the people who furnish the capital to carry on an enterprise such as this must have a free hand in that which vitally concerns its maintenance and operation. Per contra as far as could consistently with the acceptance of this principle be done where the safety and comfort of the men were involved, the undersigned have endeavoured, in fixing the working conditions, to make these features paramount and binding on the company.''

It is further argued on behalf of the men that this is the first time the company has taken the position which they now assume; on the other hand, the company argues that this is the first time the right to dismiss for dishonesty has ever been questioned by the men; and because in several instances the company has investigated cases at the request of the men I cannot see that the company have in any way waived their rights under the agreement which both parties have asked to be literally and strictly construed, a course we have adopted in dealing with the other three complaints referred to this Board, and the same course should in my opinion be adopted in dealing with this one, and as the agreement expires in about one year I do not see that any useful purpose can be served by agitating the matter further at present.

(Sgd.) JOHN ELLIOT,

Company's Representative on Board.

May 30, 1914.

IV.—APPLICATION FROM CONDUCTORS, BAGGAGEMEN, BRAKEMEN AND YARDMEN, MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN, EMPLOYED BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY ON ITS WESTERN LINES. — BOARD ESTABLISHED. — BOARD REPORT ACCOMPANIED BY MINORITY REPORT. — SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

Application received—March 31, 1914.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen, employed on Western Lines, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railway.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 3,000; indirectly, 2,700.

Date of constitution of Board—April 20, 1914.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, as chairman in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. Isaac Pitblado, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received—August 5, 1914.

Result of inquiry—The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. Campbell. Mr. Pitblado, while signing the report, made certain reservations. The company indicated its willingness to accept, with certain reservations, the award signed by the chairman. The employees declined to do so. These points were under consideration at the time of the outbreak of war in Europe and this event is understood to have caused both company and employees to reconsider their respective attitudes, as a result of which it was arranged that the schedule which had been in force prior to the enquiry should continue to rule.

The Minister received on August 1st the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the conductors, baggagemen, brakemen, trainmen and yardmen employed on the company's western lines, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The dispute in question related to proposals for a revision of the existing terms of agreement with these employees, and was said to affect 3,000 employees directly and 2,700 indirectly.

The Board was established on April 8, Messrs. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg, and D. Campbell, Winnipeg, being appointed members on the recommendation of the company and the employees respectively. The Board was completed on April 20 by the appointment by the Minister of His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, as chairman, in the absence of any joint recommendation from

the other Board members. Sittings of the Board were held at Winnipeg and Ottawa. The report was signed by Judge Gunn and Mr. Pitblado, the latter making reservations as to certain questions, the points at variance being set forth in a statement bearing his signature. A minority report was submitted by Mr. Campbell. Both the Board report and the minority report were accompanied by proposed new schedules of agreement with the employees.

The employees declined to accept the award and asked that the schedule in force might be continued. This proposition was agreed to by the company. Evidences reached the Department that the parties to this dispute, in reaching a working arrangement were much influenced by the public agitation resulting from the outbreak of war and their conviction that extraordinary efforts should be made to prevent the added calamity of an industrial dispute.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway (Employers) and its conductors, trainmen and yardmen (Employees).

To the Honourable Thos. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Canada.

In accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was, on the eighth day of April, A.D. 1914, constituted on the application of the employees to investigate and report upon a dispute between the above named parties, and by consent the fifteenth day of May, A.D. 1914, and the City of Winnipeg were fixed as the time and place the Board would convene to hear the said parties, their witnesses and evidence.

At the time and place appointed the Board met and were attended by the general manager and the superintendents of the western lines of the said company and their assistants, and Mr. Samuel N. Berry, vice-president; William G. Chester, Esq., general chairman of the Order of Railway Conductors, and their committees, and Mr. James Murdock, vice-president, and Mr. E. H. Cooke, general chairman of the Order of Railway Trainmen, and their committees, on behalf of the employees.

Upon opening up of the matters involved in the said dispute, it was found that the locality of the said dispute extended over the main line, branches and yards of the railway company from Fort William, Ontario, to the Pacific Coast, and the territory was and has been divided into two divisions—one from Fort William, Ont., west to the eastern boundary of British Columbia, known as the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, or Prairie Division, and the other the British Columbia, or Pacific Division, each governed and covered by separate and distinct schedules of rates and working rules for conductors, baggage trainmen and yardmen, and each containing many different working rules and materially unlike in rates of compensation, but together forming the basis of an agreement between the company and about three thousand employees.

It further appeared that the employees had, on or about the eighth day of August, A.D. 1913, given notice that they desired a revision of these schedules

and submitted proposed revised schedules for each division of the railway system, which are on file in your Department in these proceedings, forming the material in writing on which the application for this Board was based.

It also appeared by these proposed schedules that the employees sought large direct increases in compensation and many variations and changes in the working rules governing the service of the employees, as well as introducing and establishing working conditions that the company (employers) allege materially hamper and interfere with the successful and satisfactory operation of the trains and transportation service, and all of which increases, alterations and variations the company (employers) seriously and strenuously have opposed and continue to do so.

It further appears that the company (employers) not only opposed and refused the demands contained in the proposed schedules of the employees, but attacked the principle upon which the employees based many, if not all, of their demands for increased rates of compensation and had passed, during the negotiations for amicable adjustment of the dispute, for a full recognition of the general principle contained and more fully set out in the written answer or statement of the company (employers) filed in these proceedings and intended to form the foundation of an application to your Department for a Board of Conciliation under the said Act, but which was considered and treated as a reply to the statement of the employees on their application for such a Board, and to be taken into consideration in the proceedings had and taken before such Board.

In consequence of the wide differences and enlarged dispute between the opposing parties, partially defined herein and more fully set out in the presentation of the employees and the answer or statement in reply of the employers, the Board were engaged some time in the taking of evidence, examination of rates, perusal of articles contained in former and proposed schedules, hearing of arguments and contentions submitted by the contending parties hereto.

For the purposes of this report, it is the opinion of the Board that their judgment and recommendations on the matters under investigation can be more clearly conveyed and the subject more concisely treated by dividing the different schedules, except yardmen's, submitted for adoption on each division of the railway system into several distinct sections, namely:

1. The articles and subsections thereof in the Prairie Division, providing direct and indirect increases in rates of pay.
2. The articles defining the general working rules covering the service of the employees.
3. The statement in reply filed by the company (employers).

In view of the importance attached by the company to the statement filed on their behalf in reply to the employees' application for the institution of a Board, and the zeal with which the representatives of the company placed their arguments and contentions in support thereof before the Board, we have fully examined and carefully considered the same.

The statement of general principles set out in part in the reply of the company, and forming the material in writing on file in your Department for a Board of Investigation to consider the same, as has been before stated, was properly treated as an answer or statement in reply, under Section 19 of the Act, to the employees' application for this Board, and which statement includes not only the objections of the company to any changes in the schedules at present in force which would in effect increase the rates of pay or make the operation

of the road more expensive or onerous, or otherwise extend the said schedules to cover employees or positions not heretofore included therein, but also includes and seeks to have established the general principles following:

"First—1. Train service cannot be conformed by any fixed standard of time and miles as contituting a day's service; therefore the term 'day' or 'night' should be discontinued and the term 'service period' substituted therefor.

2. A service period is a period between the time required to report for and that of release from duty, and may be a continuous run of an indefinite duration or mileage; or

a continuous series of runs of similar nature in or out of terminals or between terminals; or
a continuous run of fixed mileage occupying indefinite time; or
a series of designated time table schedule runs for which a fixed periodical compensation is paid; or
a certain period of hours of assigned service for which a periodical compensation is paid.

"Second—1. The basis of pay in all train and yard service other than passenger train service will be ten (10) hours or less, one hundred (100) miles or less, for a service period at the stipulated rate of pay, and all time in excess of ten hours or miles in excess of one hundred to be paid for *pro rata*.

2. Ten hours or one hundred miles to be the minimum service to be performed when required, *i.e.*, when a minimum of ten hours or one hundred miles is allowed it shall entitle the railroad to such time or miles.

3. The stipulated pay for the time on duty or the miles run to cover all service rendered from the time required to report at a designated place until relieved from duty. A combination of miles and hours in any service period will not be allowed.

"Third—When more than one class of service is performed during a service period, each class of service shall be paid for at its own rate with a minimum of ten hours for the total service performed at the average rate.

"Fourth—In no case shall double compensation be paid, *i.e.*, where compensation is being received under one rule or allowance, additional compensation shall not be paid or allowed under another rule or allowance for the same period.

"Fifth—This company insists that higher rates or better rules affecting compensation than prevail on other roads similarly situated or which are at variance with the principles set forth herein shall not be continued.

That on grades of over four-tenths of one per cent. the company will have the right to use an assisting engine without restriction as to the total tonnage of the train so hauled.

That when one member of the train or engine crew on any train books rest between terminals, all members of the crew shall take rest unless required to remain on duty for the protection of the train."

The employees took strong objection to the company placing the same before the Board or in any way endeavouring to explain or establish any part thereof, on the ground that it offended the provisions of the Act, but this Board were unanimously of the opinion that in the circumstances it was perfectly legal and regular to hear all evidence and argument in support thereof, and the company accordingly submitted a schedule of rules embodying the principles outlined in such statement, but without supplying any information on rates of pay beyond alleging that it was not any part of their intention to in any manner seek to reduce in the aggregate the rates of compensation which the employees at present receive. After hearing the representations of the company in support of the principles contended for in said statement and earnestly considering same, it is the opinion of this Board that the principles underlying all known schedules heretofore enacted have long been consistently carried down and adopted by all the railroads of importance in dealing with the same class and other classes of employees in transportation service, and without a long and intricate examination into all the service on the main and branch lines intended to be affected, and in the absence of full, complete and definite information and the entire rules and rates proposed to govern the service being submitted in detail, we have concluded that it would be inadvisable at the present time to give full effect to the company's proposed general principles, even in the face of the assurance that it is not proposed that the earnings of the employees in the aggregate shall in any way be decreased, but for the sake of more uniformity, equality and certainty in the service rendered by the employees and the compensation paid therefor, and to avoid the great incidental expense, delays and inconveniences in dealing with grievances and revisions of schedules from time to time, these proposals of the company set out in their statement, when in more definite form, are worthy of the best consideration of the parties concerned, and sooner or later may form the subject of serious investigation and report by a Board of Conciliation.

Rates and Rules for Yardmen.

The proposed schedule of rates and rules for yardmen makes no distinction in such service on the Prairie and Pacific Divisions, and the Board are of opinion that there are no sufficient reasons for making any recommendations to the contrary.

By the proposition submitted by the employees specific demands are made for increased rates of pay for the yardmen and many amendments to these working rules are sought. Upon an examination into the facts and circumstances surrounding yardmen's service, it was established that there had been little or no increase in their rates of pay since A.D. 1907, though the yardmen's service is extremely hazardous and accidents causing loss not only of life but frequently maiming the employee too often happen from the very nature of the extra hazardous service rendered day and night by yardmen, and for reasons that appear to us as good and sufficient, the undersigned have agreed to recommend that the yards on the western lines be classified into first class yards and second class yards, and the demand of the employees be granted by the company for the first class yards. The members of the Board who concur in this conclusion, notwithstanding the "Chicago Switching District Rates" and all it means, are of opinion that at the points where the service is rendered there is, considering the service rendered by the yard employees, ground for the contention that they are not adequately paid, and there has been no violent increase granted this deserving branch of the company's employees in a great many years, and then when granted, in no fair comparison with other branches of service, and in so finding no conflict is had with yard employees on neighbouring railway lines.

The Board have with great earnestness examined and carefully considered the many variations and alterations sought in the schedules governing working conditions for the yardmen and have as a result decided to recommend that the Schedule C hereto be adopted and put in force to govern rates of pay and working conditions for the yardmen in all yards of the employers' railway system from Fort William, Ont., to the Pacific coast, from and after the first day of July, A.D. 1914.

THE PRAIRIE DIVISION.

Working Rules.

After the parties had been fully heard and all the evidence and argument had been exhaustively submitted, the Board proceeded to deal with the articles covering the general working rules for the above division of the company's (employers') western lines, with the result that the Board have finally agreed upon a set of working rules for the Prairie Division governing the service of the conductors, trainmen and baggagemen on such division, and do confidently recommend same to the parties as fully, definitely and satisfactorily protecting their respective interests and service and enabling the employers and employees safely and efficiently to operate the said railway system in all its many services.

THE PACIFIC DIVISION.

It affords your Board great satisfaction to be able to unanimously report the same satisfactory result with regard to the general working rules governing the service of the conductors, trainmen and baggagemen on the Pacific Division.

The Board were requested to compile one schedule to govern rates of pay and working conditions for the two divisions of the railway system, but while of opinion that it would be a very proper undertaking in the interests of both parties, still, the suggestion coming during the closing hours of the hearings before the Board, it was discovered that owing to the manner in which the whole proceedings had been carried on and the demands and answers thereto presented, it would very largely increase the work of the Board and without practically rehearing the parties and their evidence, the difficulties in the way are apparent that obliged the Board to avoid the undertaking suggested and proceed as we did.

There now remain the articles in the Prairie and Pacific Divisions governing the rates of pay for train service by the employees. This branch of the investigation has been seriously attacked by the Board and very fully, carefully and exhaustively considered and weighed and every effort put forward to reach, under the circumstances, an honest and intelligent conclusion with regard thereto.

The articles in existing and proposed schedules have been carefully scanned and examined with the parties present and fully debated in the light of the testimony adduced, and again most patiently and deliberately investigated clause by clause by the Board.

It might be advantageous here to remark that, while the relation of master and servant exists between the company and its employees, it radically differs in regard to the class and character of service rendered by the employees from all other branches of employment, so that few, if any, comparisons can be fairly introduced. In all other fields of service there is a fair opportunity of yielding obedience to the well tuned cry of "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work," and "time" and "service" and "employment" are not at all difficult to arrange, nor are they resting on any intricate complications. As has been always well recognized by the employers and employees, owing to the various peculiar existing conditions surrounding the service on the Prairie and Pacific Divisions, arising from the natural physical conditions, climatic conditions and the length of the train mileage and time allowed therefor, and on many other accounts, there is no immediate possibility of putting one schedule in force to cover each division, and the Board proceeded to deal with the proposed articles under separate schedules, following the well defined practice and for obvious reasons. In order, therefore, to place this part of the whole cause and dispute in a position to be easily grasped, as well as to enable the Board to intelligently deal with it and make plain their conclusions and the reasons thereof, the matter was taken up as follows:

THE PRAIRIE SECTION.

Articles 1 to 5 and their many subsections in the present existing schedule, in force since March 1, A.D. 1911, govern rates of pay for the employees operating passenger trains, mixed, work, freight and other trains in assigned and unassigned service on main and branch lines, and specify rates for and define overtime, switching, doubling and yard service in all their many ways and manners arising on a transcontinental line.

Articles 1 to 5 and their many subsections in the *proposed schedule* presented by the employees, while intended to govern the rates and working conditions for the same class of service as the same articles in the present existing schedule on this division, do, as the company alleges, introduce and seek to put

in force many sweeping changes, all, or almost all, calling for direct increases in rates and placing restrictions and prohibitions on the service to be rendered, which means the increasing of the number of the employees, or increased rates for the service, and otherwise onerously interfering with the operation of the road, reducing the monthly mileage and wiping out branch and short line service, which of necessity is always being added to, and placing the rates therefor on the same footing as main line service, meaning in this alone a very large increase in the monthly wage bill.

On investigation it is found that in the operation of railroad trains an entirely different situation confronts those charged with the duty of fixing rates of pay and working rules to govern the service than would be found in all other employments, and this will be apparent on reflection if the question is given worthy consideration. On the great transcontinental lines you have the main line and its many branches divided into many divisions and terminals, and on each many regularly assigned runs of passenger and freight trains and many more unassigned runs, through freight, way freight, mixed trains, work trains, manned or operated by "crews" of men, conductors, trainmen, baggagemen, all to be regulated and rated for payment, without any great opportunity of fixing definite hours or miles to be run that are not subject to many invasions and exceptions, some controllable and some not. Then, again, regular passenger trains and freight trains run a guaranteed mileage before overtime or extras are allowed, and on those trains the mileage is made in fast time and the train crews made be on duty some hours short of the regular day, while on short runs and branch lines the mileage cannot be made always. The company claim they are not now getting the hours a day, or the mileage equivalent for the month that they pay for. Then, again, there are rules regulating and providing rates for the time spent in "switching," "overtime," and "detention," "doubling," "loading" and "unloading freight," etc. These are services performed by the men in the operation of trains, paid for extra, and the company claim unless the men do run the number of miles per month that should be made under the schedule, there should be no extras paid for, while the employees, regardless of the number of miles to be covered per month, seek extra rates for switching time, overtime and detention, doubling, loading and unloading freight, etc., and desire to have incorporated in the rules and rates pay for all time such as preparatory time (generally one-half or three-quarters of an hour on duty prior to leaving time), switching, overtime, detention, doubling, loading and unloading freight, all of which extras, or many of them, may be performed and the miles to be run per month, or the hours to be given, may not be exceeded. Then, again, one discovers in the unassigned service, that is, the crews engaged in the moving of the immense number of freight cars on the many divisions, on main and branch lines, many similar changes introduced in the proposed articles 1 to 5 and their subsections, that mean large increases in the rates. It may also be taken as established that different conditions exist on all the other transcontinental lines, so that it is unsafe to rely too much on comparisons. The employees claim that they are not (and they are not) asking any increases of rates for passenger service per month, as the rates remain the same in both schedules for such service, but they seek to reduce the monthly mileage from 5,600 to 5,000 miles on the main line, and for through freight, work, helper service, mixed and way freight service and work trains the mileage and rates are unchanged, but in the schedule proposed many changes and alterations in the rules governing these services are inserted that, if adopted, undoubtedly mean large increases in rates and restrict the company in their control and use of the crews, necessitating increased wage expenditure. All these demands are

claimed by and for the reason that the employees contend they are not adequately compensated at the present time, and many, if not all, are in force on other railway systems. There has been a schedule revision on the Canadian Northern Railway western and branch lines about or within a year ago and increases were made to passenger conductors and trainmen on the admitted representation that conditions were more favourable and the facilities to make fast time greater on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the older road, and accordingly the reasons for increase do not exist in the present case.

The company establishes that their conductors, trainmen and baggagemen in the several different classes of service draw as large, if not larger, monthly earnings than on any of the neighbouring lines. The summary hereunder set out was taken from the records of the Prairie Division for the use of the Board:

STATEMENT SHOWING AVERAGE EARNINGS OF TRAINMEN—MANITOBA DIVISION—YEAR 1913.

	No. of men.	Average per month.
Passenger Main Line—		
Conductors	31	$168.27
Baggagemen	26	99.35
Brakemen	40	90.55
Passenger Branch Lines—		
Conductors	16	160.86
Baggagemen	19	93.62
Brakemen	22	90.48
Mixed Trains—		
Conductors	11	159.13
Baggagemen	2	98.34
Brakemen	19	108.68
Through Freight—		
Conductors	76	166.10
Brakemen	76	103.59

The company presented a further statement showing that to-day their equipment tied up in engines and freight cars is capitalized at twelve million dollars, with a decrease in freight earnings—taking the month of May, 1913, and the same month, 1914—of 31 per cent at principal points, and with hundreds of their former employees on the waiting list, for when depressing conditions demand the reduction of the ranks of employees, under the seniority rules the junior (not the least capable) man goes out, and so on throughout, until there are left to the company the older of the employees to operate the necessary trains; consequently increases would mean greater pay to men already as well paid as on other lines, and no increases in the number of employees or no means of going to the ranks of unemployed to obtain men to operate the trains on present rates or less, without trouble and strife with the different Brotherhoods. While it is also true that the financial inability of the road or its financial ability to pay is not at all conclusive in fixing rates and arriving at proper compensation for the employees, still, under these conditions now existing, as above recited—millions of dollars of plant unable to be used for want of opportunity, immense decreases in revenue and in the face of the tariff reduction in rates, soon to go into force, compelling further falls in receipts, with hundreds of their capable employees awaiting employment, and with, in force, a schedule of fixed rates of pay created when the earning power and receipts of the company were

at their highest—the company strenuously claims that the demands of the employees and their contention that *they are not adequately paid* are unfounded, and for the present and the immediate future conditions are *absolutely and unalterably opposed* in justice and reason to schedule revision that means *any increase in rates,* and that they await the business arising and look to the receipts that may accrue from the movement of the approaching western grain crops to enable them to recall many of the anxiously waiting employees and revive the vast equipment now idle and decaying.

In support of these allegations and contentions submitted by the company (employers) they have filed extracts from their records showing the wages paid and earnings of their trainmen and also filed calculations showing the present earnings and the great increase in the wage bill that would arise were the demands of the employees to go into effect, and these have not been attacked or contradicted and seem to be based on reliable and convincing facts. It does seem to be no injustice to require the employees, who are proposing the new articles, to establish to the satisfaction of the Board that the old article desired to be amended worked unreasonably or created a practice in the service that in common fairness ought to be remedied, and that the new article provided a fair and equitable remedy, or that on account of entirely altered conditions the old article was obsolete and the new one met the conditions as existing, or another should be enacted.

Proceeding in this manner, the undersigned, after fully reviewing the whole evidence and contentions and arguments and all material that was filed to assist in making manifest the positions taken by the parties, have arrived at the recommendations following:

That Schedule A hereto be put in force as the schedule of rates and rules for conductors, baggage and brakemen on the Prairie or M. S. & A. Division, and Schedule B on the Pacific or British Columbia Division, and Schedule C for yardmen on both divisions of the employers' lines from and after the first day of July, A.D. 1914, superseding and annulling all other schedules and rulings theretofore made.

Schedule "A."

PRAIRIE DIVISION.

Articles 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and their several subsections in the present existing schedule shall remain in full force and effect except as altered, amended or added to hereby.

ARTICLE 1.

Subsections (F) and (P) are hereby cancelled.

The amendments and insertions hereinafter mentioned are made to the subsections of the same article, that is to say:

The words "and baggagemen" are inserted after the word "brakemen" in the sixth paragraph of Article I, subsection (A), and the same words after the word "brakemen" in the last paragraph of page 2 of the present existing book of rules containing Article I and its subsections, and the same words after the word "brakemen" under the heading "West of Laggan," and between the word "brakemen" and "$4.01 per hundred miles."

Substitute for (F) the article following:

"(F) Freight or mixed trainmen running passenger trains will be paid at through freight rates unless relieving passenger trainmen who are temporarily off their trips on their assigned runs, or who are on leave of absence, in which event they will be paid at schedule rates of the corresponding men relieved."

Subsections (K) and (L) of the same article are amended by adding the words "and under through freight conditions" to each.

The following shall be substituted for subsection (P) of the same article:

"(P) Trainmen held off duty on the company's business or by order of the company's officials will be paid at schedule rates of pay and actual expenses while away from home. If they are required by the company to attend coroner's inquests, court cases or other public investigations, they will be paid schedule rates for mileage lost and will be reimbursed reasonable expenses when away from home. In such cases the witness fees shall go to the company."

Subsection (Q) of the same article is amended by inserting the words "for same mileage and overtime" after the word "rates" in the second line thereof.

Subsection (T) shall be amended by striking out the words "or as the case may be" in the last line thereof.

Subsection (U) shall be amended by striking out the word "authority" in the second line and inserting the word "officer" in the second line thereof, and by adding thereto the following: "In case time is disputed the mileage or time not in dispute will be paid in current month. Time check will be issued at once, upon request, for any shortage adjusted."

The following subsections shall be added to the said article 1:

"(V) Train baggagemen who receive, help to load or unload, handle for the purpose of checking, transfer or delivery between or at terminals an average of eight or more sacks of any class of mail matter on each run or trip, shall receive five dollars ($5.00) per month therefor in addition to the other remuneration specified in this article. When a baggageman works only part of a month he will receive his due proportion of this amount.

"(W) Trainmen required to turn engines on turntable will be paid for all time occupied, irrespective of any other compensation earned on trip. They will not be required to turn engines on turntables at terminals.

"(X) Trainmen employed in freight crews regularly set up will be paid for not less than 2,600 miles, in all classes of service, in any one month. When it is necessary to reduce the number of crews set up, it will be done in the order of seniority, commencing with the junior man. Crews running only part of a month will be credited with such mileage at the rate of one hundred miles for each working day regularly set up. This will not be construed to mean that 2,600 miles is the maximum mileage that trainmen will be permitted to make.

"(Y) Trainmen will not be required to coal engines where regular coalmen or sectionmen are available, nor will it be considered as a part of a trainman's duty to shovel down coal on engines en route. Trainmen actually engaged in coaling engines will be paid at the rate of 41 cents per hour for the time so occupied, and this time will not be deducted in computing overtime."

This clause (Y) takes the place of present clause (O).

ARTICLE 2.

Subsections of this article are amended as follows:

The words "en route" in the second line of subsection (A) are struck out and the following words, "at three or more points en route," are hereby inserted after the word "unloaded" in the eighth line thereof.

Subsection (B) thereof is amended by inserting the words "at the other terminal" after the word "run" in the fourth line thereof, and also by adding the following words to the said subsection: "This will not constitute a run around under article 13."

Subsection (D) shall be amended by striking out the word "dark" in the last line thereof and adding the following words, "sunset and trainmen may after sunset set off local way cars."

Subsection (E) thereof is amended by adding the words "or switching" after the word "freight" in the first line thereof.

ARTICLE 3.

Subsection (A) is hereby amended by adding the following words thereto: "It is agreed that crews assigned to work train service will not be transferred to other service in case of temporary stoppage of the work-train work for less than three days from any cause for the purpose of evading the payment of the guarantee in this rule."

Subsection (B) is amended by striking the word "train" out of the ninth line thereof and substituting the word "crew" therefor, and by adding the following words thereto: "Work trains under the meaning of this clause are trains assigned to maintenance and betterment work."

Said article 3 is further amended by striking out subsection (C) thereof and inserting the following subsection in lieu thereof:

"(C) Trainmen on wrecking trains will be allowed actual mileage and overtime at through freight rates to and from working limits and work train rates while at work, with a minimum of one day's pay at work train service for the combined service."

Subsection (D) of the said article is amended by inserting the word "Aggregates" for the word "exceeds" in the third line thereof.

Subsection (E) is amended by striking out the last sentence thereof and inserting the following after the word "service": "and will be furnished transportation if requested within a reasonable time before departure of train. If arrangements as per this clause are not made permitting the trainmen to go home for Sundays, and they are not used, they will be paid for five hours at work train rates." And further, by striking out the words, "if so notified and not used, they will be paid for five hours at work train rates" in the seventh line of the said subsection.

Subsection (F) is amended by inserting after the word "trains" in the third line thereof the words following: "so far as they are under the Operating Department."

Articles 4 and 5 shall remain in force and effect as they stand in the present existing schedule.

The following note shall be added to article 10:

"It is understood that men will not be laid off unnecessarily and caused to lose time under above rule."

The following article shall be added to the said present existing schedule:

"ARTICLE 29.

"Trainmen shall not be required to change brasses on cars loaded wholly with lumber, coal, coke or O. C. S. freight."

The following articles, 6 to 28, have been agreed upon by the members of the Board, as heretofore mentioned as working rules:

ARTICLE 6.

Double Heading and Helping.

(a) It is not the intention of the company to adopt generally the plan of double heading freight trains, which has prevailed on some other roads, and no materially greater proportion of double heading trains in any district will be run than in the past.

(b) The practice of double heading freight trains of over 1,375 actual tons, exclusive of caboose, will be discontinued.

(c) Helping engines may be used to assist trains between the following points:

Westbound—

Fort William to Raith.
Kenora to Horner.
Austin to Sydney.
Brandon to Kenmay.
Neepawa to Minnedosa.
Minnedosa to West Summit.
Solsgirth to Birtle.
Binscarth to Harrowby.
Rapeard to Oxbow.
Morden to Darlingford.
La Riviere to Woodbay.
Indian Head to McLean.
Medicine Hat to Bowell.
Wardner to Cranbrook.
Cranbrook to Loco.
Laggan to Stephen.

Eastbound—

Broadview to Percival.
Rennie to Kenora.
Kenora to Jack Pine.
Birtle to Solsgirth.
Minnedosa to East Summit.
Rapid City to Varcoe.
La Riviere to Six Mile Spur
Millwood to Binscarth.
Moose Jaw to Pasqua.
Regina to McLean.
Suffield to Bowell.
Medicine Hat to Dunmore.
Wynndel to Goatfell.
Michel to Crows Nest.
Field to Laggan.

And all other places where helper engines may now or hereafter be established to take over any single grade the actual tonnage which any single engine handling the train may bring to the foot of that grade. (By the foot of the grade is meant a convenient station near the foot of the grade, at which the helper engine may be taken care of.)

(d) Double headers may be run in cases of storms, accidents, to avoid running engine light, moving engines to and from shops or from one division to another, to expedite stock or perishable freight, but in all such cases the tonnage will not exceed the rating of the largest engine attached, unless as hereinbefore specified. In case of an accident to an engine, consolidation may be effected with another train, and the consolidated train brought into terminal as a double header.

(e) *Note.*—Nothing in the above rules in regard to limiting tonnage or length of train to be handled by double headers or otherwise shall be construed so as in any way to limit or establish a precedent as to the proper or safe length of the train to be handled by one engine.

(f) If it is found at any time that the above arrangement is not satisfactory, a meeting will be held on one month's notice to discuss and revise the same, without it involving a revision of the schedule.

ARTICLE 7.

Promotion.

(a) Promotion on each promotion district will be made according to seniority of men on that district, and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability. Any man who is not promoted by the company when his turn comes will be promptly advised in writing by the superintendent the reasons therefor.

Brakemen will have no seniority standing for the first six months' service, after which they will rank as brakemen from the date they entered the company's service as such.

(c) Senior brakemen will be required to pass their examination for conductor in turn; brakemen refusing their promotion to conductor or failing to qualify for same within thirty days of the date set for their examination will thereafter rank junior as conductor to men promoted in their stead. Trainmen will be advised by the company immediately the result of their examination.

The promotion of brakemen will be from through freight to way freight, from way freight to mixed on permanent freight promotion districts. In the event of a brakeman refusing to accept any particular run that his seniority entitles him to, he will lose his rights to that run until it again becomes vacant or until change of time table, but will otherwise retain his seniority standing. Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior qualified man applying therefor. Any man away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this clause. In the event of a reduction in staff the junior men will be reduced.

Trainmen promoted shall rate as conductors from the date they are actually placed in charge of a train, provided always that the senior qualified man gets his turn to qualify. If a junior man has to be used in an emergency, the trainmaster shall take immediate steps to get the senior man in and place him on the train and the emergency trip shall not count as date of rating for the junior man.

(d) The promotion of conductors will be from through freight to way freight, from way freight to mixed, and from mixed to passenger train service.

In the event of a conductor refusing to accept any particular run to which he is entitled, he will lose his rights to the run until it again becomes vacant, or on change of time table, but will otherwise retain his seniority standing. Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior qualified man applying therefor. Any man away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this clause. In the event of a reduction of crews, the junior men will be reduced.

(e) The promotion of passenger brakemen will be to train baggagemen, or to any run in passenger service as brakeman or baggageman to which their seniority as brakemen entitles them. In the event of a brakeman refusing to accept any particular run to which he is entitled, he will lose his rights to the run until it again becomes vacant, or on change of time table, but will otherwise retain his seniority standing. This will not apply to men who are ill or on leave of absence. Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior man applying therefor. Freight brakemen will not be eligible for position in passenger service, except that when there is a vacancy and no passenger brakeman to fill same, preference will be given the senior suitable freight brakeman applying for it, and if no suitable freight brakeman applies, to the senior suitable yardman applying therefor.

(f) In the event of the transfer of lines from one promotion district to another, the trainmen on such lines will have the choice of being transferred or not according to their seniority. The trainmen transferred will rank with those on the promotion district to which they are transferred, according to the date from which they ranked as conductors, baggagemen and brakemen respectively, but no men will be reduced in rank unless the number of crews employed on that district is reduced.

(g) Promotion to runs extending over more than one promotion district will be divided between the men on such districts as nearly as possible on a mileage basis.

(h) Superintendents will prepare seniority lists of conductors and trainmen covering each promotion district and post at the headquarters on the first of January, first of May and first of September of each year. Any employee who considers that his standing is not correctly shown on this list must enter a protest in writing between the dates of issue, or no action will be taken in regard to any claims he may make. Any man who is away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this clause. These lists will be kept posted in passenger and freight registering offices at terminals.

(i) Men who have lost their promotion rights under former promotion rules will not be considered as regaining any rights by the adoption of this rule.

(j) Preference in manning new lines or extensions of the general division (as defined in special agreement of December 3, 1909) will be given to the trainmen on the existing lines of that division, according to seniority, providing they are competent.

(k) Hereafter conductors transferred to new lines or extensions of the general division, as per clause "j" of this article, will be given a rating and be placed on the seniority list of conductors on the promotion district to which the new line or extension becomes a part, as the junior conductor regularly entitled to by seniority a run in the class of service to which he is transferred at the time of his transfer.

When brakemen transfer as per this article they shall take the seniority they held on the promotion district from which they transferred and will be placed

on the seniority list accordingly. If a man, who is a brakeman at the time of vacancy, has a rating of conductor on his original promotion district, he may apply, but the only time which shall be counted in both applying for the position, also for place on the seniority list on the district to which he is transferred, shall be the actual time he rated as brakeman previous to promotion.

(1) Vacancies to be filled under clause "j" will be bulletined at all terminal points of General Division, as defined in the permanent promotion district agreement. Applications must be made within thirty days of bulletin. After such line is once crewed no further applicants will be considered.

ARTICLE 8.

Leave of Absence.

(a) Passenger conductors on leave of absence for less than thirty days will be relieved by the senior suitable freight conductor desiring it. Way freight conductors will not be used for relieving other conductors for a period less than seven days.

(b) Passenger conductors on leave of absence for thirty days or longer will be relieved by the senior suitable mixed conductor desiring it, and the mixed conductor will be relieved by the senior suitable freight conductor desiring it. Senior spare conductors will relieve freight conductors. All on the same promotion district.

Note.—It is understood that if a senior conductor desiring a run as above is not available at the time the relief is required he will have the right to take the run as soon as he is available. When a conductor lays off a run on which two or more crews are employed, some of them having the Sunday lay-over at the home terminal, the relieving man will take the place of the junior man on the run, in the matter of having the layover at home.

ARTICLE 9.

Rest at Terminals and on Line.

(a) Trainmen who have been on duty twelve hours or more will have the right to book rest at any point. The men to be judges of their own condition. Eight hours' rest to be considered sufficient except in extreme cases.

(b) Trainmen will not be required to leave terminals until they have had at least eight hours' rest, if desired, but such rest must be booked on arrival, and in no case if rest is booked at a terminal shall it be for a less period than five hours.

ARTICLE 10.

No trainman shall be disciplined or dismissed until his case has been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offence charged against him and decision rendered. He, however, may be held off for such investigation for a period not exceeding three days, and when so held off he will be notified in writing that he is being held off for that purpose and advised of the charge against him. He may, if he desires, enjoy the privilege of the assistance of a fellow employee in stating his case at the investigation, and will be given a copy of statement made by him at the investigation. All material and necessary

witnesses must be notified in writing to appear. If they appear their evidence shall be taken in the presence of the accused. If they do not appear the accused shall be furnished with a copy of their written statements and their names. If accused is not satisfied with the decision he will be given an opportunity of reviewing the evidence and may appeal through his representatives to the higher officials. Should the charge not be proven the trainman will be reinstated at once and paid for all time lost at schedule rates.

When a trainman is discharged or resigns he will, within five days, be paid and given a certificate, stating the term of service and in what capacity he was employed.

ARTICLE 11.

(a) Trainmen will not be transferred from one promotion district to another except in cases of shortage of men on that district, and the junior men will be sent and shall go, unless the senior men wish to go. Trainmen will be notified of such transfer at their home terminal.

(b) Trainmen will not be run on any other than their own subdivision except in case of shortage of men on that subdivision.

Note.—This article refers to shortage of crews on the subdivision and not at terminal or subdivisional points on the subdivision.

ARTICLE 12.

(a) Freight trainmen living within one and one-half miles of yard office and passenger trainmen living within one and one-half miles of passenger station, will be called as nearly as possible in time to be on duty forty-five and thirty minutes respectively before leaving time of train, but such call shall not exceed two and a half hours previous to the time train is ordered to leave. Caller will be furnished with a book in which the time will be registered and in which trainmen will sign their names. This rule will not apply to schedule passenger and mixed trainmen assigned to regular runs leaving between 7.30 and 22.30, but in cases where such trains are more than one hour late they will be advised of probable time of departure.

(b) When the location of a yard office or a passenger station at any terminal is changed, anyone residing within the one and one-half mile limit at the time of the change will still be considered as within the calling limit. (This not to affect the present conditions existing at Moose Jaw and Calgary.)

ARTICLE 13.

Unassigned crews in freight service will be run first in, first out of terminals. When run around, if ready for duty, they will be paid fifty miles for each run around and stand first out. Provided that a crew shall not be paid for run around if detained a few hours for repairs to a caboose.

Note.—When an unassigned crew has come on duty in turn and they have got their engine and commenced to work, they will remain with train called for, even though another crew comes on duty later and gets out of terminal first. The first crew called will not be entitled to pay as per this article.

ARTICLE 14.

When freight crews are called out for any service the full crew will be used, but may be split when required to run sections of passenger trains.

ARTICLE 15.

(a) All passenger and mixed trains will have at least one train baggageman and one brakeman. All passenger trains of eight or more cars will have two brakemen and one baggageman, if there is a local baggage car on the train; one or two box-baggage or refrigerator cars to count as one car, and three or four as two cars.

(b) When mixed trains are manned with conductor and two men, the brakemen will be taken from the freight service, one of whom may act as baggageman, and when trains are manned with conductor and three men, the baggageman will be taken from the passenger service.

Where more than one distributing baggage car is placed on passenger trains, sufficient baggagemen will be put on so that the work may be properly handled.

ARTICLE 16.

One brakeman on all trains must be competent and have had at least six months' experience as such and one of the brakemen must be acquainted with the road. A conductor will not be required to take out a brakeman who is found to be incompetent more than one round trip, unless his incompeteney is disproved.

ARTICLE 17.

Trainmen will not be compelled to ride in plows or flangers, but will be supplied with a van or other suitable car properly equipped.

ARTICLE 18.

(a) Crews will not be compelled to abandon their vans between terminals for the purpose of travelling passenger, nor when being moved from one to next subdivision terminal for freight service, nor when handling trains composed of colonist or immigrant cars.

(b) Crews regularly set up in freight service will be supplied with a regular caboose or other suitable car properly equipped. When freight crews are sent out on passenger trains without their regular caboose they will, unless otherwise employed in road or yard service, be returned to the original terminal deadhead on the first available train after their arrival at the distant terminal or their caboose will be delivered at distant terminal within fifteen hours of the time of departure from the original terminal. Article 14 will not apply under those conditions to the crew or crews run around at the distant terminal.

(c) Cabooses will not be taken away from crews when they book rest unless the congested state of traffic absolutely demands it and all other available cabooses at that point are in service, and if this rule is violated the men will not be used in any service, but will be paid the same compensation as earned by the crew using the caboose.

ARTICLE 19.

(a) Trainmen assigned to regular runs will not be required to stop in vans at terminal points, and unless they are advised that they will be required before their regular runs, will not be considered absent from duty if so required and not on hand. Where assigned crews are willing to perform extra service during

their lay-over hours they will not be used in such service if unassigned crews are available to the detriment of the unassigned crews.

(b) Except in case of wrecks, washouts, storms, slides or similar emergency, preventing crews being returned to their home terminal, unassigned crews laid up at other than their home terminal will, after eighteen hours, exclusive of Sunday, be paid ten miles per hour for the first ten hours in each subsequent twenty-four hours thereafter, unless otherwise employed. Time to be computed from the time crews go off duty until one hour before the departure of the train on which they resume duty. When men book rest of their own accord the time so booked will not be included.

ARTICLE 20.

Freight crews handling five or more heated cars, seven or more coaches or three and five combined, will have a man in charge of same. Where less than the number of heated cars or coaches as specified above, are on a train, the heated cars will be marshalled together as far as practicable. This to apply between the months of November and March, inclusive.

ARTICLE 21.

Trainmen will not be compelled to handle cars in train the draft gear of which is defective and requires to be chained, further than to take care of perishable freight or live stock that may become disabled en route, to the first terminal. Under no circumstances will trainmen be compelled to handle freight cars behind van, other than official cars or flangers.

ARTICLE 22.

Crews assigned to regular runs will not be compelled to do other work than that to which they are regularly assigned except in cases of wrecks when no other crews are available and except as provided in clause governing short mileage, mixed train runs.

ARTICLE 23.

(a) Trainmen will not be required to sweep or clean coaches, but where train porters are not employed they will remove rubbish from coaches while en route, so as to keep them in a tidy condition.

(b) Trainmen will not be required to couple or uncouple hose bags at terminals where carmen are employed, within the hours of service of such carmen.

ARTICLE 24.

At points where company's ice houses are located, trainmen will be allowed ice for cabooses.

ARTICLE 25.

Home terminals for unassigned freight crews are to be agreed upon between the company and the representatives of the conductors and trainmen, and, in case of disagreement, the same to be settled by arbitration.

ARTICLE 26.

Trainmen will not be required to place the following heavy stores on cabooses, namely, jacks, chains, brasses, wedges and knuckles. Stores for passenger crews will be supplied at or near passenger depot. Conductor will leave requisitions for stores required at the registering office where he books the arrival of his train.

ARTICLE 27.

(a) Trainmen called out to fit up a caboose will be paid for time so occupied at through freight rates and will take their turn out as per article 14, as soon as the caboose is ready for service.

(b) When crews are taken out of work service at a terminal, they will take their turn out behind all unassigned crews then in the terminal.

ARTICLE 28.

Rotary plows will not be handled on way freight trains, and these plows will, when handled behind the caboose, be properly equipped with automatic air in working order.

The car limit on trains handling rotary plows, as above, to be fifteen cars, exclusive of caboose.

Schedule "B."

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Articles 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and their several subsections in the present existing schedule shall remain in full force and effect except as altered, amended or added to hereby.

ARTICLE 1.

In subsection (A) the figures "$89.87" are struck out and the figures "$97.57" inserted for baggagemen's monthly pay on main line passenger trains.

Subsection (G) of article 1 is hereby cancelled and the following subsection inserted in lieu thereof:

"(G) Freight or mixed trainmen running passenger trains will be paid at through freight rates unless relieving passenger trainmen who are temporarily off their trips on their assigned runs, or who are on leave of absence, in which event they will be paid at schedule rates of the corresponding men relieved."

Subsection (O) of article 1 in present existing schedule is cancelled and the following subsection inserted in lieu thereof:

"(O) Trainmen held off duty on company's business or by order of the company's officials will be paid at schedule rates of pay and actual expenses while away from home. If they are required by the company to attend coroner's inquests, court cases or other public investigations, they will be compensated as above; in such cases the witness fees to go to the company."

Subsection (R) is amended by striking out "trainmaster" in the second line thereof and inserting the words "the proper officer" and adding thereto the following words: "In case time is disputed the mileage or time not in dispute will be paid in current month. Time check will be issued at once, upon request, for any shortage adjusted."

The following subsections shall be added to article 1:

"(S) Trainmen employed in freight crews regularly set up will be paid for not less than 2,600 miles in all classes of service in any one month. When it is necessary to reduce the number of crews set up, it will be done in the order of seniority, commencing with the junior man. Crews running only part of a month will be credited with such mileage at the rate of 110 miles and 100 miles respectively for each working day regularly set up. This will not be construed to mean that 2,600 miles is a maximum mileage that trainmen will be permitted to make."

"(T) Train baggagemen who receive, help to load or unload, handle for the purpose of checking, transfer or delivery between or at terminals an average of eight or more sacks of any class of mail matter on each run or trip, shall receive five dollars ($5.00) per month therefor in addition to the other remunerations specified in this article. When a baggageman works only part of a month he will receive his due proportion of this amount."

ARTICLE 2.

Subsection (B) of article 2 shall be amended by inserting after the word "run" in the fourth line thereof the words "at the other terminal."

Subsection (C) is amended by adding the words following thereto: "After sundown, and trainmen may after sundown set off local way cars," and striking out the words "after dark."

Subsection (D) is amended by adding the words "or switching" after the word "freight" in the first line thereof.

ARTICLE 3.

Subsection (D) of article 3 is struck out and the following subsection inserted in lieu thereof:

"(D) Trainmen on wrecking trains will be allowed actual mileage and overtime at through freight rates to and from working limits and work train rates while at work, with a minimum of one day's pay at work train rates for the combined service."

Subsection (F) of article 3 is hereby amended by striking out all the words after the word "required" in the seventh line thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the words following:

"Trainmen will be allowed to go home for Sundays if train service will permit and it will not interfere with the work service, and will be furnished transportation if requested within a reasonable time before departure of train. If arrangements as per this clause are not made permitting the trainmen to go home for Sundays, and they are not used, they will be paid for five hours at work train rates."

Articles 4 and 5 in present existing schedule shall remain in force as they stand.

There shall be added to the present existing schedule in force on this division the article following, that is to say:

ARTICLE 27.

"Trainmen shall not be required to change brasses on cars loaded wholly with lumber, coal, coke or O.C.S. freight."

The following note shall be added to article 10:

"It is understood that men will not be held off unnecessarily, and caused to lose time under above rule."

The following articles 6 to 28 have been agreed upon by the members of the Board, as heretofore mentioned, as working rules:

ARTICLE 6.

(a) It is not the intention of the company to adopt generally the plan of double-heading freight trains, which has prevailed on some other roads, and no materially greater proportion of double-heading trains will be run than in the past.

(b) The practice of double-heading freight trains of over 1,375 actual tons, exclusive of caboose, will be discontinued.

(c) Helping engines may be used to assist trains between the following points:

Westbound:

Beavermouth to Rogers Pass.
Revelstoke to Clanwilliam.
Tappen to Notch Hill.
Castlegar Jct. to Farron.
Grand Forks to Eholt.
Roseberry to Summit Lake.

Eastbound:

Ruby Creek to North Bend.
Shuswap to Notch Hill.
Craigellachie to Clanwilliam.
Revelstoke to Albert Canyon.
Albert Canyon to Rogers Pass.
Golden to Field.
Nakusp to Summit Lake.
Roseberry to Sandon.
Cascade to Farron.

Northbound:

Greenwood to Mother Lode Spur.

Southbound:

Smelter Jct. to Rossland.
Eholt to Phœnix.

And all other places where helper engines may now or hereafter be established to take over any single grade the actual tonnage which any single engine handling the train may bring to the foot of the grade. (By the foot of the grade is meant a convenient station near the foot of the grade at which the helper engine may be taken care of.)

(d) Double-headers may be run in cases of storms, accidents, to avoid running engines light, moving engines to and from shops or from one division to another, to expedite stock or perishable freight, but in all such cases the tonnage will not exceed the rating of the largest engine attached, unless as here-

inbefore specified. In case of an accident to an engine consolidation may be effected with another train, and the consolidated train brought into terminal as a double-header.

(e) No way freight trains will be double-headed (except there is but one freight train each way daily) and then only under restrictions hereinbefore stated.

(f) *Note.*—Nothing in above rules in regard to limiting tonnage or length of train to be handled by double-headers or otherwise, shall be construed so as in any way to limit or establish a precedent as to the proper or safe length of train to be handled by one engine.

(g) If it is found at any time that the above arrangement is not satisfactory, a meeting will be held on one month's notice to discuss and revise same without involving a revision of the schedule.

ARTICLE 7.

(a) Promotion on each promotion district will be made according to the seniority of the trainmen on that district, and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability. Men not promoted in their turn will be advised the reason in writing by the trainmaster.

(b) Brakemen will have no seniority standing for the first six months' service, after which they will rank as brakemen from the date they entered the service as such.

(c) Senior brakemen will be required to pass their examination for conductor in turn; brakemen refusing their promotion to conductor or failing to qualify for same within thirty days of the date set for their examination, will thereafter rank junior as conductor to the men promoted in their stead. Trainmen will be advised by the company immediately the result of their examination.

Promotion for brakemen will be to any run in either passenger, mixed, freight or work train service to which their seniority as brakemen entitled them, but in the event of a brakeman refusing to accept any particular run that his seniority entitles him to, he will lose his rights to that run until it again becomes vacant or until change of time table, but will otherwise retain his seniority standing.

Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior qualified man applying therefor. Any man away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this clause. In the event of a reduction in staff the junior men will be reduced.

Trainmen promoted shall rate as conductors from the date they are actually placed in charge of a train, provided always that the senior qualified man gets his turn to qualify. If a junior man has to be used in an emergency, the trainmaster shall take immediate steps to get the senior man in and place him on the train and the emergency trip shall not count as date of rating for the junior man.

(d) The promotion of conductors will be to any run in either work, freight, mixed or passenger service to which their seniority as conductors entitles them. In the event of a conductor refusing to accept any particular run to which he is entitled, he will lose his rights to the run until it again becomes vacant or change of time table, but will otherwise retain his seniority standing. Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior qualified man applying therefor. Any man away on leave of absence

or who is ill will not be affected by this clause. In the event of a reduction of crews, the junior men will be reduced.

(e) Promotion to baggage cars to be made from the ranks of brakemen on their promotion district. A disabled trainman or yardman, who is capable, to have preference.

(f) In the event of transfer of lines from one promotion district to another, the trainmen on such line will have the choice of being transferred or not according to their seniority. The trainmen transferred will rank with those on the promotion district on which they are transferred according to the date they ranked as conductors, baggagemen or brakemen respectively, but no men will be reduced in rank unless the number of crews employed is reduced.

(g) Promotion to runs extending over more than one promotion district will be divided between the men on such district as nearly as possible on a mileage basis.

(h) In the event of a line of railway being constructed which will connect any two districts, the whole of such line will be manned equally by trainmen from the superintendents' districts so connected.

(i) Men who have lost their promotion rights under former promotion rules will not be considered as regaining any rights by the adoption of this rule.

(j) Trainmasters will prepare seniority lists of the men in train service beginning the first of January each year, and every four months thereafter. Said lists will be posted in conspicuous places at all terminals. Trainmen whose standing is incorrectly shown must enter protest in writing within the life of such seniority list or no action will thereafter be taken. Any man away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this rule.

ARTICLE 8.

Conductors on leave of absence will be relieved by the senior suitable conductor desiring same.

ARTICLE 9.

Trainmen who have been on duty twelve hours or more will have the right to book rest at any point, the men to be judges of their own condition. Eight hours' rest to be considered sufficient except in extreme cases. Trainmen will not be required to leave terminals until they have had at least eight hours' rest, if desired, but such rest must be booked on arrival, and in no case, if rest is booked at a terminal, shall it be for less than five hours.

ARTICLE 10.

No trainman shall be disciplined or dismissed until his case has been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offence charged against him and decision rendered. He, however, may be held off for such investigation for a period not exceeding three days, and when so held off he will be notified in writing that he is being held off for that purpose and advised of the charges against him. He may, if he desires, enjoy the privilege of the assistance of a fellow employee in stating his case at the investigation, and will be given a copy of statement made by him at the investigation. All material and necessary witnesses must be notified in writing to appear. If they appear their evidence shall be taken in the presence of the accused. If they do not appear

the accused shall be furnished with a copy of their written statements and their names. If accused is not satisfied with the decision he will be given an opportunity of reviewing the evidence and may appeal through his representatives to the higher officials. Should the charge not be proven the trainman will be reinstated at once and paid for all time lost at schedule rates.

When a trainman is discharged or resigns he will, within five days, be paid and given a certificate, stating the term of service and in what capacity he was employed.

ARTICLE 11.

Trainmen will not be run on any other than their own subdivision except in case of shortage of men on that subdivision.

Note.—This article refers to shortage of crews on the subdivision and not at terminal or subdivisional points on the subdivision.

ARTICLE 12.

(a) Freight trainmen living within one and one-half miles of yard office and passenger trainmen living within one and one-half miles of passenger station, will be called as nearly as possible in time to be on duty forty-five and thirty minutes respectively before leaving time of train, but such call shall not exceed two and a half hours previous to the time train is ordered to leave. Caller will be furnished with a book in which the time will be registered and in which trainmen will sign their names. This rule will not apply to schedule passenger and mixed trainmen assigned to regular runs leaving between 7.30 and 22.30, but in cases where such trains are more than one hour late they will be advised of probable time of departure.

(b) When the location of a yard office or a passenger station at any terminal is changed, anyone residing within the one and one-half mile limit at the time of the change will still be considered as within the calling limit.

ARTICLE 13.

Unassigned crews in freight service will be run first in, first out of terminals. When run around, if ready for duty, they will be paid fifty miles for each run around and stand first out. Provided that a crew shall not be paid for run around if detained a few hours for repairs to a caboose.

Note.—When an unassigned crew has come on duty in turn and they have got their engine and commenced to work, they will remain with train called for, even though another crew comes on duty later and gets out of terminal first. The first crew called will not be entitled to pay as per this article.

ARTICLE 14.

When freight crews are called out for any service the full crew will be used, but may be split when required to run sections of passenger trains, except on Mountain subdivision.

ARTICLE 15.

All passenger and mixed trains will have at least one train baggageman and one brakeman. All passenger trains of eight or more cars will have two brake-

men and one baggageman, if there is a local baggage car on the train. One or two baggage or refrigerator cars to count as one car, and three or four as two cars. Two brakemen in addition to baggagemen to be employed on all passenger trains on Mountain Subdivision.

ARTICLE 16.

One brakeman on all trains must be competent and have had at least six months' experience as such and one of the brakemen must be acquainted with the road. A conductor will not be required to take out a brakeman who is found to be incompetent more than one round trip, unless his incompetency is disproved.

ARTICLE 17.

Trainmen will not be compelled to ride in plows or flangers, but will be supplied with a van or other suitable car properly equipped.

ARTICLE 18.

(a) Crews will not be compelled to abandon their vans between terminals for the purpose of travelling passenger, nor when being moved from one to next subdivision terminal for freight service, nor when handling trains composed of colonist or immigrant cars.

(b) Crews regularly set up in freight service will be supplied with a regular caboose or other suitable cars properly equipped. When freight crews are sent out on passenger trains without their regular caboose they will, unless otherwise employed in road or yard service, be returned to the original terminal deadhead on the first available train after their arrival at the distant terminal, or their caboose will be delivered at distant terminal within fifteen hours of the time of departure from the original terminal. Article 14 will not apply under those conditions to the crew or crews run around at the distant terminal.

(c) Cabooses will not be taken away from crews when they book rest unless the congested state of traffic absolutely demands it and all other available cabooses at that point are in service, and if this rule is violated the men will not be used in any service, but will be paid the same compensation as earned by the crew using the caboose.

ARTICLE 19.

(a) Trainmen assigned to regular runs will not be required to stop in vans at terminal points, and unless they are advised that they will be required before their regular runs will not be considered absent from duty if so required and not on hand; where assigned crews are willing to perform extra service during their lay-over hours they will not be used in such service if unassigned crews are available to the detriment of the unassigned crews.

(b) Except in case of wrecks, washouts, storms, slides, or similar emergency, preventing crews being returned to their home terminal, unassigned crews laid up at other than their home terminal will, after eighteen hours, exclusive of Sunday, be paid ten miles per hour for the first ten hours in each subsequent twenty-four hours thereafter, unless otherwise employed. Time to

be computed from the time crews go off duty until one hour before the departure of the train on which they resume duty. When men book rest of their own accord the time so booked will not be included.

ARTICLE 20.

Freight crews handling five or more heated cars, seven or more coaches or three and five combined will have a man in charge of same. Where less than the number of heated cars or coaches, as specified above, are on a train, the heated cars will be marshalled together as far as practicable. This to apply between the months of November and March, inclusive.

ARTICLE 21.

Trainmen will not be compelled to handle cars in train the draft gear of which is defective and requires to be chained, further than to take care of perishable freight or live stock that may become disabled en route to the first terminal. Under no circumstances will trainmen be compelled to handle cars behind van, other than official cars or flangers.

ARTICLE 22.

Crews assigned to regular runs will not be compelled to do other work than that to which they are regularly assigned, except in case of wrecks, washouts, slides, etc., when no other crews are available.

ARTICLE 23.

(a) Trainmen will not be required to sweep or clean coaches, but where train porters are not employed they will remove rubbish from coaches while en route, so as to keep them in a tidy condition.

(b) Trainmen will not be required to couple or uncouple hose bags at terminals where carmen are employed and within the hours of service of such carmen.

ARTICLE 24.

At points where company's ice houses are located, trainmen will be allowed ice for cabooses.

ARTICLE 25.

Home terminals for unassigned freight crews are to be agreed upon between the company and the representatives of the conductors and trainmen, and, in case of disagreement, the same to be settled by arbitration.

ARTICLE 26.

Trainmen will not be required to place the following heavy stores on cabooses, namely, jacks, chains, brasses, wedges and knuckles. Stores for passenger crews will be supplied at or near passenger depot. Conductor will leave requisitions for stores required at the registering office where he books the arrival of his train.

ARTICLE 27.

(a) Trainmen called out to fit up a caboose will be paid for time so occupied at through freight rates and will take their turn out as per article 14 as soon as the caboose is ready for service.

(b) When crews are taken out of work service at a terminal they will take their turn out behind all unassigned crews then in the terminal.

ARTICLE 28.

The articles embodied in this schedule shall constitute an agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its conductors, baggagemen and brakemen employed on the British Columbia Division, and will remain in force subject to thirty days' notice from either party.

.....
For the General Manager's Committee.

.....
For the Order of Railway Conductors.

.....
For the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Schedule "C."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Rates and Rules for Yardmen.

ARTICLE 1.

(a) The yards on western lines shall be divided into two classes, namely, first class yards and second class yards.

Rates for First Class Yards.

Yard foremen and yardmen in first class yards shall receive an increase of two cents per hour on the rates in the schedule heretofore in force.

Rates for Second Class Yards.

The rates for both yard foremen and yardmen to remain the same as in the schedule heretofore in force.

First class yards shall consist of the following: Fort William and Port Arthur, Winnipeg and Transcona, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Swift Current, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Sutherland and Saskatoon, Revelstoke and Vancouver. All other yards shall be second class yards.

In case of it being contended that other yards should be included in the first class yards, the matter to be taken up between the men's committee and general superintendents, and in case of disagreement the same to be settled by arbitration.

(b) Pilots will receive foremen's pay. Engine herders will be paid yardmen's pay, and no yardman acting as such will be used outside of yard limits except as otherwise provided in Article 10 hereof.

ARTICLE 2.

The established time for day and night yardmen to start work shall be 7 o'clock and 19 o'clock at day and night rates respectively. Crews starting between 6.30 and 10.30 o'clock, day rates to apply. Crews starting at any other time shall be paid at night rates.

ARTICLE 3.

Ten consecutive hours or less will constitute a day's work. No new work shall be assigned after the expiration of ten hours, except in case of emergency, such as wrecks, handling live stock, attending fires or handling passenger trains.

ARTICLE 4.

Except in cases of emergency, such as wrecks, handling live stock, attending fires and handling passenger trains, yardmen on double crewed engines will not be required to work longer than their regular hours. Yardmen on single crewed engines will have the privilege of booking rest after having been on continuous duty for twelve hours.

ARTICLE 5.

Yardmen will be allowed one hour for meals between the hours of 11.30 and 13 o'clock and betweeen 23.30 and 1 o'clock, but if required to work the meal hour or any part thereof they will be paid for one hour in addition to the minimum day and be allowed thirty minutes under pay for meals. Yardmen will not be compelled to work more than six hours without being allowed thirty minutes for meals. Day crews not relieved by 19 o'clock and night crews not relieved by 7 o'clock will be allowed thirty minutes for meals and paid continuous time after 19 K and seven K respectively.

ARTICLE 6.

Overtime will be paid *pro rata*, actual minutes to be counted.

ARTICLE 7.

Yardmen held off duty on the company's business or by order of the company's officials will be paid at schedule rates of pay and actual expenses while away from home. If they are required by the company to attend coroner's inquests, court cases or other public investigations, they will be compensated as above. In such cases the witness fees to go to the company.

ARTICLE 8.

Yardmen will be advised at once in writing, through the proper officer, with the reason if mileage or time claimed is not allowed in full. In case time is disputed the time not in dispute will be paid in current month. Time check will be issued, at once, upon request for any shortage adjusted.

ARTICLE 9.

(a) The right to preference to work and promotion for yardmen will be according to seniority in their respective yards, and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability. Preference of work to mean men in their respective classes to have choice of work in their respective yards according to their seniority. Any man refusing promotion or failing to qualify for promotion will thereafter rank junior to the man or men promoted in his place as foreman only. This not to apply to men who are sick or on leave of absence. Any yardman not promoted when his turn comes will be promptly advised the reason in writing by the yardmaster.

Note.—On the British Columbia Division, yardmen will have promotion under their respective superintendents.

(b) In the event of a yard being abolished the men in such yard will be assimilated with the men in other yards on the superintendent's district, ranking according to seniority from the time of entering the company's service as yardmen. When a new yard is created, yardmen on superintendent's district will be given preference in the positions in that yard in accordance with seniority in their respective classes.

(c) Men who have lost their promotion rights under former promotion rules will not be considered as regaining any rights by the adoption of this rule.

ARTICLE 10.

(a) Yardmen will not be required to go outside of yard terminals except for switching or transfer service, and yard crews whose work takes them outside of the switching terminal will receive yardmen's rates.

(b) Yardmen allotted to other than their regular duties will receive not less than schedule rates of pay for yardmen. If a yardman is used in an emergency in road service, road rates and conditions will apply.

Note.—The above will not prevent the company from using yardmen to handle high explosives to powder houses adjacent to terminals, or for the purpose of handling mill or transfer work within a reasonable distance of terminal. Present arrangements for handling transfer service between Vancouver and Coquitlam yards will be continued. In other terminals where there is sufficient transfer work to keep a crew regularly employed in that service the transfer service will be assigned to road crews. Road crews will be used for work train service, but yard crews may be used for occasional trips to take snow or other material out of a terminal when required for less than one day's work and also for switching construction material to different parts of a terminal when it is more in the nature of switching than work train service. The superintendent will regulate the manning of a crew to protect a pile driver working within a terminal.

ARTICLE 11.

A yard crew shall consist of not less than foreman and two helpers, except where special arrangements are made by the general superintendent with the general committee.

ARTICLE 12.

Yard foremen will not be compelled to work with an incompetent yardman after such man has been reported in writing to the yardmaster, unless his incom-

petency has been disproved. Yard foremen will not be compelled to work with two inexperienced yardmen, if experienced yardmen are available.

ARTICLE 13.

(a) Yardmen will not be required to work with an engine that is not properly equipped with footboards, grab-irons, automatic couplers and headlights. Engines that are so out of repair that they leak steam, thereby obstructing the observation of signals, shall not be used while in that condition in yard service.

(b) Yardmen will not be required to move cars by the use of stake, cable or chain between engine and cars or between cars, except in cases where the draft gear is damaged or in some other temporary emergency. This will not be construed to interfere with article 14.

ARTICLE 14.

Yardmen will not be required to couple or uncouple hose bags on passenger cars where carmen are available, or chain up cars in yards or on repair tracks where carmen are employed.

ARTICLE 15.

No yardman shall be disciplined or dismissed until his case has been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offence charged against him and decision rendered. He, however, may be held off for such investigation for a period not exceeding three days, and when so held off he will be notified in writing that he has been held off for that purpose and advised of the charges against him. He may, if he desires, enjoy the privilege of the assistance of a fellow employee in stating his case at the investigation, and will be given a copy of statement made by him at the investigation. All material and necessary witnesses must be notified in writing to appear. If they appear their evidence shall be taken in the presence of the accused. If they do not appear the accused shall be furnished with a copy of their written statements and their names. If accused is not satisfied with the decision, he will be given an opportunity of reviewing the evidence and may appeal through his representatives to the higher officials. Should the charges not be proven the yardman will be reinstated at once and paid for all time lost at schedule rates.

When a yardman is discharged or resigns he will, within five days, be paid and given a certificate, stating the time of service and in what capacity he was employed.

ARTICLE 16.

Yardmen who are on night duty shall not be required to attend an investigation into a matter duly reported until they have had an opportunity of having at least eight hours' rest after going off duty unless the extreme urgency of the case demands otherwise.

ARTICLE 17.

Yardmen must not switch trains with cabooses attached.

ARTICLE 18.

Yardmen in transfer service will be supplied with a caboose or other suitable car properly equipped.

At points where two or more yard engines are employed suitable shelter will be provided for the accommodation of yardmen.

ARTICLE 19.

Employees in yard service shall have access at all times to seniority list, to be posted in a convenient place in the office of the general yardmaster, which will contain a correct list of all the yardmen and their seniority standing in the company's service. Such lists will be compiled and posted January 1 and July 1 of each year, and list to be subject to appeal for thirty days. Any man who is on leave of absence, or who is ill, will not be affected by this rule.

ARTICLE 20.

The articles embodied in this schedule shall constitute an agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the yardmen and trainmen employed on its western lines thereof, and will remain in force subject to thirty days' notice from either party.

The undersigned have concluded that with regard to the remainder of the articles, 1 to 5, and their subsections in the proposed schedule filed by the employees, that as schedule revisions have taken place during the past and many of these proposed subsections have been heretofore under consideration and have not been adopted, we are of the opinion that in compliance with the reasonable rule that ought now to prevail to govern the proceedings and to guide this Board in their deliberations, namely, that the burden is on the employees to show that the rule in force is unjust, unreasonable, obsolete or inadequate in the circumstances, or in practice it works out onerously and that the proposed rule justly and equitably covers the situation and circumstances struck at—we repeat, we are of opinion that no sufficient grounds were established to warrant this Board in recommending their adoption and directing the parties to put them in force at the present time, but, under altered conditions and other circumstances they wholly or partly may be put forward for consideration.

We cannot part with this report without expressing our gratitude to the officials of the company not only for very valuable information, but in placing so many conveniences and facilities at the disposal of the board, and to the officers of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and their general chairman and committees, for the sincere and earnest efforts to bring to the board full, complete and reliable testimony and assistance, enabling the board to deal with the important matters before it, for investigation and report, to the best of their humble ability.

Dated at Ottawa this 23rd day of July, A.D. 1914.

R. D. GUNN,
Chairman.

Except as stated in my separate report, I agree with the foregoing conclusions of the Chairman of the Board.

I. PITBLADO.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36a

STATEMENT OF MR. PITBLADO.

The text of the statement submitted by Mr. Pitblado in regard to certain points at variance with the Board's report is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway (Employers) and its conductors, trainmen and yardmen (Employees).

To the Honourable Thos. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Canada.

The chairman in his report has in my judgment accurately and succinctly set forth the principles which lead one to the conclusion that there should not be granted at the present time the increases in pay which have been asked for by the trainmen.

I desire to add as briefly as possible certain reasons for the same conclusion.

At the outset I may say that it seems to me that when conditions and rules of service in such an employment as is here under consideration have existed for many years, and when rates of pay have been established having in regard these conditions and rules, the onus is upon the parties seeking a change in the rules to show that by virtue of altered conditions or other special circumstances such rules are unfair or inequitable.

The same principle is in my opinion also applicable where direct increases of pay are asked. The onus is on the complaining parties to show that the increase is justified. With this principle in view let us examine briefly the direct and indirect increases of pay asked for by the employees. They are as follows:

1. A reduction in so far as the Prairie Divisions are concerned of the guaranteed mileage of 5,600 miles for main line passenger trainmen to 5,000 miles.

2. An increase in the monthly pay of branch line passenger trainmen (who at present are guaranteed a monthly mileage of 5,000 miles) to the same pay as the main line passenger trainmen.

3. Overtime (initial terminal detention and preparatory time and objective terminal detention).

4. Short runs and turn round clauses (recognition of the proposed standard minimum day).

5. A change in the guaranteed mileage so that time occupied in switching, overtime and detention should not be used to make up the monthly mileage the company guarantees to pay for.

As to 1 and 2 above.

Under the present rules the following are the rates paid passenger trainmen:

For Main Line Passenger Trains.

For monthly mileage of 5,600 miles or less, exclusive of overtime:

	Per month.
Conductors	$165.00
Baggagemen	97.57
Brakemen and flagmen	88.77

All mileage made in excess of 5,600 miles per month will be paid *pro rata.*

For Branch Line Passenger Trains.

For monthly mileage of 5,000 miles or less, exclusive of overtime:

	Per month.
Conductors	$148.50
Baggagemen	88.00
Brakemen and flagmen	80.03

All mileage made in excess of 5,000 miles per month will be paid *pro rata*.

It may be here stated that the statistics filed by the company show that the average monthly compensation actually paid exceeds the above guarantees.

An investigation of the former schedules of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Prairie Divisions, which were agreed to by the employees, shows that in 1903 both branch line passenger trainmen and main line passenger trainmen received the same monthly wage, and the guaranteed mileage was the same, 5,000 miles in each case. In 1906, however, for the first time, there appears in the schedule for that year a difference in the guaranteed mileage, viz: for the main line passenger men, 5,600 miles, and for the branch line passenger men, 5,000 miles, and the rate of pay of the main line passenger trainmen was increased so that, so far as conductors were concerned, the main line passenger conductors received $140.00 per month, the branch line passenger conductors being left at $125.00 per month; there was a similar difference in wages so far as other trainmen were concerned. Apparently, therefore, in 1906 the men and the company by their agreement recognized the fact that more mileage might fairly well be required from the main line passenger men, and that in consideration of the increased mileage they would receive a higher pay than the branch line men. This same recognition of a different guaranteed mileage and a different rate has been recognized by the succeeding schedules of 1907 and 1911 entered into between the company and the employees. The same reasons which in 1906 warranted a difference in wages and guaranteed mileage between main line and branch line passenger service still exist to-day, and no changed condition has been shown to exist. Moreover, the Company showed that the branch line runs are frequently preferred by the senior trainmen as preference runs, though the minimum rate of wages is lower. It was shown before the Board that all the main line passenger runs (which are, of course, assigned runs) exceed in the monthly aggregate 5,600 miles, with the exception of the run from Winnipeg to Brandon. A clause in all of the schedules, and which has been included in the present one, provided that no reduction in crews or changes in mileage should be made for the purpose of offsetting the increases of wages given passenger trainmen under the schedule. If, therefore, the requests of the men were to go into effect, it would mean a direct increased compensation for all the main line passenger trainmen in the Prairie Divisions (except on one run) by virtue of the company being obliged to pay for all mileage in excess of 5,000 miles instead of in excess of 5,600 miles as at present, and all the branch line passenger trainmen would be increased: conductors $16.50 a month, baggagemen $9.57 a month, and brakemen $8.74 a month. The men did not make a demand for this increase on account of the increased cost of living since the last schedule, and no evidence was given before the Board showing any such increased cost of living. The main contention of the men was that because these rates had been put in force on the Canadian Northern Railway last year, therefore, they should be put in force on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

As this contention as to rules on the Canadian Northern Railway has been strenuously urged by the men as a conclusive argument in favour of certain other increases asked by them, I desire here to state that the representative of the men on the Board seems to have failed to grasp the arguments put before the Board in so far as the Canadian Northern Railway rates and rules are concerned. The increase in the rates of the conductors on the Canadian Northern Railway and the changes which were put into effect on that road looking to increased compensation for conductors similar to some of the clauses contended for now were matters for the consideration of a Conciliation Board in or about the month of April, 1913. One of the main reasons urged by the representatives of the conductors before that Board was that the conditions on the Canadian Northern Railway were not as favourable to the men as on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that, therefore, the conductors employed on the Canadian Northern Railway should get higher rates and more favourable conditions. It will be remembered that the basis of employment of men in road service is that they either give nine hours' service for a day's work or a certain number of miles on the road; in freight service, 11 miles is equivalent to one hour, and in passenger service 15 miles equals one hour. As a matter of fact, if track and operating conditions are favourable for a fast service, the men get the benefit because they cover the mileage in less than the equivalent in hours. The argument therefore used when the rates of pay were obtained from the Canadian Northern Railway Conciliation Board was that the Canadian Pacific Railway with its double track, large yards and other excellent operating conditions, could do the work, passenger and freight, in less hours. This contention on the part of the men appears to have prevailed with the Board in so far as the Canadian Northern Railway is concerned. The conductors having obtained this schedule from the Canadian Northern Railway through the means of the Conciliation Board, the other trainmen received almost as of course a similar schedule. Moreover, these schedules were obtained from the Canadian Northern Railway at a time when the circumstances of that road would not warrant any friction with its men, and to that extent the schedules were forced schedules. Besides, these rates were granted by the Canadian Northern Railway when railway earnings in this country had reached their maximum, and it looked as if the general prosperity and increase in freight earnings would continue. Since that time, however, earnings have fallen off to a very great extent, and there is general business depression.

Similar remarks may be made in regard to the yardmen's rates on the Canadian Northern Railway. They are higher than on any other western road, and were obtained under somewhat similar conditions.

Now, the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway urge that because the Canadian Northern Railway employees have received certain rates and certain rules, therefore, the Canadian Pacific Railway should give them.

Present conditions differ very much from those which prevailed when the Canadian Northern Railway schedules went into effect and point conclusively to the fact that it would be unfair to the Canadian Pacific Railway to impose upon it at the present time heavy increases in the cost of operation. A statement filed by the company shows that from the first of January to the week ending June 7, 1914, the company's gross earnings were $10,305,000 less than for a corresponding period in 1913, and that the net earnings for the months of January to April (inclusive) of 1914 were less by $3,235,981 than for the corresponding months of 1913. Later on in the investigation a further statement was filed which shows that this state of things is continuing. Moreover, the company

has pointed out that the reduction in freight rates, which has been ordered by the Railway Commission to go into effect on the first of September, will probably mean a difference of about $1,500,000 in the year's earnings. Further statements were filed by the company showing comparison of freight earnings at the principal stations on the western lines in May, 1914, as compared with the same month in 1913, which corroborate the great falling off in business.

It is well known that there exists throughout the country to-day general business depression, and in the absence of proof showing that the employees are not receiving a fair and reasonable return for the services rendered, it would be most unfair to increase the company's cost of operation. The chairman has pointed out in his report the labour conditions which exist. There are very many idle men to-day skilled in the class of service in question, as the company has been obliged to lay off crews from time to time on account of the lack of work. And yet, in spite of all these conditions, the representatives of the men still insist that the men who are retained in the service should receive largely increased compensation.

As to 3—Overtime, Initial Terminal Detention, Preparatory Time and Objective Detention.

Under the existing rules the men's time counts from the time set for the departure of the train, and ends at the end of the trip when the train has been registered at the terminal point. The existing and previous schedules of rates have been made on the understanding that the trainmen would be on hand 30 minutes (passenger) and 45 minutes (freight) before the time set for the train to leave. This was in order that the men should see that the train was in proper order, freight conductors get their way bills, etc. The conductors and trainmen in Western Canada have a nine hour day; in Eastern Canada, and on many other lines, with which comparisons are attempted to be made, a ten hour day. The company claims that one of the reasons for the concession of the nine hour day to the men was the fact that this initial time would be given by the men. Now, the men have claimed that they should be allowed for this initial time and also for objective terminal detention, not from the time the train reaches the registering office, but from the time the train is first stopped on its approach to the objective yards. Payment for this initial and objective terminal detention is asked for by the men separate and distinct from the time of the trip. It would be an extra and additional pay. Take for instance a freight crew leaving Kenora at 8 o'clock in the morning and arriving at Winnipeg at 16 o'clock; the trip has taken 8 hours; the crew gets paid not for one day's service, but for 133 miles, or for a day and a third; but they would, in addition, if the present contention of the men were granted, receive three-quarters of an hour extra pay for having been on hand that long before the train left, and also for whatever time the train was delayed in getting into the yard at Winnipeg. To give effect to the men's contention would mean that every freight conductor and brakeman would receive as initial terminal detention additional pay for 45 minutes per trip and an unknown amount as objective terminal detention, while each passenger conductor and trainman would receive 30 minutes' pay as initial terminal detention and a similar indefinite amount as objective terminal detention irrespective of the number of hours they had been on duty, even though the whole trip might have been completed in much less time than the speed basis period. In addition to this initial and objective terminal detention, the men were also asking changes in the rule governing intermediate detention, that is, delay while in transit. This would also mean increased compensation.

As to 4—Short Run and Turn Round Clauses.

With regard to the short run clause, the present rule provides that on all unassigned short runs of less than 100 miles trainmen shall be allowed 11 miles per hour with the following minimum, namely:

Under 50 miles	50 miles
From 50 miles to 74 miles	75 miles
From 75 miles to 99 miles	100 miles

Actual mileage both ways on the round trip to be counted on arriving at mileage of run.

The men have asked a rule under what is known as the minimum day's wage, whereby each time a crew is ordered out on a short run they would get 100 miles or a day's pay, and a trip would automatically end on arrival at a terminal; so that if the company were obliged to send a train out 10 miles and back, in all 20 miles, it might be done in two hours; yet, the company would have to pay one day's full pay therefor, and would not have the privilege of using the crew in any other service.

The company on the other hand in its presentation submitted that it was willing to pay for either hours or mileage, but that it ought to be able to use the men in other similar employment for making up any shortage of time or miles. This the representative of the men strenuously objected to.

As to 5—Change in Guaranteed Mileage.

The men asked a further change in the rules governing employment so that the guaranteed mileage in any class of service would not include the time occupied "in switching, overtime and detention." This is best illustrated by considering freight crews.

Trainmen who are employed in freight crews regularly set up are now paid by the Company for not less than 2,600 miles in all classes of service in any one month. In other words, the company guarantees each month to such freight crews 26 days' work of 100 miles a day, making in the aggregate 2,600 miles. At the present time the company in order to make up this 2,600 miles, may include time employed by the crews switching (which is paid for in addition to their mileage) and all overtime and detention already granted under the rules. In other words, the present guarantee is that freight crews will from all classes of work which they are called upon to do get pay for not less than 2,600 miles in the month. This rule has been in existence for many years. The men now urge that this 2,600 miles should be "exclusive of switching, over time and detention." In other words, the men want to get a guarantee of 2,600 miles, and in addition thereto they want to be paid extra for switching, overtime and detention, although these now assist in making up the total guaranteed amount. To give effect to this contention of the men would mean increased compensation to a large extent, but at the present time impossible to estimate. The company showed that there are a number of men who do not reach the 2,600 miles minimum, but who receive pay for 2,600 miles, and yet, if the rule were put into effect, these men would be entitled to pay for switching, overtime and detention in addition.

No evidence was given before the Board to show that the present rules governing the matters above referred to were oppressive or unfair, or that the

men did not receive fair and reasonable compensation; whereas, on the other hand, the evidence shows that the effect of making the rules asked for by the men would be to unfairly and unreasonably add additional financial burdens on the company, requiring it in many cases to pay large sums of compensation for which it would receive no service at all.

It will be further noted that while the representative of the employees urges the Canadian Northern Railway rules as an argument for these changes, the present demands upon the Canadian Pacific Railway have gone in many cases much beyond the rules at present in force on the Canadian Northern Railway or on any other railway system.

Mr. Campbell, the representative of the men on the Board, in his report indicates that the men estimate that their demands would only amount to about 6 per cent increase in the pay rolls of the company. No evidence to that effect was given before the Board. The company on the other hand contend that the increase would be very much greater, but in view of the fact that many of the increases would be indirect rather than direct, it is clear that it is impossible to accurately estimate what these increases would mean in the aggregate.

It may here, however, be noted that the company showed that the putting into effect of the short run clause proposed by the men on the British Columbia Division (where there are a number of short runs) would have meant an increase for the month of October, 1913, of 80.1 per cent in the cost of such short runs.

The evidence adduced to the Board indicates that the men employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway are treated as well, if not better, than the men on other lines, and that they are receiving fair and reasonable wages for the services rendered, and as large, if not larger, monthly earnings than the men on other roads in similar territory.

Points in Which I Differ with the Chairman's Report.

While agreeing for the most part with the conclusions arrived at by the chairman in his report, and while recognizing his patient, thoughtful and careful consideration of all the varied propositions presented to the Board, it is with regret that I feel constrained to separately express my views, and to differ from the report of the chairman upon several matters set out in his report.

(1) *Yardmen's Rules—Article* 11.

The present article 11 in the yardmen's rules for both the Prairie and British Columbia Divisions is as follows:

> "Article 11.—Yard crews employed in switching cars shall consist of not less than two men, including the foreman. This will not be construed so as to interfere with the present practice otherwise."

The employees have requested the following article in place of the existing one, namely:

> "Yard crews employed in switching cars shall consist of not less than one foreman and two helpers."

The chairman recommends in his report the following rule:

> "A yard crew shall consist of not less than a foreman and two helpers, except where special arrangements are made by the general superintendent with the general committee."

The present article 11 has been in existence on yardmen's schedules on western lines for many years, and it has been shown in evidence that the present practice is to have crews of not less than three men in all the larger yards and in all places except where the amount of switching to be done is of such a small character that a crew of two men can readily and safely do the work. No evidence of any kind was offered to the Board to show that accidents either to men or to property had occurred by reason of there being some switching crews consisting of less than three men, and in view of the fact that in my judgment the onus of showing the necessity for a change in a rule which has been in existence for a long time, is upon the parties asking for the change, no case has been made out calling for a rule which will require three men in each crew "except where the general committee of the men otherwise agree." The effect of this rule will, therefore, mean increased expense to the company without any increased earnings, which, under existing circumstances, is not in my opinion warranted unless conditions had been shown which indicated that the present practice upon the railway was so dangerous that a change should be made.

(2) I cannot agree with the suggested allowance of $5.00 per month to train baggagemen under suggested new article 1 (V) (Prairie) and article 1 (T) (Pacific) where the baggagemen handle an average of 8 or more sacks of any class of mail on each run or trip.

There are two distinct classes of mail carried in baggage cars:

(a) Ordinary mail bags on small runs where there is not enough mail business to warrant a mail car. In such cases the baggageman receives closed bags of mail and hands them off at destination. This practice has been going on during all the time the railway has been doing business in Western Canada, and the former rates to baggagemen were given recognizing the fact that on these short runs where very little baggage was carried they would handle these closed mail bags. The amount of mail handled in this way is not as a rule heavy, and the baggage is very light. I see no reason why the company should pay extra for this service.

(b) Another and distinct class of mail is where a portion of the baggage car is occupied by overflow of closed mail bags from the mail car. In these cases the baggagemen are not required to handle the mail bags except in a few isolated instances.

While it was urged before the Board that the institution of the new parcel post would result in considerable more mail being handled by baggagemen, still, there are no figures before the Board showing what this increase in work may amount to, and no data by which it can be figured out that $5.00 a month should be paid to every baggageman who handles eight or more bags of mail on any run. Before any such addition to the operating expense of the company is put upon it, the work of the baggageman on each run should be looked into. Upon a consideration of the actual runs by the company and representatives of the men it may be found that on some runs more than $5.00 a month should be paid, and that on a very great many runs there should be no increased remuneration at all. My opinion is that this rule should be referred back to the representative of the men and the company for their consideration with a view of endeavouring to arrive at an amicable adjustment of the matter if increased work is being unduly imposed upon the baggagemen.

(3) I cannot agree with new article 29 relative to changing of brasses.

The men asked for a rule providing that they should not be required to change brasses on cars while en route except on cars containing live stock and

perishable freight. The chairman has recommended that a rule should be inserted as follows:

"Trainmen shall not be required to change brasses on cars loaded wholly with lumber, coal, coke or O. C. S. freight."

The changing of brasses is one of the incidents of railway service. Cars without apparently any cause will occasionally get hot boxes and the brasses require to be changed. If the men's contention had been sustained it would have meant serious inconvenience to the public. Train crews have always as a condition of their service, from the time railway service began anywhere, changed brasses on cars on their train while in transit. The crews carry in each caboose brasses for this purpose. To relieve them from this part of the ordinary incidents of their service would cause serious inconvenience to the public. If crews are delayed in changing brasses they get paid for the delay either in their usual regular hours of service or by overtime, but if cars could arbitrarily be put off the train at the first siding because a brass required changing there would be a serious interference with traffic conditions. The force of the company's contention in reply to the rule proposed by the men was felt, and so the rule as suggested in the chairman's report covers only lumber, coal, coke or O. C. S. freight.

In Western Canada it is frequently as important that coal or lumber or O. C. S. freight should reach its destination without delay as other classes of freight, and in my judgment no evidence of any hardship on the part of the men has been adduced which would warrant the imposing of this new rule upon the company. This rule is not in force on any railway so far as can be ascertained. It has been shown that in many cases in Western Canada there are only three trains a week over certain branch lines, and if a crew can put off a car rather than change a brass the freight would be very seriously delayed.

The representative of the men upon the Board, in his report to the Minister of Labour, has laid stress upon the fact that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, in a letter of somewhat recent date, stated that it was the policy of his company that his men should receive "the favoured nation clause." While it was stated that the men had such a letter from Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the letter itself was not read to or filed with the Board, and the representatives of the men did not claim that any such letter constituted an agreement between them and the company. The company has all along contended, and it was practically admitted by the men, that the men on the Canadian Pacific Railway were treated as well, if not better, than on any lines, and the evidence discloses that while on some lines higher rates may appear to exist, yet, on the average, the trainmen on the Canadian Pacific Railway western lines earn a higher monthly wage than trainmen employed in similar territory, owing to more favourable operating conditions.

It has been urged on behalf of the men that many of the proposed rules which will mean increased compensation are now in operation on the Canadian Pacific Railway east of Fort William, but it was shown to the Board that rules and rates are bound up together, and no valuable comparison can be made without both being considered. The rates paid the men on lines east of Fort William are not as high as on western lines, and many of the rules which carry with them additional compensation are different. Moreover, on eastern lines a ten hour day is in force instead of a nine hour day as on western lines.

To pick out any particular rule and compare it with that in force on other lines is, the company says, unfair unless the rates and other conditions of service are also compared.

The representative for the men upon the Board in his report states that the company admits that no material changes or improvement have been made in the rules since 1903. No such admission was ever made by the company. The printed rules of 1903, 1906, 1907 and 1911 were before the Board. These show that many changes and alterations in the rules and conditions of service have been made since 1903, and all have been for the benefit of the men. Moreover, since 1906, the company has built on western lines double tracks or branch lines acting as double tracks, which by the end of the year 1914 will amount to 1,250 miles, covering a very large portion of the lines of the company which have heavy traffic. The company has also within the last eight years at great expense remodelled and enlarged all the important terminals, and improved in every possible way traffic conditions. All of this, while assisting the company in conducting its operations, has also greatly facilitated the work of the men, and enabled them to make their mileage in less time and with greater safety. While the argument is made by the representative of the men on the Board that the loading of motive power to its utmost capacity is preventing a high speed basis, as a matter of fact the contrary is the case. By reason of the improved facilities, the speed basis of trains has increased, and train crews are getting over the road faster than before.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Winnipeg, this twenty-ninth day of July, A.D. 1914.

I. PITBLADO.

TEXT OF MINORITY REPORT OF MR. D. CAMPBELL.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Employers) and its conductors, trainmen and yardmen (Employees).

To the Honourable Thos. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—It is with extreme regret that I find myself unable to adopt the views of the chairman of the Board in the above matter, whose report will undoubtedly be concurred in by my other colleague, who at the present time is absent from the Board. It therefore becomes my duty in fairness to the several thousand employees whom I represent on the Board to make a minority report. It would have been much more pleasant to me and also more desirable for all concerned if the unanimity of the Board could have been obtained, but regardless of this I must do what in equity and good conscience ought to be done in fairness and justice to the parties.

In accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was on the eighth day of April, A.D. 1914, constituted on the application of the employees to investigate and report upon a dispute between the above-named parties, and by consent the fifteenth day of May, A.D. 1914, at the city of Winnipeg was fixed as the time and place the Board would convene to hear the parties, their witnesses and evidence.

At the time and place appointed the Board met and were attended by the general manager and the general superintendents of the western lines of the

company, and Mr. Samuel N. Berry, vice-president, and Mr. William G. Chester, general chairman of the Order of Railway Conductors, and a representative committee of those employees; and Mr. James Murdock, vice-president, and Mr. E. H. Cooke, general chairman of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and a representative committee of the trainmen and yardmen appeared on behalf of the employees.

Upon opening up of the matters involved in the dispute it was found that the locality of the said dispute extended over the main line, branches and yards of the railway company from Fort William, Ont., to the Pacific coast, and the territory was and had been divided into two divisions—one from Fort William, Ont., west to the western limits of what is known as the Alberta division of the railway, including the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, or Prairie Divisions, and the other extending from these limits to the Pacific coast and known as the British Columbia or Pacific Division, each governed and covered by separate and distinct schedules of rates and working rules for conductors, baggagemen, trainmen and yardmen, and each containing many different working rules and materially unlike in rates of compensation, but together forming a basis of agreements between the company and about 3,000 employees.

It further appears that the employees had, on or about the eighth day of August, A.D. 1913, given notice that they desired a revision of these schedules and submitted proposed revised schedules for each of the above named divisions, which are on fyle in your Department in these proceedings. On September 15 at a conference between the officers of the company and the committee of the employees, the company requested an adjournment of the negotiations until December 1 in order that the officers of the company and all the employees might be at their posts of duty during the busy rush of the western grain crop, and in this the employees acquiesced. Conferences were resumed on or about December 15, which continued for some days, and no agreement being reached the Canadian executive officers of the two organizations were called into the controversy and another adjournment was made until March 16. At this time negotiations were again entered upon with the company and no agreement being arrived at, an application was made to your Department by the employees for the appointment of this Board.

The proposed schedules of the employees do not contemplate nor provide for a general increase in the existing rates of pay. But the proposed changes in rules would result in increasing the compensation for practically all the employees concerned, and in regard to the yardmen a general increase of two cents per hour is demanded.

The company opposed the adoption of these proposed changes on the ground generally: That the time was inopportune for increasing the cost of operation owing to the dull times and the prospective reduction of freight rates; that the proposed changes would materially hamper and interfere with the successful and satisfactory operation of its trains and transportation service; that the existing schedules of rules and working conditions with their rates of pay were fair and adequate and on the whole better than those of competing and parallel lines; that comparisons should not be made with the Canadian Northern Railway conditions in the conductors' and trainmen's schedules as that was not a standard road, exceptionally favourable rules and rates being forced by the employees at a time when that company could not afford to resist; and that therefore no changes should be made which would in any way increase the cost of operation.

In addition to this the company contended that if any changes in these schedules were to be considered, that these entire schedules should be abolished and should be superseded by a complete and new schedule differing very radically from the present one and based upon what they termed certain general principles. These general principles are fully set out in an application made to your Department by the company immediately after the application made by the employees, for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, but which was considered and treated by you as the company's reply to the application of the employees for a Board, and to be taken into consideration in the proceedings had and taken before such Board.

On the other hand the employees contend that there has been no general revision of the rules of their schedules since 1903, on account of their and the company's connection with the various general wage movements in what has been known as the Western Association of Railroads; that the last general increase in rates of pay amounting to ten per cent occurred in March, 1911, at which time any revision of the working rules was precluded, although requested by the employees; that the increases accruing from the proposed changes now sought would not in the aggregate exceed more than six per cent of the present pay roll and that such increase would not nearly meet the increased cost of living since the close of 1910; that many of the proposed changes are intended to be corrective in their character and merely provide an automatic remedy for abuses under the present rule by the subordinate officers of the company, their actual cost being problematic and would be eliminated almost entirely by the exercise of reasonable diligence on the part of such officers; that the excessive efforts on the part of the company to economize have placed onerous conditions and unnecessary hardships upon the employees and an indifferent regard for the safety of life and limb; that when many of the present rules were agreed to they were understood to concede, and for a time did concede, certain conditions and allowances to the employees, but these conditions and allowances have from time to time been restricted or avoided by placing strained constructions upon the rules; that the proposed changes will not in any way hamper the successful operation of the trains and transportation facilities of the company; that on a greater part of the lines involved in the present dispute, the capacity of the company's engines has been very largely increased since 1910, so that each train crew is now handling from 25 per cent to 50 per cent more business than formerly for the company within specified hours of service; that at the time these negotiations first began and at which time they ought to have been concluded, and doubtless would have been concluded but for the consideration of the business of the company during the wheat rush, the pretext of business depression was not available and even though seized at this time by the company is no justification for refusing the present demands; that the business depression or reduced earnings by reason of lower freight rates or otherwise has no relation to improved working conditions or increased remuneration to which the employees by reason of the nature of the employment, or the conditions under which they work and live are at any time entitled; that the general principles submitted by the company as the basis of a schedule of rules and wages have no right to be considered in this controversy, because no notice of such an intended change as provided by section "57" of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has been given the employees; that the proposed general principles and its accompanying schedule of rules being only submitted when a Board of Conciliation was about to be established is a device by the company for the purpose of confusing and misleading the Board; that the present rules and some of the rates of pay on the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway are less favourable to

the employees than the rules and rates of pay of the competing Canadian lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway; and that since the general increase of wages in 1910 these other lines of railway and the very great majority of American lines have revised their schedule rules, and these now contain many valuable conditions which the Canadian Pacific employees do not have and are not even now contending for.

In consequence of the wide differences and enlarged dispute between the opposing parties, partially defined herein and more fully set out in the presentation of the employees and the answer or statement in reply of the employer, the Board were engaged for some time in taking evidence and in hearing the exhaustive representations and arguments submitted by the respective parties, and the examination of various rates and documents fyled. Having exhausted all efforts to bring about a settlement by means of conciliation, it then became the duty of the Board to undertake to determine what, under all the circumstances, would be a fair and equitable basis of a settlement of the dispute and report thereon to your Department accordingly. The various witnesses, committees of employees, attending officers of the company and their assistants were then dismissed, and since then the Board have spent considerable time and labour in their endeavours to arrive at a satisfactory result.

The Company's position in regard to comparisons with their competing and parallel lines in Western Canada, is without satisfactory foundation and a reference to the existing agreements between other employees, such as the enginemen and telegraphers, and the three companies, disclosed the fact that there are none of them more favourable to the employees than those of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In fact, some of them are identical throughout. Comparisons have always been the most potent factor in determining rates of pay and working conditions for railway employees the whole continent over. A reference to the award of the arbitrators, which determined the rates of pay for about fifty railroads east of Chicago for the conductors and trainmen, will show that the arbitrators laid very great stress upon comparisons and this regardless of location of the line, the class of traffic handled, the density or paucity of the traffic, or the physical conditions of the country traversed, or whether any one particular line was a standard railway or was financially strong or weak. In a letter written by Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, of somewhat recent date, and read to the Board, he stated that it was the policy of his company that his employees should be treated as liberally or a little more so as other employees on other lines of railway, his own words being that the company desired to extend to them "the favoured nation clause." It does not now seem consistent that the company on its western lines in dealing with its conductors, trainmen and yardmen, should now, instead of being in advance of other companies in the matter of favourable wages and working conditions, be an unwilling follower.

The company's contention that the Canadian Northern rates of pay and working conditions for conductors, trainmen and yardmen should not establish a precedent for the Canadian Pacific Railway because they were obtained by force, is likewise untenable in view of the facts. The existing schedule of rules and rates of pay for conductors on the Canadian Northern Railway was established by the Board of Conciliation, which investigated and reported on the matter on or about the month of July, 1913. The existing rates and conditions for the trainmen and yardmen were established by mutual agreement and became effective from October 1, 1913, and could not have been the result of a forced issue on the part of the employees. If a strike had been contemplated

for the purpose of forcing upon the company undesirable rules and rates of pay, before such issue could be had or taken, the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act would of necessity have been invoked and a Board established thereunder to determine in the final analysis the rights of the parties. No such Board was established, and an agreement was reached which therefore must have been mutually agreeable and acceptable to the company and the employees.

That the present time is inopportune for making any changes in rules that would increase the remuneration of the employees is likewise not well founded, nor is the company's objection well taken on the ground of the prospective reduction in freight rates in the near future. Never in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway has the rise or fall of freight rates or the increase of earnings, either gross or net, in any way determined an increase in wages for the employees. The employees contend that in the past their arguments to the company, based on the high and exclusive rates enjoyed by this company and its ever increasing large earnings, have been met with the answer that because of these exceptional privileges which the company enjoyed, or of its unexcelled prosperity, that the company was not therefore entitled to pay more to its employees than did its competitors less favourably situated; that the going-wage was all it was entitled to pay, and that it was willing to pay always as much as or a little more than other Canadian lines in like territory.

Inasmuch as the earning capacity of the company or the actual earnings thereof do not at any time either for this company or any other company factor in the determination of wages and working conditions, the argument advanced by the company should not now be heard in its behalf. If the company's argument possessed any virtue at all, and did, in fact, have any relation whatever to the determination of wages and working conditions, then wages would rise and conditions improve automatically with the increase of earnings. Upon an examination of the matters before the Board, it is clear that in every instance wages have increased and working conditions improved only as a result of persistent effort and agitation on the part of the employees.

It is difficult to conceive of the force of the company's argument against the adoption of many of the rules now proposed on the ground that the existing rules and working conditions with their rates of pay are fair and adequate and generally better than those of competing or parallel lines. Many of these proposed rules are now in operation on the Canadian Pacific lines east of Fort William and have been since July 1, 1910, and as a result of a mutual agreement. Likewise they are practically all in effect on the Canadian Northern Railway, which parallels the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, operates through similar country, handles similar traffic, and for the same rates of haulage of freight and passengers.

That the proposed changes in the rules interfere with the successful operation of trains and of the transportation facilities of the company, is a mere statement by the company without any foundation of fact. If the proposal by the employees that engines with a higher haulage rating than 150 per cent (or thereabouts) should not be regularly assigned to way freight service, or that engines which blow steam should not be used in yard service is considered an interference with the successful movement of trains, etc., is question of how much an extremely hazardous occupation ought to be permitted to be made more and more hazardous in the interest of purely economical considerations for the company. The statistics submitted by the employees to the Board, showing the high average death rate of these employees, and the ever-increasing destruction and maiming of their bodies, are sufficient to warrant any tribunal

in concluding that it is high time to call a halt. It was shown by the employees that in the past engines of a higher percentage than 150 per cent were not used in way freight service where a large amount of shunting is of necessity done, but in recent years road engines of as high as 210 per cent are used in this service, and are extremely hazardous to men when making couplings and in shunting generally. It was likewise shown by the employees, and is in fact self-evident, that an engine blowing steam from the lack of proper packing in its pistons, will obscure signals of yardmen, thereby rendering extreme hazard to men engaged in yard service. The amount of interference in the company's successful and satisfactory operation of its trains here would mean that the pistons should be kept properly packed so that this would not happen. Another of the illustrations which bear upon this point is the demand of the employees that each yard crew shall consist of at least one foreman and two helpers. This barely gives a sufficient number of men to properly perform yard service and be able at all times to give and repeat signals to the locomotive engineer whose line of vision is constantly intercepted by the curves in industrial sidings and yards generally where shunting operations are performed. Men have frequently been pinned between cars and their bodies dragged by an arm or a leg for considerable distance when there is not an additional man within reach to signal the engineer.

While agreeing with my learned colleagues on the Board that the company in its reply to the employees' application for the appointment of a Board, or in the course of its arguments and representations to the Board upon the employees' proposals has the right to introduce whatever propositions or replies which it may deem proper, I am, however, in the light of all the circumstances, unable to fully rid my mind of the doubt in regard to the company's sincerity either in proposing certain stated general principles or a schedule of rules and rates of pay based thereon for the serious consideration of the Board.

In a letter to the employees' committee by the officers of the company on December 18, 1913, the company states: "As you have pressed for a counter-proposal we beg to advise that the only one we can make is that the schedule now in force remain as it is," and a perusal of the correspondence passing between the company's officers and the employees' committee discloses the fact that no mention was made by the company of these general principles and an entirely new schedule of rules and rates of pay based thereon, until the company was advised that an application was being made by the employees to your Department for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The employees also contend that these so-called principles have recently emanated from the American Railway Association for the purpose of being used in the controversy now existing between the Western Association of Railroads and its locomotive engineers and firemen in Chicago. At all events, the company admitted its inability at this time to compile and submit for consideration a complete schedule of rates of pay to accompany its proposed schedule of rules; and if the company's statement that there was no desire on its part to reduce the present wages or earnings of its employees is correct, it is difficult to understand what possible purpose the proposed schedule of rules or the application of any general principles could contemplate.

In reviewing the arguments and contentions made by the employees, they establish to a substantial degree a justification for the adoption of almost all of their proposed changes in rules and the increases in remuneration. The company admits that no material changes or improvement have been made in the rules since 1903. Likewise that when the general increase was made in March,

1911, that proposed changes in rules were denied. While selecting isolated and extreme cases for the purpose of illustrating the effect of certain rules if adopted, the officers of the company made no effort to prepare a full and complete statement of the additional cost which the proposed changes would entail in their entirety, nor did they submit any evidence to show that the increased remuneration would be in excess of or even in keeping with the increase in the cost of living since 1910. Doubtless the contention of the employees that the aggregate cost to the company would not exceed six per cent of the present pay roll is entirely correct. On the other hand the report of the arbitrators which decided the controversy on the eastern railroads, referred to above, shows that after making an exhaustive investigation into the increased cost of living they determined that it was in any event not less than seven per cent during the period since 1910.

It was clearly established by the employees that many of their proposed changes were intended more as corrective rules than for the purpose of obtaining additional pay thereunder. To merely insert a rule that the company will do a certain thing or will not do a certain thing has in the practical operation of things little or no effect as to what shall or shall not be done, because it ultimately rests with the subordinate officers of the company, or other employees, to carry out these undertakings and when they are ignored there is always a pretext forthcoming for having done so, but when the payment of time or a penalty is involved for the failure to do or not to do a certain thing it acts as an automatic remedy in the interest of economy for the strict compliance with the undertaking, and the superior officers of the company will not accept mere excuses from their subordinates or other employees for their failures. No better illustration can be had of this than the employees' proposal for the adoption of payment at overtime rates for what is known as "objective terminal delay." This proposition means that when a freight train arrives at its objective terminal and is held out of the yard by being kept standing on the main line while the entrance to the yard is blocked by the switching operations of a yard crew, regardless of the fact that the trip from the initial terminal has been made in less than the allotted number of hours constituting a day's work, that the crew in charge of the train will be paid overtime while so detained. The absence of such a corrective rule permits the yard crew or the yardmaster to carry on switching operations with absolute indifference in regard to the length of time the train crew may be kept waiting for an opportunity to bring its train into the yard so long as the time waiting, plus the time actually consumed in making the trip, does not exceed the number of hours constituting a day's work or the maximum time allowance for making the trip on the basis of eleven miles per hour. Whereas, if the company were obliged to pay for this delay, it would immediately become the imperative duty of yard foremen or yardmen to either suspend operations for a few minutes to permit the train to be brought into the yard, or sufficient trackage would be kept available for that purpose, so that no objective terminal delay in getting into the terminal with trains would result, nor would there be any additional cost resulting to the company.

The contention of the employees that the company exercises a greater regard for economy than for the safety of the employees is illustrated in the use of 210 per cent engines in way freight service, so that the greatest possible number of cars may be hauled in the train, even though engaged in the work of a way freight train.

The employees contended that when the present rules were adopted, many things were conceded through them which have since been taken away by means of the interpretations placed upon the rules in recent years by the officers of

the company, and as illustrating that, point out that at one time, and until a few years ago, the objective terminal detention was paid by the company as is now proposed by the employees' amended rule. All of which is admitted by the company, and the officers attempt to justify this course on the ground that the employees are only entitled to whatever the strict literal construction of the rule will of necessity involve. This practice brings about many proposed changes in the present rules in an effort to use clear and definite terms the meaning of which cannot be evaded. The company admits the increased hauling capacity of engines and other facilities whereby train service employees are able to accomplish much greater results for the company in a given period of time than formerly, but denies increased responsibility, additional hazard or more onerous working conditions resulting therefrom, or accepting this as any justification for either the payment of increased remuneration or the ability to so pay, all of which are clearly self-evident.

It seems unfair to the employees that after acceding to the company's wish to defer negotiations from September last in the interest of a rush of business, that advantage should now be taken of a depression in business to refuse these deferred concessions.

The employees also establish that other Canadian lines and many American lines have revised their working rules since the general wage increase of March, 1911, and that the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is the one outstanding exception. The employees also directed the attention of the Board to the fact that it is a matter of considerable difficulty to undertake, and can only be undertaken once in several years. The expense is one of the chief factors in prohibiting too frequent negotiations for schedule revision, and as illustrating this they point to the fact that the present negotiations have cost the employees concerned upwards of $30,000. This difficulty is probably increased as a result of the officers of the company endeavouring to minimize the payment of allowances provided by the various rules. If an officer dishonours a claim of an employee for compensation under the rule, regardless of the plain intent of its meaning, it may necessitate the intercession of a committee and officers of the organization to the higher officials of the company, and thereby the expenditure of hundreds of dollars in the adjustment of a claim where but a few dollars are involved, and this without any additional expense to the company. So that the endeavours of the employees to secure rules that are free from ambiguity or possible misconstruction are justified and even commendable.

It is with the most profound respect for the judgment of my learned colleagues, that I state very emphatically that in my judgment the company did not establish in the slightest degree that its conductors, trainmen and baggagemen draw as large if not larger monthly earnings than similar employees on any of the neighbouring lines, and the statement submitted by the company showing the average earnings of some of these employees does not in any way indicate such a fact, nor is it even fair to be regarded as showing, under all the circumstances, that the rates for the various services performed are at all equitable.

In the first place the straight monthly wages on the Manitoba Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway are identical with those of the Canadian Northern Railway for the same class of service (except in a few cases where the latter are higher). This being true, if the Canadian Pacific employees earn more money in overtime and extra service, it follows that they must be working longer

hours and performing additional extra service. When Mr. Murphy fyled this statement on behalf of the company, I asked him what the average total monthly earnings were of Canadian Northern employees in similar territory and service, and he answered that he did not know, but that it could be ascertained. If he ascertained from the Canadian Northern Railway management any information on the subject he failed to disclose it to the Board. An examination of the rules and rates of pay on the two lines will show that in the mixed and way freight service the Canadian Northern rates are higher, and in addition to this, initial and terminal detention is paid, together with many other extra allowances, which the Canadian Pacific employees are now seeking to obtain. If under these circumstances the aggregate earnings of Canadian Pacific employees average more per month than do those of similar Canadian Northern employees, the former are beyond any possible doubt working much longer hours and performing many other duties far in excess of the service performed by the Canadian Northern employees. Moreover, the statement is no evidence that the present rates for the various services performed is equitable, because it does not show how many hours of overtime have been worked or how much extra service of one character or another has been performed in order to bring the earnings up to the figures shown. Upon a brief examination of the statement one discovers that a number of work train crews were included in the statement, which was responsible to a very great extent for the high averages.

For these general reasons and after having carefully considered all the evidence and arguments submitted, the rules and rates of pay embodied in schedules "A," "B," and "C." attached hereto, are confidently recommended to the parties to the dispute as a fair and proper basis of settlement. Schedule "A" includes the rules and rates of pay for conductors, baggagemen and brakemen on the Prairie Divisions; Schedule "B" includes the rules and rates of pay for conductors, baggagemen and brakemen for the Pacific Division, and Schedule "C" includes the rules and rates of pay for yardmen on all lines from Fort William to the coast.

Although conscious of having compromised the just and equitable rights of the employees in many respects, yet for the sake of unanimity and with the hope of ultimately arriving at a complete unanimous report, I have agreed with my learned colleagues on the Board upon all the matters contained in articles numbered "6" to "31" inclusive of Schedule "A," and likewise in all the matters contained in articles numbered "6" to "29" inclusive of Schedule "B," and likewise in all the matters contained in articles numbered "3" to "20" inclusive in Schedule "C."

The principal changes sought by the employees in rules and rates contained in articles "1" to "5" inclusive, in Schedules "A" and "B" and in articles "1" and "2" in Schedule "C" constitute the chief points of divergence in the opinions of the Board. These are a reduction in the monthly mileage for passenger crews from 5,600 to 5,000; the payment for all switching, overtime and detention in excess of the guaranteed monthly wages without regard to the time actually engaged in work or the nature of the regular service; allowance to baggagemen for the handling of Government mail; the payment for all time train crews are on duty before the departure of their train from the initial terminal and all time detained after arrival at the objective terminal; and for the adoption of the standard minimum day in all freight service and in all unassigned passenger and mixed train service, regardless of the actual number of miles to be run.

The chief points of difference in Schedule "C" are contained in the request for an increase for all yardmen of two cents per hour and for yard foreman's pay for men engaged as pilots or engine herders.

On the Canadian Northern Railway and on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the monthly mileage for passenger crews is 5,000 miles. On the latter line the monthly rates of wages for the 5,000 miles are a trifle lower, but the conductors are relieved of a great deal of work and responsibility in the matter of handling tickets by the employment of a ticket collector on the trains. On the eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway the mileage required for the monthly wage is only 4,650 miles. There does not therefore seem to be any logical reason for not conceding to the western lines' employees the request for a 5,000 mile month in passenger service.

In the matter of allowance for all switching, overtime and detention, regardless of actual mileage run or hours worked, the practice is in vogue on the Canadian Northern Railway, and the principle is very largely conceded on the eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Switching at intermediate points on the Prairie Divisions and also at terminal points on the Pacific Division has heretofore been paid on western lines. The service itself is generally and quite properly looked upon, so far as terminals are concerned, as a class of work which belongs to yard crews, and ought not to be required of road crews who work on a mileage basis. Overtime and detention allowances are now paid crews in passenger and mixed train service in excess of monthly rates on mileage basis, and inasmuch as men in freight service work on a mileage basis, and their work and responsibility during recent years having largely increased by reason of the greater number of cars hauled and the loading down of the motive power to its utmost capacity preventing a high speed basis, the company should no longer deny this payment to the men in addition to their mileage run and actual time in daily service.

In regard to the handling of Government mail by train baggagemen, the employees showed that while in some cases mail had been handled in baggage cars for many years past, yet on the other hand since the adoption of the parcel post system, together with the constantly increasing quantity of first class mail matter, it has recently become very onerous and men are liable to punishment in case of their failure to properly account for or handle sacks of mail. Moreover, mail cars are now in many cases not capable of handling all the mail matter on trains where formerly the baggagemen had nothing to do with it, and it is now stored in baggage cars and the baggagemen are required to deliver it and to handle it for the purpose of properly checking and receipting for it, adding considerably to their former labours and responsibilities. The demand for a monthly allowance of ten dollars is therefore quite modest in view of the requirements.

The payment for initial and objective terminal delay heretofore touched upon in this report is paid very generally on other Canadian lines and throughout the United States. All wages daily or monthly are fixed upon an average mileage basis, and when men have handled their trains over the prescribed mileage for the stipulated rate of pay, the company surely has no right to expect the men to render service outside of these limits without paying them therefor. At the present time freight crews must be on duty forty-five minutes before the departure of their train and passenger crews thirty minutes. This is purely requiring men to be on duty without in any way compensating them. If a freight train crew, by its diligence and activity, is able to get a train over the road the distance required in a shorter period of time than that fixed by the

speed basis, they should not then be penalized by being kept out of the objective terminal for several hours protecting their train, when without inconvenience proper trackage could be kept available to permit them to enter the yard without delay, or a yard crew should not be permitted to block the entrance to the yard as to bring about the same condition. If the company prefers that this should be done, the men in the train crews, who are thus detained from their rest and relief from duty, should be paid.

As for the adoption of the employees' proposed standard minimum day, in what is known as short run and turn around service, the practice is in vogue on the Canadian Northern Railway, the eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway and upwards of eighty railroads in the United States, and should not longer be denied the employees on the company's western lines. Men who give up their time and labour exclusively for the use of a railway company should receive a substantial daily wage, regardless of whether the company is able to use them only two or three hours a day or for the whole day. Nor should the company be permitted to work men a few hours one day and an excessive number of hours on another day and average them up. If in isolated cases short runs in tri-weekly service occur, there is no reason why satisfactory arrangements could not be made with the men, notwithstanding a general rule. The men have shown a disposition in all such cases to be reasonable and fair.

As for the important change in Schedule "C," contemplating an increase of two cents per hour for men in yard service, this means about five per cent. for men who, during the past seven years, and who are performing the most hazardous class of railroad service, have received but a small increase. The rates proposed are similar to those in effect on the Canadian Northern Railway, and are practically the same as those on the eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, where, in 1910, and since that time, these employees have been increased from eight to ten cents per hour. There is no vestige of justification for declining this small increase. During the closing hours of the sittings of the Board it was suggested by the company that if this increase should be conceded yards should be classified into first and second class yards. I am strongly of the opinion that nothing of this sort could competently be undertaken by the Board in the absence of hearing the employees fully on the subject, and their committees were at this time dismissed. Moreover, the company, since 1903, has recognized the principle that yards should not be classified so far as fixing the rates of pay for men in yard service on its western lines is concerned.

The contention was made by the company that comparison with other lines was one of the main factors in prompting the men to seek the proposed changes in rules and rates of pay, and that in doing so they have followed those of the Canadian Northern Railway, but an examination of the evidence before the Board shows that there are many conditions on the Canadian Northern Railway more favourable to the employees than those of the Canadian Pacific Railway which are not being contended for at this time, of which the following will serve as illustrations:

	C.N.R. RATE	C.P.R. RATE.
Baggagemen per month	$99.00	$97.59
Brakemen, per month	$9.00	$8.77
Mixed conductor per 100 mi.	4.80	4.60
Mixed Brakemen per 100 mi.	3.27	3.13
Way frt. conductors per 100 mi	4.80	4.60
Way frt. brakemen	3.27	3.13
Run around at terminals	100 miles	50 miles
Trainmen acting as pilots	4.80 pr. dy.	4.18 pr. dy

It might also be said further in support of Canadian Northern rates and conditions being fair comparisons, that recently the Canadian Government has guaranteed some forty-five millions of dollars of bonds for the Canadian Northern Railway, and during all the discussion in the House of Commons on that subject not one word was spoken charging that management with excessive rates of pay to its employees, thereby tacitly acknowledging them to be quite reasonable. Surely a company like the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has received from the people of Canada the most munificent and bountiful consideration of any railway company on the continent, should not now be heard in denying to its employees their right to demand and receive as much for their time and labour, or even more than those of any other road on the continent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,
Representing the Employees.

Schedule "A."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Divisions

Schedule of Rates and Rules for Conductors, Baggagemen, Brakemen and Flagmen.

In effect April 1st, 1914.

ARTICLE 1.

Rates of pay.

Rates of pay on all passenger trains. For monthly mileage of 5,000 miles of less, exclusive of overtime:—

Conductors	$165.00	per month
Baggagemen	97.57	per month
Brakemen and flagmen	88.77	per month

All mileage in excess of 5,000 miles per month will be paid *pro rata*.

Passenger trainmen on short turn-around runs, including suburban and branch line service, no single trip of which exceeds 80 miles, shall be paid not less than 15 miles per hour for all time occupied, exclusive of switching, detention or overtime earned, computed from the time the train leaves the initial terminal on first trip until arrival at terminal on last trip.

For through freight, work (construction), helper (pusher) service:—

East of Laggan and Crow's Nest:—

Conductors	$4.18	per 100 miles
Brakemen	2.84½	"

West of Crow's Nest:—

Conductors and brakemen will be paid a differential of eleven cents per 100 miles in addition to the above through freight rates, making the rate for

Conductors	$4.29	per 100 miles
Brakemen	2.95½	"

For mixed and way freight service:—

East of Laggan and Crow's Nest:—

Conductors will be paid a differential of forty-two cents per 100 miles, and baggagemen and brakemen a differential of twenty-eight and one-half cents per 100 miles in addition to through freight rates, making rate for

Conductors	$4.60	per 100 miles
Baggagemen and Brakemen	3.13	"

(This differential is based on ten per cent. in excess of the through freight rate).

West of Crow's Nest:—

Conductors will be paid a differential of forty-three cents per 100 miles, and baggagemen and brakemen a differential of twenty-nine and one-half cents per 100 miles in addition to through freight rates, making rate for

Conductors	$4.72	per 100 miles
Baggagemen and brakemen	3.25	"

(This differential is based on ten per cent. in excess of the through freight rate.)

West of Laggan:—

Through freight train crews employed west of Laggan will be paid the following rates:—

Conductors	$5.34 per 100 miles
Brakemen	4.01 "

On way freight trains conductors will receive a differential of forty-three cents per 100 miles, and brakemen a differential of thirty cents per 100 miles in addition to the above rates, making the rate for

Conductors	$5.77 per 100 miles
Brakemen	4.31 "

(This differential is based on ten per cent. in excess of the basing through freight rate for the British Columbia Division.)

Overtime on the Laggan Sub-Division will be computed separately on the two portions of the line east and west of Laggan. On westbound trains the overtime will be computed at 11 miles per hour at Prairie rates from the time train leaves Calgary until arrival at Laggan, and 10 miles an hour at Mountain rates from the time of arrival at Laggan until arrival at Field. On eastbound trains the overtime will be computed at 10 miles per hour at Mountain rates from the time train leaves Field until arrival at Laggan, and at 11 miles per hour at Prairie rates from the time of arrival at Laggan until arrival at Calgary.

In the case of passenger crews, the overtime will be computed on the continuous trip on the basis of 15 miles per hour; if earned west of Laggan Mountain rates to apply, and if earned east of Laggan Prairie rates to apply.

Hill crews will be guaranteed 260 hours per month, ten consecutive hours to constitute a day's work. Overtime after ten hours, *pro rata*.

For Work Trains:—

Conductors	$129.47 per month
Brakemen	101.64 "

(b) No reduction in crews or increases in mileage will be made for the purpose of off-setting the increases of wages given passenger trainmen under this schedule.

(c) Regular passenger trainmen running extra passenger trains or making extra mileage on assigned runs other than their regular trains will be paid at through freight rates. All other service schedule rates.

Note.—Delayed regular passenger trains will not be considered extra trains.

(d) Regular passenger crews handling freight or boarding cars between local points will be paid through freight rates between points where cars are handled.

(e) Crews assigned to runs a portion of which is passenger and the balance mixed or freight, or both, will be paid mileage rate for each class of train, but not less than the minimum passenger train rates, exclusive of overtime, detention and switching.

(f) Freight or mixed trainmen running passenger trains will be paid at through freight rates unless relieving passenger trainmen who are temporarily off their assigned trips of their assigned runs, or who are on leave of absence, in which event they will be paid at schedule rates of the corresponding men relieved.

(g) Passenger trainmen who work only a portion of a month on any assigned run will be paid their full proportion of the compensation provided for such run under this schedule.

(h) One hundred miles or less, nine consecutive hours or less, shall constitute a day's work in all assigned mixed train service. Overtime *pro rata*. Crews assigned to mixed train service will be guaranteed not less than 2,800 miles per month at mixed train rates, exclusive of switching, overtime or detention.

(i) Through freight rates on basis of eleven miles per hour will be paid for all time occupied in making up and setting away trains or switching at the terminal or at interchange or junction points of the sub-division on which the train is run (not less than three of the crew being used) and for work performed in or between yards at a terminal, and for all time at turn around points when trains are turned at intermediate points on such sub-division.

Note.—Any time paid for as switching will be deducted in computing detention or overtime.

(j) When a train is delayed one hour or more loading or unloading stock at any point they will be paid 11 miles per hour at through freight rates for all time so occupied. This time will not be included when computing overtime.

(k) Light running (engine and van) also snow plow and flanger trains will be paid for at through rates and under through freight conditions.

(l) Trainmen acting as pilots, or trainmen acting as conductors on engines running light, will receive conductor's pay at through freight rates and under through freight conditions.

(m) Track mileage will be paid for at schedule rates for extra mileage made for plowing or flanging side tracks.

(n) Trainmen doubling will be paid a minimum of ten miles for each double or actual mileage when this minimum is exceeded.

(o) Trainmen will not be required to coal engines where regular coalmen or sectionmen are available, nor will it be considered as a trainman's duty to shovel down coal on engines en route.

Trainmen actually engaged in coaling engines will be paid at the rate of 41 cents per hour for the time so occupied, and this time will not be deducted in computing overtime.

(p) Trainmen held off duty on the company's business or by order of the company's officials will be paid at schedule rates of pay and actual expenses while away from home. If they are required by the company to attend coroner's inquests, court cases or other public investigations, they will be compensated as above. In such cases the witness fees to go to the company.

(q) Trainmen deadheading or travelling passenger will be paid at the same rates for the same mileage and overtime as the corresponding men running the train on which they travel, but in no case will men deadheading be paid less than the short run mileage. The first crew out will deadhead and will stand first out of these crews at the other terminal.

(r) Trainmen when deadheading to a point to take a preference run or promotion to which they are entitled by change of time table or permanent vacancy, or when returning from same on account of being displaced by a reduction of crews, will not be entitled to compensation for same.

(s) Crews or men moved from one point to another by order of the company's officers will be considered as deadheading at the instance of the company, and will be entitled to compensation as per clause "q" of this article.

(t) Trainmen will be advised at once in writing, through the proper officer, with the reason, if mileage or time claimed is not allowed in full. In case time is disputed the mileage or time not in dispute will be paid in current month. Time check will be issued at once upon request for any shortage adjusted.

(u) Train baggagemen who receive help to load or unload, handle for the purpose of checking, transfer or deliver between or at terminals, an average of eight or more sacks of any class of mail matter on each run or trip shall receive ten dollars per month in addition to the other remuneration specified in this article. When a baggageman works only part of a month he will receive his due proportion of this amount.

(v) Trainmen required to turn engines on turn tables will be paid for all time occupied irrespective of any other compensation earned on the trip. They will not be required to turn engines on turn tables at terminals where shop staffs are employed.

(w) Trainmen employed in freight crews regularly set up will be paid for not less than 2,600 miles at through freight rates, exclusive of switching, overtime and detention in any one month. When it is necessary to reduce the number of crews setup, it will be done in the order of seniority, commencing with the junior man. Crews running only a part of a month will be credited with such mileage at the rate of one hundred miles for each day regularly set up, exclusive of switching, overtime and detention. This rule will not be construed to mean that 2,600 miles is a maximum mileage that trainmen will be permitted to make.

ARTICLE 2.

Way Freight Service.

(a) Through freight trainmen required to load or unload way freight will be paid overtime at way freight rates for the time so occupied, but not in excess of way freight rates for the full trip, such time to be deducted in computing overtime. Way freight rates will be paid over full trip if way freight is loaded or unloaded at three or more points. Way freight rates will be paid over full trip if switching is done at three or more intermediate points, other than picking up and setting out cars belonging to their own train.

(The following will apply to the Cranbrook Sub-Division only.)

Through freight crews making more than five stops to take on or set out a car or cars, or that make more than ten switches en route, or a combination of such service, will be paid way freight rates for the trip.

(b) Way freight crews arriving too late to take their regular assigned run will be entitled to work on through freight to enable them to catch their regular run at the other terminal, and they may run around other crews to do so, and this will not constitute a run around under article 13.

(c) The handling of water cars for other than train purposes will be by way freight trains. If by through freight trains, way freight rates will be paid, provided water is distributed at three or more stations.

(d) Train crews will not be compelled to handle way freight on night trains or on Sunday. They will not be required to put such freight in warehouses except in case of stress of weather or when the way freight is perishable. Way freight trains will leave terminal points between the hours of three o'clock and ten o'clock, and will not be considered night trains. Such trains will work way freight through to the destination of their run, irrespective of the hour reaching such destination. Trains leaving terminals at hours other than between three o'clock and ten o'clock will be considered night trains after sunset, and trainmen may set out local way cars.

(e) If the work on any way freight or switching run is unduly heavy it will be lightened by using a smaller engine or by employing additional brakemen.

In no case will an engine of larger percentage then 155 per cent. be regularly assigned to way freight runs.

(f) Way freight trains will not be double headed, except in cases of storms, and in such case the tonnage will not exceed the rating of the largest engine attached.

ARTICLE 3.

Work Train Service.

(a) Trainmen assigned to work train service and held in that service will be paid on the basis of 11 miles per hour computed from the hour that the crew is ordered for until laid up, and will be paid equivalent to not less than nine consecutive hours at work train rates for every working day so held, not including overtime work lapping over from previous day.

It is agreed that crews assigned to work train service will not be transferred to other service for the purpose of avoiding payment of the guarantee provided in this rule, in case of a temporary stoppage of the work train work for less than three days.

(b) When mileage to or from work is forty miles or more, it will be paid for at through freight rates and under through freight conditions, and this will not be included in time or mileage paid for at work train rates. When the mileage of a work train, including running and working, exceeds 11 miles per hour, computed from the time crew is ordered to start work until relieved from duty on any day, actual miles run will be allowed.

Work trains under the meaning of this clause are trains assigned to construction, maintenance and betterment work.

(c) Trainmen on wrecking trains will be allowed actual mileage and overtime at through freight rates to and from working limits, and work train rates while at work, with a minimum of one day's pay at work train rates for the combined service.

(d) Trainmen will not be paid for performing work train service en route, unless time occupied aggregates one hour, in which case they will be paid work train rates for the whole time so occupied, such time not to be included in computing overtime.

(e) Trainmen assigned to work train service will not be considered absent from duty from the time work is through on Saturday night until usual starting hour Monday morning, unless notified in writing before they are laid up on Saturday night that they will be required. Trainmen will be allowed to go home for Sundays if train service will permit and it will not interfere with the work service, and they will be furnished transportation if requested a reasonable time before departure of train. If arrangements as per this clause are not made permitting the trainmen to go home for Sundays and they are not used they will be paid for five hours at work train rates.

(f) Unless senior conductors desire otherwise, junior conductors will, if they are competent, be assigned to work and construction trains. This to apply to all conductors and to all mixed and freight brakemen. All assignments in this service will be governed by the provisions of clauses "c" and "d" of article 7.

ARTICLE 4.

Overtime.

(a) When a passenger train averages less than 15 miles per hour and any other train less than 11 miles per hour, overtime will be allowed at schedule rates on a basis of 15 and 11 miles per hour respectively for the time so occupied, computed from the time train actually leaves initial terminal until arrival at objective terminal. In computing overtime all mileage paid for will be included in the mileage, and unless otherwise provided for herein the time will not include the time otherwise paid for.

(b) Trainmen called for duty and the call is afterwards cancelled will be paid schedule miles per hour with a minimum of three hours, and will stand first out, otherwise they will be paid initial terminal detention as per last paragraph of this clause, computed from the time first call would require them to come on duty.

Trainmen shall be paid at schedule rates for all time required to be on duty at initial terminal, computed from the time they report for duty until they actually leave the terminal, this time to be paid for irrespective of mileage for trip.

(c) Trainmen held at terminal points for train service after arrival of train has been registered shall be paid for such time at overtime rates.

(d) When crews are delayed on arrival at objective terminal, time computed from the time first stopped at or approaching the terminal on account of conditions obtaining at the terminal preventing the men from being promptly relieved from their trains, until able to proceed and be released from duty without delay, will be paid for the aggregate time so delayed at their overtime rates as per class of train. This time will not be included when computing road overtime.

(e) Trainmen delayed between their terminals by cancellation of train or other causes will be paid mileage and overtime to the point of delay, and thereafter one hundred miles for each consecutive 24 hours, on the basis of hour for hour for the first ten hours and so on at the end of each 24 hours, then mileage and overtime to the terminal. This to apply to passenger trains on the basis of 15 miles per hour. It is understood that unless crews are relieved from duty the ten hour limit does not apply and crews will be paid continuous time while at point of delay. Delays of less than two hours in the aggegate will not come under this clause, but it will apply to all delays of two hours or more in the aggregate. Crews held for connection, the taking of engines for other service or engine failure, or any delay through being held between terminals, except meeting and passing trains or any work in connection with their train is covered by this clause, and the provisions of this clause will apply even though crew arrives at destination within overtime limit. Separate trip tickets will be put in for each service.

ARTICLE 5.

Short Runs.

(a) In all freight service, and in all unassigned passenger and mixed train pusher and helper service, 100 miles or less, or nine hours or less, will constitute a day's work, exclusive of switching, overtime or detention earned. Trains turned at intermediate points will be schedule mileage and overtime to intermediate point and all time at such point, then mileage and overtime to original starting point, but will not be paid for less than one day's pay for such service exclusive of switching, overtime and detention.

(b) A trip will automatically end on arrival at a terminal. The meaning of terminal is understood to be the regular points between which crews regularly run; for instance, the terminal from which a branch line projects will be the terminal for the branch but not necessarily for the sub-division from which the branch line projects.

ARTICLE 6.

Double Heading and Helping.

(a) It is not the intention of the company to adopt generally the plan of double heading freight trains, which has prevailed on some other roads and no materially greater proportion of double heading trains in any district will be run than in the past.

(b) The practice of double heading freight trains of over 1,375 actual tons, exclusive of caboose, will be discontinued.

(c) Helping engines may be used to assist trains between the following points:—

Westbound:—

Fort William to Raith.
Kenora to Horner.
Austin to Sydney.
Brandon to Kenmay.
Neepawa to Minnedosa.
Minnedosa to West Summit.
Solsgirth to Birtle.
Binscarth to Harrowby.
Rapeard to Oxbow.
Morden to Darlingford.
La Rivière to Woodbay.
Indian Head to McLean.
Medicine Hat to Bowell.
Wardner to Cranbrook.
Cranbrook to Loco.
Laggan to Stephen.

Eastbound:—
Broadview to Percival.
Rennie to Kenora.
Kenora to Jack Pine.
Birtle to Solsgirth.
Minnedosa to East Summit.
Rapid City to Vercoe.
La Rivière to Six Mile Spur.
Millwood to Binscarth.
Moose Jaw to Pasqua.
Regina to McLean.
Suffield to Bowell.
Medicine Hat to Dunmore.
Wynndel to Goatfell.
Michel to Crow's Nest.
Field to Laggan.

And all other places where helper engines may now or hereafter be established to take over any single grade the actual tonnage which any single engine handling the train may bring to the foot of that grade. (By the foot of the grade is meant a convenient station near the foot of the grade, at which the helper engine may be taken care of.)

(d) Double headers may be run in cases of storms, accidents, to avoid running engine light, moving engines to and from shops or from one division to another, to expedite stock or perishable freight, but in all such cases the tonnage will not exceed the rating of the largest engine attached, unless as hereinbefore specified. In case of an accident to an engine, consolidation may be effected with another train, and the consolidated train brought into terminal as a double header.

(e) *Note.*—Nothing in the above rules in regard to limiting tonnage or length of train to be handled by double headers or otherwise shall be construed so as in any way to limit or establish a precedent as to the proper or safe length of the train to be handled by one engine.

(f) If it is found at any time that the above arrangement is not satisfactory, a meeting will be held on one month's notice to discuss and revise the same, without it involving a revision of the schedule.

ARTICLE 7.

Promotion.

(a) Promotion on each promotion district will be made according to seniority of men on that District, and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability. Any man who is not promoted by the company when his turn comes will be promptly advised in writing by the superintendent the reasons therefor.

(b) Brakemen will have no seniority standing for the first six months' service, after which they will rank as brakemen from the date they entered the company's service as such.

(c) Senior brakemen will be required to pass their examination for conductor in turn; brakemen refusing their promotion to conductor or failing to qualify for same within thirty days of the date set for their examination will thereafter rank junior as conductor to men promoted in their stead. Trainmen will be advised by the company immediately the result of their examination.

The promotion of freight brakemen will be from through freight to way freight, from way freight to mixed or permanent freight promotion districts. In the event of a brakemen refusing to accept any particular run that his seniority entitles him to, he will lose his rights to that run until it again becomes vacant or until change of time table, but will otherwise retain his seniority standing. Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior qualified man applying therefor. Any man away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this clause. In the event of a reduction in staff the junior men will be reduced.

Trainmen promoted shall rate as conductors from the date they are actually placed in charge of a train, provided always that the senior qualified man gets his turn to qualify. If a junior man has to be used in an emergency, the trainmaster shall take immediate steps to get the senior man in and place him on the train and the emergency trip shall not count as date of rating for the junior man.

(d) The promotion of conductors will be from through freight to way freight, from way freight to mixed, and from mixed to passenger train service. In the event of a conductor refusing to accept any particular run to which he is entitled, he will lose his rights to the run until it again becomes vacant, or on change of time table, but will otherwise retain his seniority standing. Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior qualified man applying therefor. Any man away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this clause. In the event of a reduction of crews, the junior men will be reduced.

(e) The promotion of passenger brakemen will be to train baggagemen, or to any run in passenger service as brakemen or baggagemen to which their seniority as brakeman entitles them. In the event of a brakeman refusing to accept any particular run to which he is entitled he will lose his rights to the run until it again becomes vacant, or on change of time table, but will otherwise retain his seniority standing. This will not apply to men who are ill or on leave of absence. Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior man applying therefor. Freight brakemen will not be eligible for position in passenger service, except that when there is a vacancy and no passenger brakeman to fill same preference will be given the senior suitable freight brakeman applying for it, and if no suitable freight brakeman applies, to the senior suitable yardman applying therefor.

(f) In the event of the transfer of lines from one promotion district to another, the trainmen on such lines will have the choice of being transferred or not according to their seniority. The trainmen transferred will rank with those on the promotion district to which they are transferred according to the date from which they ranked as conductors, baggagemen and brakemen respectively, but no men will be reduced in rank unless the number of crews employed on that district is reduced.

(g) Promotion to runs extending over more than one promotion district will be divided between the men on such districts as nearly as possible on a mileage basis.

(h) Superintendents will prepare seniority lists of conductors and trainmen covering each promotion district and post at the headquarters on the first of January, first of May, and first of September of each year. Any employee

who considers that his standing is not correctly shown on this list must enter a protest in writing between the dates of issue, or no action will be taken in regard to any claims he may make. Any man who is away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this clause. These lists will be kept posted in passenger and freight registering offices at terminals.

(i) Men who have lost their promotion rights under former promotion rules will not be considered as regaining any rights by the adoption of this rule.

(j) Preference in manning new lines or extensions of the General Division (as defined in special agreement of December 4, 1909) will be given to the trainmen on the existing lines of that division, according to seniority, providing they are competent.

(k) Hereafter conductors transferred to new lines or extensions of the General Division, as per clause "j" of this article, will be given a rating and be placed on the seniority list of conductors on the promotion district to which the new line or extension becomes a part, as the junior conductor regularly entitled to by seniority a run in the class of service to which he is transferred at the time of his transfer.

When brakemen transfer as per this article they shall take the seniority they held on the promotion district from which they transferred, and will be placed on the seniority list accordingly. If a man who is a brakeman at the time of vacancy has a rating of conductor on his original promotion district he may apply, but the only time which shall be counted in both applying for the position, also for place on the seniority list on the district to which he is transferred, shall be the actual time he rated as brakeman previous to promotion.

(l) Vacancies to be filled under clause "j" will be bulletined at all terminal points of General Division, as defined in the permanent promotion district agreement. Applications must be made within thirty days of bulletin. After such line is once crewed no further applicants will be considered.

ARTICLE 8.

Leave of Absence.

(a) Passenger conductors on leave of absence for less than thirty days will be relieved by the senior suitable freight conductor desiring it. Way freight conductors will not be used for relieving other conductors for a period less than seven days.

(b) Passenger conductors on leave of absence for thirty days or longer will be relieved by the senior suitable mixed conductor desiring it, and the mixed conductor will be relieved by the senior suitable freight conductor desiring it. Senior spare conductors will relieve freight conductors. All on the same promotion district.

Note.—It is understood that if a senior conductor desiring a run as above is not available at the time the relief is required he will have the right to take the run as soon as he is available. When a conductor lays off a run on which two or more crews are employed, some of them having the Sunday layover at the home terminal, the relieving man will take the place of the junior man on the run in the matter of having the lay-over at home.

ARTICLE 9.

Rest at Terminals and on Line.

(a) Trainmen who have been on duty twelve hours or more will have the right to book rest at any point. The men to be judges of their own condition. Eight hours' rest to be considered sufficient except in extreme cases.

(b) Trainmen will not be required to leave terminals until they have had at least eight hours' rest, if desired, but such rest must be booked on arrival, and in no case if rest is booked at a terminal shall it be for a less period than five hours.

ARTICLE 10.

No trainmen shall be disciplined or dismissed until his case has been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offence charged against him and decision rendered. He, however, may be held off for such investigation for a period not exceeding three days, and when so held off he will be notified in writing that he is being held off for that purpose and advised of the charges against him. He may, if he desires, enjoy the privilege of the assistance of a fellow employee in stating his case at the investigation and will be given a copy of statement made by him at the investigation. All material and necessary witnesses must be notified in writing to appear. If they appear their evidence shall be taken in the presence of the accused. If they do not appear the accused shall be furnished with a copy of their written statements and their names. If accused is not satisfied with the dicision he will be given an opportunity of reviewing the evidence and appeal through his representatives to the higher officials. Should the charge not be proven the trainman will be reinstated at once and paid for all time lost at schedule rates.

When a trainman is discharged or resigns he will, within five days, be paid and given a certificate, stating the term of service and in what capacity he was employed.

ARTICLE 11.

(a) Trainmen will not be run on any other than their own sub-division except in case of shortage of men on that sub-division.

Note.—This article refers to shortage of crews on the sub-division and not at terminal or sub-divisional points on the sub-division.

ARTICLE 12.

(a) Freight trainmen living within one and one-half miles of yard office, and passenger trainmen living within one and one-half miles of passenger station, will be called as nearly as possible in time to be on duty forty-five and thirty minutes respectively before leaving time of train, but such call shall not exceed two and a half hours previous to the time train is ordered to leave. Caller will be furnished with a book in which the time will be registered and in which

trainmen will sign their names. This rule will not apply to schedule passenger and mixed trainmen assigned to regular runs leaving between 7.30 and 22.30, but in cases where such trains are more than one hour late they will be advised of probable time of departure.

(b) When the location of a yard office or a passenger station at any terminal is changed, anyone residing within the one and one-half mile limit at the time of the change will still be considered as within the calling limit. (This not to affect the present conditions existing at Moose Jaw and Calgary.)

ARTICLE 13.

Unassigned crews in freight service will be run first in first out of terminals. When run around, if ready for duty, they will be paid fifty miles for each run around and stand first out. Provided that a crew shall not be paid for run around if detained a few hours for repairs to a caboose.

Note.—When an unassigned crew has come on duty in turn and they have got their engine and commenced to work, they will remain with train called for, even though another crew comes on duty later and gets out of terminal first. The first crew called will not be entitled to pay as per this article.

ARTICLE 14.

When freight crews are called out for any service the full crew will be used, but may be split when required to run sections of passenger trains.

ARTICLE 15.

(a) All passenger and mixed trains will have at least one train baggagemen and one brakeman. All passenger trains of eight or more cars will have two brakemen and one baggageman if there is a local baggage car on the train; one or two box-baggage or refrigerator cars to count as one car, and three or four as two cars.

(b) When mixed trains are manned with conductor and two men, the brakeman will be taken from the freight service, one of whom may act as baggageman, and when trains are manned with conductor and three men the baggageman will be taken from the passenger service.

Where more than one distributing baggage car is placed on passenger trains, sufficient baggagemen will be put on so that the work may be properly handled.

ARTICLE 16.

One brakeman on all trains must be competent and have had at least six months' experience as such and one of the brakemen must be acquainted with the road. A conductor will not be required to take out a brakeman who is found to be incompetent more than one round trip, unless his incompetency is disproved.

ARTICLE 17.

Trainmen will not be compelled to ride in plows or flangers, but will be supplied with a van or other suitable car properly equipped.

ARTICLE 18.

(a) Crews will not be compelled to abandon their vans between terminals for the purpose of travelling passenger, nor when being moved from one to next sub-division terminal for freight service, nor when handling trains composed of colonist or immigrant cars.

(b) Crews regularly set up in freight service will be supplied with a regular caboose or other suitable car properly equipped. When freight crews are sent out on passenger trains without their regular caboose they will, unless otherwise employed in road or yard service, be returned to the original terminal deadhead on the first available train after their arrival at the distant terminal, or their caboose will be delivered at distant terminal within fifteen hours of the time of departure from the original terminal. Article 14 will not apply under those conditions to the crew or crews run around at the distant terminal.

(c) Cabooses will not be taken away from crews when they book rest unless the congested state of traffic absolutely demands it and all other available cabooses at that point are in service, and if this rule is violated the men will not be used in any service, but will be paid the same compensation as earned by the crew using the caboose.

ARTICLE 19.

(a) Trainmen assigned to regular runs will not be required to stop in vans at terminal points, and unless they are advised that they will be required before their regular runs will not be considered absent from duty if so required and not on hand. Where assigned crews are willing to perform extra service during their lay-over hours they will not be used in such service, if unassigned crews are available to the detriment of the unassigned crews.

(b) Except in case of wrecks, washouts, storms, slides, or similar emergency, preventing crews being returned to their home terminal, unassigned crews laid up at other than their home terminal will, after eighteen hours, exclusive of Sunday, be paid ten miles per hour for the first ten hours in each subsequent 24 hours thereafter, unless otherwise employed. Time to be computed from the time crews go off duty until one hour before the departure of the train on which they resume duty. When men book rest of their own accord the time so booked will not be included.

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ARTICLE 20.

Freight cars handling five or more heated cars, seven or more coaches, or three and five combined, will have a man in charge of same. Where less than the number of heated cars or coaches as specified above are on a train, the heated cars will be marshalled together as far as practicable. This to apply between the months of November and March inclusive.

ARTICLE 21.

Trainmen will not be compelled to handle cars in train the draft gear of which is defective and required to be chained further than to take car of perishable freight or live stock that may become disabled en route to the first terminal. Under no circumstances will trainmen be compelled to handle freight cars behind van, other than official cars or flangers.

ARTICLE 22.

Crews assigned to regular runs will not be compelled to do other work than that to which they are regularly assigned except in cases of wrecks when no other crews are available, and except as provided in clause governing short mileage, mixed train runs, and except as provided in clause governing short mileage mixed train runs.

ARTICLE 23.

(a) Trainmen will not be required to sweep or clean coaches, but where train porters are not employed they will remove rubbish from coaches while en route, so as to keep them in a tidy condition.

(b) Trainmen will not be required to couple or uncouple hose bags at terminals where carmen are employed and within the hours of service of such carmen.

ARTICLE 24.

At points where company's ice houses are located trainmen will be allowed ice for cabooses.

ARTICLE 25.

Home terminals for unassigned freight crews are to be agreed upon between the company and the representatives the conductors and trainmen, and, in case of disagreement, the same to be settled by arbitration.

ARTICLE 26.

Trainmen will not be required to place the following heavy stores or cabooses, namely jacks, chains, brasses, wedges and knuckles. Stores for passenger crews will be supplied at or near passenger depot. Conductor will leave requisitions for stores required at the registering office where he books the arrival of his train.

ARTICLE 27.

(a) Trainmen called out to fit up a caboose will be paid for time so occupied at through freight rates and will take their turn as per article 14 as soon as the caboose is ready for service.

(b) When crews are taken out of work service at a terminal, they will take their turn out behind all unassigned crews then in the terminal.

ARTICLE 28.

Rotary plows will not be handled on way freight trains, and these plows will, when handled behind the caboose, be properly equipped with automatic air in working order.

The car limit on trains handling rotary plows, as above, to be fifteen hours, exclusive of caboose.

ARTICLE 29.

The articles embodied in this schedule shall constitute an agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its conductors, baggagemen and brakemen employed on the British Columbia Division, and will remain in force subject to thirty days' notice from either party.

Schedule "B."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

British Columbia Division.

Schedule of Rates and Rules for Conductors, Baggagemen, Brakemen and Flagmen.

In effect April 1, 1914.

ARTICLE 1.

(a) Rates of pay for all passenger trains:—

Conductors	$165.00 per month
Baggagemen	97.57 per month
Brakemen	88.77 per month

Passenger train crews who handle freight cars (not express) will be paid way freight rates for mileage made.

For through freight and mixed trains:—

Conductors	$4.29 per 100 miles
Baggagemen and Brakemen	2.97 per 100 miles

On Mountain Sub-Division conductors will receive a differential of $1.05 per hundred miles, baggagemen and brakemen a differential of $1.04 per hundred miles, in addition to above rates, making $5.34 per hundred miles for conductors, $4.01 per hundred miles for baggagemen and brakemen.

On Nakusp and Slocan Sub-Division and on all sub-divisions west of the Columbia River on district three, conductors will receive a differential of 90 cents per hundred miles, and baggagemen and brakemen, a differential of 76½ cents per hundred miles, in addition to the above rates, making $5.19 per hundred miles for conductors and $3.73½ per hundred miles for baggagemen and brakemen.

On way freight trains on all sub-divisions, conductors will receive a differential of 43 cents per hundred miles, baggagemen and brakemen a differential of 30 cents per hundred miles, in addition to through freight rates for the sub-division on which mileage is earned. (This differential is based on ten per cent. in excess of the basing through freight rate.)

On Westminster and Nicola Sub-Divisions, one hundred miles or less, ten consecutive hours or less, to constitute a day's work for assigned mixed train crews. Conductors to be paid not less than $129.47 per month, brakemen not less than $95.59 per month, exclusive of switching and overtime. Overtime to be paid *pro rata*.

On Okanagan Sub-Division assigned mixed train conductors will receive not less than $129.47 per month, and brakemen and baggagemen not less than $85.91 per month, exclusive of Sundays. One hundred miles or less, ten consecutive hours or less, will constitute a day. Overtime after one hundred miles or ten consecutive hours will be paid at eleven miles per hour at schedule rates.

The crews on the Nakusp and Slocan and Lardo Sub-Divisions will receive a minimum of $129.47 for conductors, $85.91 for baggagemen and brakemen for a calendar month, or the same *pro rata* for a portion thereof, each class of service to be paid for at the rate for such class of service.

Mixed train crews, including those on the Nakusp and Slocan and the Lardo Sub-Divisions, handling way freight, will be paid way freight rates for the time so occupied, but not in excess of way freight rates for the entire trip. If way freight is loaded or unloaded at three or more points they will be paid way freight rates for the full trip.

For work trains:—

Conductors	$123.42 per month
Brakemen	95.59 per month

On the Mountain Sub-Division conductors and brakemen shall be paid a differential of $6.05 per month in addition to the above rates, making $129.47 per month for conductors and $101.64 for brakemen.

For swing men:—

Swing men on the Mountain Sub-Division shall receive $108.90 per month, and shall be paid overtime at the rate of $4.01 cents per mile for work between Albert Canyon and Revelstoke, east of Beavermouth or while working up-hill.

For Granby smelter crew:—

(a) Men assigned between Grand Forks and Granby smelter shall be paid the following rates:—

Conductors	$4.60
Brakemen	3.33½

Overtime after ten consecutive hours.

(b) No reduction in crews or increases in mileage will be made for the purpose of offsetting the increase given passenger trainmen under this schedule.

(c) The maximum mileage of passenger conductors, baggagemen and brakemen running on Districts 1 and 3 shall be 4,600 miles per month, and on District number 2 5,000 miles per month. Mileage in excess of this to be paid for *pro rata*. Crews will not be required to do any other work than their regular trips on their assigned runs in order to make up this mileage. Switching, detention or overtime earned on passenger trains not to be used in order to make up their mileage.

(d) Passenger trainmen who work only a portion of a month on any assigned run will be paid their full proportion of the compensation provided for such run under this schedule.

(e) Crews on time card runs assigned to seven days a week, who are held for duty over twelve hours per day, will be allowed one day off each week without loss of monthly guarantee.

(f) Regular passenger trainmen running extra passenger trains or making extra mileage on assigned runs, other than their regular trips, will be paid at through freight rates. All other service schedule rates.

Note.—Delayed regular passenger trains will not be considered extra trains.

(g) Freight or mixed trainmen running passenger trains will be paid at through freight rates unless relieving passenger trainmen who are temporarily off their assigned trips of their assigned runs, or who are on leave of absence, in which event they will be paid at schedule rates of the corresponding men relieved.

(h) Assigned mixed train crews not otherwise specified will be paid a minimum of one day's pay at mixed train rates for each calendar day of the month. Time or mileage in each day must be continuous and exclusive of switching, overtime or detention.

(i) A train on which a snow plow or a flanger is working will be paid for at through freight rates and under through freight conditions. When plow or flanger is working on a way freight train, way freight rates will apply. Track mileage will be paid for at schedule rates for extra mileage made for plowing or flanging side tracks.

(j) All trainmen engaged in switching at terminals, turn around and junction points to be paid at through freight rates for actual time employed in addition to mileage.

(k) When a train is delayed one hour or more loading or unloading stock at any point, the crew will be paid 11 miles per hour or 10 miles per hour according to the sub-division on which the work is done at through freight rates for all time so occupied. This time will not be included in computing overtime.

(l) Trainmen acting as pilots or trainmen acting as conductors on engines running light will receive conductor's pay at through freight rates. One hundred or one hundred and ten miles or less, ten consecutive hours or less, will constitute a day's work. Overtime *pro rata*. Conductors assigned to this service will receive not less than the monthly guarantee for through freight conductors.

(m) Trainmen doubling will be paid a minimum of ten miles for each double or actual mileage when this minimum is exceeded.

(n) Trainmen will not be required to coal engines where regular coal men or section men are available, nor will it be considered a trainman's duty to shovel down coal on engines en route.

Trainmen actually engaged in coaling engines will be paid at the rate of 41 cents per hour for the time so occupied, and this time will not be deducted in computing overtime.

(o) Trainmen held off duty on company's business or by order of the company's officials will be paid at schedule rates of pay and actual expenses while away from home. If they are required by the company to attend coroner's inquests, court cases, or other public investigations, they will be compensated as above. In such cases the witness fees to go to the company.

(p) Trainmen deadheading or travelling passenger will be paid at the same rates for the same mileage and overtime as the corresponding men running the train on which they travel, but in no case will men deadheading be paid less than the short run mileage. The first crew out will deadhead and will stand first out of these crews at the other terminal.

(q) Trainmen will be advised at once in writing, through the proper officer, with the reason, if mileage or time claimed is not allowed in full. In case time is disputed the mileage or time not in dispute will be paid in current month. Time check will be issued at once upon request for any shortage adjusted.

(r) Train baggagemen who receive, help to load or unload, handle for the purpose of checking, transfer or deliver between or at terminals an average of eight or more sacks of any class of mail matter on each run or trip shall receive $10 per month in addition to the other remuneration specified in this article. When a baggageman works only a part of a month he will receive his due proportion of this amount.

ARTICLE 2.

Way Freight Service.

(a) Through freight trainmen required to load or unload way freight will be paid overtime at way freight rates for the time so occupied, but not in excess of way freight rates for the full trip, such time to be deducted in computing overtime. Way freight rates will be paid over full trip if way freight is loaded or unloaded at three or more points. Way freight rates will be paid over full trip if switching is done at three or more intermediate points, other than picking up and setting out cars belonging to their own train.

(b) Way freight crews arriving too late to take their regular assigned runs will be entitled to work on through freight to enable them to catch their regular runs at the other terminal, and they may run around other crews to do so, and this will not constitute a run around under article 13.

(c) Train crews will not be compelled to handle way freight on night trains or on Sundays. Way freight trains will leave terminal points between the hours of three o'clock and ten o'clock and will not be considered night trains. Such trains will work way freight through to destination of their run irrespective of the hour of reaching such destination. Trains leaving terminals at hours other than between three o'clock and ten o'clock will be considered night trains after sunset and trainmen may set out local way cars.

(d) If the work on any way freight or switching run is unduly heavy, it will be lightened by using a smaller engine or by employing additional brakemen.

ARTICLE 3.

Work Train Service.

(a) Calendar working days of a month to constitute one month. Ten consecutive hours or less to constitute a day, such hours not to run beyond midnight. Overtime to be paid at the same rate. Crews held for work train to get a day's pay for every working day, irrespective of any overtime which may be worked on other days. It is agreed that crews assigned to work train service will not be transferred to other service for the purpose of avoiding payment of the guarantee provided in this rule in case of a temporary stoppage of the work train work for less than three days.

(b) When mileage to or from work is forty miles or more it will be paid for at through freight rates and under through freight conditions, and this time will not be included in time or mileage paid for at work train rates. When the mileage of a work train, including running and working, exceeds ten miles per hour or eleven miles per hour (according to the sub-division on which the work is done) computed from the time crew is ordered to start work until relieved from duty on any day, actual miles run will be allowed, to be paid for at work train rates.

(c) Work trains under the meaning of this article are trains assigned to construction, maintenance and betterment work along the line.

Unassigned crews called out to haul and unload O. C. S. material from Camp "16" and other similar places will be paid under the provisions of clause "d" of the work train rules. Such crews may be run through terminals.

(d) Trainmen on wrecking trains will be allowed actual mileage and overtime at through freight rates to and from working limits and work train rates while at work, with a minimum of one day's pay at work train rates for the combined service.

(e) Trainmen will not be paid for performing work train service en route, unless time occupied aggregates one hour, in which case they will be paid work train rates for the whole time so occupied, such time not to be included in computing overtime.

(f) Trainmen assigned to work train service will not be considered absent from duty from the time work is through on Saturday night until usual starting hour Monday morning, unless notified in writing before they are laid up on Saturday night that they will be required. Trainmen will be allowed to go home for Sundays if train service will permit and it will not interfere with the work service, and they will be furnished transportation if requested a reasonable time before departure of train. If arrangements as per this clause are not made permitting the trainmen to go home for Sundays and they are not used they will be paid for five hours at work train rates.

(g) Unless senior conductors or brakemen desire otherwise, junior conductors or brakemen will, if they are fully competent, be assigned to work and construction trains.

ARTICLE 4.

Overtime.

(a) Overtime will be allowed and paid for at schedule rates for the sub-division on which such overtime is incurred. This time to count from the time the train leaves the initial terminal until it arrives at the objective terminal.

(b) When crews are delayed on arrival at objective terminal, time computed from the time first stopped at or approaching the terminal on account of conditions obtaining at the terminal preventing the men from being promptly relieved from their trains, until able to proceed and be released without delay, will be paid for the aggregate so delayed at their overtime rates as per class of train. This time will not be included in computing road overtime.

(c) When a passenger train averages less than fifteen miles per hour and any other train less than ten or eleven miles per hour, according to the sub-division on which the mileage is earned, overtime will be allowed at schedule rates on a basis of fifteen, eleven and ten miles respectively for the time so occupied, computed from the time the train actually leaves the initial terminal until arrival at objective terminal. In computing overtime, all mileage paid for will be included in the mileage, and unless otherwise provided for herein the time will not include the time otherwise paid for.

(d) Trainmen detained between their terminals by cancellation of train or other causes will be paid mileage and overtime to the point of delay, and thereafter one hundred or one hundred and ten miles, as the case may be, for each consecutive twenty-four hours, on the basis of hour for hour for the first ten hours and so on at the end of each twenty-four hours, then mileage and overtime to the terminal. This to apply to passenger trains on the basis of 15 miles per hour. It is understood that unless crews are relieved from duty the ten hour limit does not apply and crews will be paid continuous time while at point of delay. Delays of less than two hours in the aggregate will not come under this clause, but it will apply to all delays of two hours or more in the aggregate. Crews held for connection, the taking of engines for other service, or engine failure, or any delay through being held between terminals, except delays meeting and passing trains or any work in connection with their train is covered by this clause, and applies even though crew arrives at destination within overtime limit. Separate trip tickets will be put in for each service.

Overtime Limit.

(e) Trains turned at intermediate points will be paid schedule mileage and overtime to intermediate point and all time while at such point, then mileage and overtime to original starting point, but will not be paid for less than one day's pay for such service, exclusive of switching, overtime and detention.

(f) Terminal of branch lines, such as Westminster, Huntington Jct., Okanagan Landing, Arrowhead, Castlegar Jct., Nicola, Smelter Jct., are not to be considered terminals for through runs between, say, Vancouver and North Bend, North Bend and Kamloops, Kamloops and Revelstoke, Revelstoke and Field, Nelson and Grand Forks.

(g) Crews not to be held away from home terminal to make more than two turn around trips in turn around service.

(h) Trainmen called for duty and the call is afterwards cancelled will be paid schedule rates per hour with a minimum of three hours and will stand first out, otherwise they will be paid initial detention as per last paragraph of this clause, computed from the time first call would require them to come on duty.

Trainmen shall be paid at schedule rates for all time required to be on duty at initial terminal, computed from the time they report for duty until they actually leave the terminal. This time to be paid for irrespective of mileage for trip.

ARTICLE 5.

Short Runs. (Not otherwise provided for herein.)

(a) On Mountain, Nakusp and Slocan Sub-Divisions and on all sub-divisions west of the Columbia river on District 3, for runs of one hundred miles or less, ten hours or less, one hundred miles will be allowed, exclusive of switching, overtime or detention earned

(b) On all other Sub-Divisions runs of one hundred and ten miles or less, ten hours or less, one hundred and ten miles will be allowed, exclusive of switching, overtime and detention earned.

(c) A trip will automatically end on arrival at a terminal.

(d) Passenger trainmen on short turn around runs, including suburban and branch line service, no single trip of which exceeds 80 miles shall be paid not less than 15 miles per hour for all time occupied, exclusive of switching, detention or overtime earned, computed from the time of leaving the inital terminal on first trip until arrival at at terminal on last trip.

(e) Freight crews handling extra passenger trains or sections of regular passenger trains out of Vancouver for the east, or vice versa, may run through Coquitlam without involving the payment of run arounds to crews then in Coquitlam, providing that the crews in Coquitlam will take their turn out when going to Vancouver to catch those extra passenger trains eastbound. It is understood, however, that freight crews handling such passenger trains will not be required to handle freight in either direction. Crews so used will be paid actual mileage and overtime between Coquitlam and Vancouver and for all time at Vancouver at 11 miles per hour at through freight rates. Road crews will be assigned to handle all freight work between Coquitlam and Vancouver, but will not be compelled to do any yard switching at either end of the run and will be paid actual mileage and overtime at 11 miles per hour for all time engaged in such assignment, with a minimum of one hundred and ten miles for each calendar day exclusive of overtime earned on other days. No such assignment will be for a period of less than five consecutive days. Unassigned train crews used in freight service between Coquitlam and Vancouver will be paid as per the short run clause, but will not be compelled to do yard switching at either terminal.

(f) Trainmen employed in freight crews regularly set up will be paid for not less than 2,600 miles at through freight rates, exclusive of switching, overtime and detention in any one month. When it is necessary to reduce the number of crews set up, it will be done in the order of seniority, commencing with the junior man. Crews running only a part of a month will be credited with such mileage at the rate of one hundred miles for each day regularly set up, exclusive switching, overtime and detention. This rule will not be construed to mean that 2,600 miles is a maximum mileage that trainmen will be permitted to make.

ARTICLE 6.

(a) It is not the intention of the company to adopt generally the plan of double heading freight trains, which has prevailed on some other roads, and no materially greater proportion of double heading trains will be run than in the past.

(b) The pratice of double heading freight trains of over 1,375 actual tons, exclusive of caboose, will be discontinued.

(c) Helping engines may be used to assist trains between the following points:—

Westbound:—

Beavermouth to Rogers Pass.
Revelstoke to Clanwilliam.
Tappen to Notch Hill.
Castlegar Jct. to Farren.
Grand Forks to Eholt.
Rosebery to Summit Lake.

Eastbound:—

Ruby Creek to North Bend.
Shusway to Notch Hill.
Craigellachie to Clanwilliam.
Revelstoke to Albert Canyon.
Albert Canyon to Rogers Pass.
Golden to Field.
Nakusp to Summit Lake.
Roseberry to Sandon.
Cascade to Farron.

Northbound:—

Greenwood to Mother Lode Spur

Southbound:—

Smelter Jct. to Rossland.
Eholt to Phœnix.

and all other places where helper engines may now or hereafter be established to take over any single grade the actual tonnage which any single engine handling the train may bring to the foot of the grade. (By the foot of the grade is meant a convenient station near the foot of the grade at which the helper engine may be taken care of.)

(d) Double headers may be run in cases of storms, accidents, to avoid running engines light, moving engines to and from shops or from one division to another, to expedite stock or perishable freight, but in all such cases the tonnage will not exceed the rating of the largest engine attached, unless as hereinbefore specified. In case of an accident to an engine consolidation may be effected with another train, and the consolidated train brought into terminal as a double header.

(e) No way freight trains will be double headed (except there is but one freight train each way daily) and then only under restrictions hereinbefore stated.

(f) *Note.*—Nothing in above rules in regard to limiting tonnage or length of train to be handled by double headers or otherwise shall be construed so as in any way to limit or establish a precedent as to the proper or safe length of train to be handled by one engine.

(g) If it is found at any time that the above arrangement is not satisfactory a meeting will be held on one month's notice to discuss and revise same without involving a revision of the schedule.

ARTICLE 7.

(a) Promotion on each promotion district will be made according to the seniority of the trainmen on that district and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability. Men not promoted in their turn will be advised the reason in writing by the trainmaster.

(b) Brakemen will have no seniority standing for the first six months' service, after which they will rank as brakemen from the date they entered the service as such.

(c) Senior brakemen will be required to pass their examination for conductor in turn; brakemen refusing their promotion to conductor or failing to qualify for same within thirty days of the date set for their examination, will thereafter rank junior as conductor to the man promoted in their stead. Trainmen will be advised by the company immediately the result of their examinations.

Promotion for brakemen will be to any run in either passenger, mixed, freight or work train service to which their seniority as brakemen entitles them, but in the event of a brakeman refusing to accept any particular run that his seniority entitles him to he will lose his rights to that run until it again becomes vacant or until change of time table, but will otherwise retain his seniority standing. Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior qualified man applying therefor. Any man away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this clause. In the event of a reduction in staff the junior men will be reduced.

Trainmen promoted shall rate as conductors from the date they are actually placed in charge of a train, provided always that the senior qualified man gets his turn to qualify. If a junior man has to be used in an emergency, the trainmaster shall take immediate steps to get the senior man in and place him on the train and the emergency trip shall not count as date of rating for the junior man.

(d) The promotion of conductors will be to any run in either work, freight, mixed or passenger service to which their seniority as conductors entitles them. In the event of a conductor refusing to accept any particular run to which he is entitled, he will lose his rights to the run until it again becomes vacant, or change of time table, but will otherwise retain his seniority standing. Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior qualified man applying therefor. Any man away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this clause. In the event of a reduction of crews, the junior men will be reduced.

(e) Promotion to baggage cars to be made from the ranks of brakemen on their promotion district. A disabled trainman or yardman, who is capable, to have preference.

(f) In the event of transfer of lines from one promotion district to another, the trainmen on such lines will have the choice of being transferred or not according to their seniority. The trainmen transferred will rank with those on the promotion district on which they are transferred according to the date they ranked as conductors, baggagemen or brakemen respectively, but no man will be reduced in rank unless the number of crews employed is reduced.

(g) Promotion to runs extending over more than one promotion district will be divided between the men on such district as nearly as possible on a mileage basis.

(h) In the event of a line of railway being constructed which will connect any two districts, the whole of such line will be manned equally by trainmen from the superintendents' district so connected.

(i) Men who have lost their promotion rights under former promotion rules will not be considered as regaining any rights by the adoption of this rule.

(j) Trainmasters will prepare seniority lists of the men in train service beginning the first of January each year and every four months thereafter. Said lists will be posted in conspicuous places at all terminals. Trainmen whose standing is incorrectly shown must enter protest in writing within the life of such seniority list or no action will thereafter be taken. Any man away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this rule.

ARTICLE 8.

Conductors on leave of absence will be relieved by the senior suitable conductor desiring same.

ARTICLE 9.

Trainmen who have been on duty twelve hours or more will have the right to book rest at any point, the men to be judges of their own condition. Eight hours' rest to be considered sufficient except in extreme cases. Trainmen will not be required to leave terminals until they have had at least eight hours' rest, if desired, but such rest must be booked on arrival, and in no case if rest is booked at a terminal shall it be for less than five hours.

ARTICLE 10.

No trainman shall be disciplined or dismissed until his case has been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offence charged against him and decision rendered. He, however, may be held off for such investigation for a period not exceeding three days, and when so held off he will be notified in writing that he is being held off for that purpose and advised of the charges against him. He may, if he desires, enjoy the privilege of the assistance of a fellow employee in stating his case at the investigation, and will be given a copy of statement made by him at the investigation. All material and necessary witnesses must be notified in writing to appear. If they appear their evidence shall be taken in the presence of the accused. If they do not appear the accused shall be furnished with a copy of their written statements and their names. If accused is not satisfied with the decision he will be given an opportunity of reviewing the evidence and may appeal through his representatives to the higher officials. Should the charge not be proven the trainman will be reinstated at once and paid for all time lost at schedule rates.

When a trainman is discharged or resigns he will, within five days, be paid and given a certificate stating the term of service and in what capacity he was employed.

ARTICLE 11.

Trainmen will not be run on any other than their own sub-division except in the case of shortage of men on that sub-division.

Note.—This article refers to shortage of crews on the sub-division and not at terminal or sub-divisional points on the sub-division.

ARTICLE 12.

(a) Freight trainmen living within one and one-half miles of yard office, and passenger trainmen living within one and one-half miles of passenger station, will be called as nearly as possible in time to be on duty forty-five and thirty minutes respectively before leaving time of train, but such call shall not exceed two and a half hours previous to the time train is ordered to leave. Caller will be furnished with a book in which the time will be registered and in which trainmen will sign their names. This rule will not apply to schedule passenger and mixed trainmen assigned to regular runs leaving between 7.30 and 22.30, but in cases where such trains are more than one hour late they will be advised of probable time of departure.

(b) When the location of a yard office or a passenger station at any terminal is changed, any one residing within the one and one-half miles at the time of the change will still be considered as within the calling limit.

ARTICLE 13.

Unassigned crews in freight service will be run first in first out of terminals. When run around, if ready for duty, they will be paid fifty miles for each run around and stand first out. Provided that a crew shall not be paid for run around if detained a few hours for repairs to a caboose.

Note.—When an unassigned crew has come on duty in turn and they have got their engine and commenced to work, they will remain with train called for, even though another crew comes on duty later and gets out of terminal first. The first crew called will not be entitled to pay as per this article.

ARTICLE 14.

When freight crews are called out for any service the full crew will be used, but may be split when required to run sections of passenger trains, except on Mountain Sub-Division

ARTICLE 15.

All passenger and mixed trains will have at least one train baggageman and one brakeman. All passenger trains of eight or more cars will have two brakemen and one baggageman, if there is a local baggage car on the train. One or two box, baggage or refrigerator cars to count as one car, and three or four as two cars. Two brakemen in addition to baggageman to be employed on all passenger trains on Mountain Sub-Division.

ARTICLE 16.

One brakeman on all trains must be competent and have had at least six months' experience as such and one of the brakemen must be acquainted with the road. A conductor will not be required to take out a brakeman who is found to be incompetent more than one round trip, unless his incompetency is disproved.

ARTICLE 17.

Trainmen will not be compelled to ride in plows or flangers, but will be supplied with a van or other suitable car properly equipped.

ARTICLE 18.

(a) Crews will not be compelled to abandon their vans between terminals for the purpose of travelling passengers, nor when being moved from one to next sub-division terminal for freight service, nor when handling trains composed of colonist or immigrant cars.

(b) Crews regularly set up in freight service will be supplied with a regular caboose or other suitable car properly equipped. When freight crews are sent out on passenger trains without their regular caboose they will, unless otherwise employed in road or yard service, be returned to the original terminal deadhead on the first available train after their arrival at the distant terminal or their caboose will be delivered at distant terminal within fifteen hours of the time of departure from the original terminal. Article 14 will not apply under these conditions to the crew or crews run around at the distant terminal.

(c) Caboose will not be taken away from crews when they book rest unless the congested state of traffic absolutely demands it and all other available cabooses at that point are in service, and if this rule is violated the men will not be used in any service but will be paid the same compensation as earned by the crew using the caboose.

ARTICLE 19.

(a) Trainmen assigned to regular runs will not be required to stop in vans at terminal points, and unless they are advised that they will be required before their regular runs will not be considered absent from duty if so required and not on hand. Where assigned crews are willing to perform extra service during their lay-over hours they will not be used in such service if unassigned crews are available, to the detriment of the unassigned crews.

(b) Except in case of wrecks, washouts, storms, slides, or similar emergency, preventing crews being returned to their home terminal, unassigned crews laid up at other than their home terminal will, after eighteen hours, exclusive of Sunday, be paid ten miles per hour for the first ten hours, in each subsequent twenty-four hours thereafter, unless otherwise employed. Time to be computed from the time crews go off duty until one hour before the departure of the train on which they resume duty. When men book rest of their own accord the time so booked will not be included.

ARTICLE 20.

Freight crews handling five or more heated cars, seven or more coaches, or three and five combined, will have a man in charge of same. Where less than the number of heated cars or coaches as specified above are on a train, the heated cars will be marshalled as far as practicable. This to apply between the months of November and March inclusive.

ARTICLE 21.

Trainmen will not be compelled to handle cars in train the draft gear of which is defective and requires to be chained, further than to take care of perishable freight or live stock that may become disabled en route to the first terminal. Under no circumstances will trainmen be compelled to handle cars behind van other than official cars or flangers.

ARTICLE 22.

Crews assigned to regular runs will not be compelled to do other work than that to which they are regularly assigned, except in case of wrecks, when no other crews are available, and except as provided in clause governing short mileage mixed train runs.

ARTICLE 23.

(a) Trainmen will not be required to sweep or clean coaches, but where train porters are not employed they will remove rubbish from coaches while en route, so as to keep them in a tidy condition.

(b) Trainmen will not be required to couple or uncouple hose bags at terminals where carmen are employed and within the hours of service of such carmen.

ARTICLE 24.

At points where company's ice houses are located, trainmen will be allowed ice for cabooses.

ARTICLE 25.

Home terminals for unassigned freight crews are to be agreed upon between the company and the representatives of the conductors and trainmen, and, in case of disagreement, the same to be settled by arbitration.

ARTICLE 26.

Trainmen will not be required to place the following heavy stores on cabooses, namely jacks, chains, brasses, wedges and knuckles. Stores for passenger crews will be supplied at or near passenger depot. Conductor will leave requisitions for stores required at the registering office where he books the arrival of his train.

ARTICLE 27.

(a) Trainmen called out to fit up a caboose will be paid for time so occupied at through freight rates and will take their turn out as per article 14, as soon as the caboose is ready for service.

(b) When crews are taken out of work service at a terminal, they will take their turn out behind all unassigned crews then in the terminal.

ARTICLE 28.

Trainmen shall not be required to change brasses on cars loaded wholly with coal, coke, lumber or O. C. S. freight.

ARTICLE 29.

The articles embodied in this schedule shall constitute an agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its conductors, baggagemen and brakemen, employed on the British Columbia Division, and will remain in force subject to thirty days' notice from either party.

.....
For the General Manager's Committee.

.....
For the Order of Railway Conductors.

.....
For the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Schedule "C."

ARTICLE 1

(a) Lethbridge and west through the Kootenays, Calgary and west, Main Line and branches, Calgary and north to all points on the Edmonton branch.

Rates.	Day.	Night
Yard foremen, per hour	42c	44c
Yardmen, per hour	39c	41c

All other yards:—

Rates.	Day.	Night.
Yard foremen, per hour	40c	42c
Yardmen, per hour	37c	39c

(b) Yardmen acting as pilots or engine herders will be paid foreman's pay, and no yardman, acting as such, will be used outside of yard limits.

ARTICLE 2.

The established time for day and night yardmen to start work shall be 7K and 19K respectively. Yardmen started at other times than between 7K and 9K shall be paid night rates.

ARTICLE 3.

Ten consecutive hours or less will constitute a day's work. No new work shall be assigned after the expiration of ten hours, except in case of emergency, such as wrecks, handling live stock, attending fires or handling passenger trains.

ARTICLE 4

Except in cases of emergency, such as wrecks, handling live stock, attending fires and handling passenger trains yardmen on double crewed engines will not be required to work longer than their regular hours. Yardmen on single crewed engines will have the privilege of booking rest after having been on continuous duty for twelve hours.

ARTICLE 5.

Yardmen will be allowed one hour for meals between the hours of 11.30 and 13 o'clock and between 23.30 and 1 o'clock, but if required to work the meal hour or any part thereof they will be paid for one hour in addition to the minimum day and be allowed thirty minutes under pay for meals. Yardmen will not be compelled to work more than six hours without being allowed thirty minutes for meals. Day crews not relieved by 19 o'clock and night crews not relieved by 7 o'clock will be allowed thirty minutes for meals and paid continuous time after 19K and 7K respectively.

ARTICLE 6.

Overtime will be paid *pro rata*, actual minutes to be counted.

ARTICLE 7

Yardmen held off duty on the company's business or by order of the company's officials will be paid at schedule rates of pay and actual expenses while away from home. If they are required by the company to attend coroner's inquests, court cases or other public investigations, they will be compensated as above. In such cases the witness fees to go to the company.

ARTICLE 8.

Yardmen will be advised at once in writing, through the proper officer, with the reason if mileage or time claimed is not allowed in full. In case time is disputed the time not in dispute will be paid in current month. Time check will be issued, at once, upon request for any shortage adjusted.

ARTICLE 9.

(a) The right to preference to work and promotion for yardmen will be according to seniority in their respective yards, and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability. Preference of work to mean men in their respective classes to have choice of work in their respective yards according to their seniority. Any man refusing promotion or failing to qualify for promotion will thereafter rank junior to the man or men promoted in his place as foreman only. This not to apply to men who are sick or on leave of absence. Any yardman not promoted when his turn comes will be promptly advised the reason in writing by the yardmaster.

Note.—On the British Columbia Division yardmen will have promotion under their respective superintendents.

(b) In the event of a yard being abolished the men in such yard will be assimilated with the men in other yards on the superintendent's district, ranking according to seniority from the time of entering the company's service as yardmen. When a new yard is created, yardmen on superintendent's district will be given preference in the positions in that yard in accordance with seniority in their respective classes.

(c) Men who have lost their promotion rights under former promotion rules will not be considered as regaining any rights by the adoption of this rule.

ARTICLE 10.

(a) Yardmen will not be required to go outside of yard terminals except for switching or transfer service, and yard crews whose work takes them outside of the switching terminal will receive yardmen's rates.

(b) Yardmen allotted to other than their regular duties will receive not less than schedule rates of pay for yardmen. If a yardmen is used in an emergency in road service, road rates and conditions will apply.

Note.—The above will not prevent the company from using yardmen to handle high explosives to powder houses adjacent to terminals, or for the purpose of handling mill or transfer work within a reasonable distance of terminal. Present arrangements for handling transfer service between Vancouver and Coquitlam yards will be continued. In other terminals where there is sufficient transfer work to keep a crew regularly employed in that service the transfer service will be assigned to road crews. Road crews will be used for work train service, but yard crews may be used for occasional trips to take snow or other material out of a terminal when required for less than one day's work and also for switching construction material to different parts of a terminal when it is more in the nature of switching than work train service. The superintendent will regulate the manning of a crew to protect a pile driver working within a terminal.

ARTICLE 11.

A yard crew shall consist of not less than a foreman and two helpers, except where special arrangements are made by the general superintendent with the general committee.

ARTICLE 12.

Yard foremen will not be compelled to work with an incompetent yardman after such man has been reported in writing to the yardmaster unless his incompetency is disproved. Yard foremen will not be compelled to work with two inexperienced yardmen if experienced yardmen are available.

ARTICLE 13.

(a) Yardmen will not be required to work with an engine that is not properly equipped with foot-boards, grab-irons, automatic couplers and head-lights. Engines that are so out of repair that they leak steam, thereby obstructing the observation of signals, shall not be used while in that condition in yard service.

(b) Yardmen will not be required to move cars by the use of stake, cable or chain between engine and cars or between cars, except in cases where the draft gear is damaged or in some other temporary emergency. This will not be construed to interfere with article 14.

ARTICLE 14

Yardmen will not be required to couple or uncouple hose bags on passenger cars where carmen are available or chain up cars in yards or on repair tracks where carmen are employed.

ARTICLE 15.

No yardman shall be disciplined or dismissed until his case has been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offence charged against him and decision rendered. He, however, may be held off for such investigation for a period not exceeding three days, and when so held off he will be notified in writing that he has been held off for that purpose and advised of the charges against him. He may, if he desires, enjoy the privilege of the assistance of a fellow employee in stating his case at the investigation, and will be given a copy of statement made by him at the investigation. All material and necessary witnesses must be notified in writing to appear. If they appear their evidence shall be taken in the presence of the accused. If they do not appear the accused shall be furnished with a copy of their written statements and their names. If accused is not satisfied with the decision, he will be given an opportunity of reviewing the evidence and may appeal through his representatives to the higher officials. Should the charges not be proven the yardmen will be reinstated at once and paid for all time lost at schedule rates.

When a yardman is discharged or resigns he will, within five days, be paid and given a certificate, stating the time of service and in what capacity he was employed.

Note.—It is understood that men will not be held off unnecessarily and caused to lose time under above rule.

ARTICLE 16.

Yardmen who are on night duty shall not be required to attend an investigation into a matter duly reported until they have had an opportunity of having at least eight hours' rest after going off duty unless the extreme urgency of the case demands otherwise.

ARTICLE 17.

Yardmen must not switch trains with cabooses attached.

ARTICLE 18.

Yardmen in transfer service will be supplied with a caboose or other suitable car properly equipped.

At points where two or more yard engines are employed suitable shelter will be provided for the accommodation of yardmen.

ARTICLE 19.

Employees in yard service shall have access at all times to seniority list, to be posted in a convenient place in the office of the general yardmaster, which will contain a correct list of all the yardmen and their seniority standing in the company's service. Such lists will be compiled and posted January the first and July first of each year, and list to be subject to appeal for thirty days. Any man who is on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this rule.

ARTICLE 20.

The articles embodied in this schedule shall constitute an agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the yardmen and trainmen employed on its western lines thereof, and will remain in force subject to thirty days' notice from either party.

V.—APPLICATION FROM THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, BEING TRAIN DESPATCHERS, STATION AGENTS, ETC., EMPLOYEES OF THE ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS.—BOARD ESTABLISHED.—UNANIMOUS REPORT BY THE BOARD.—SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

Application received—April 22, 1914.

Parties concerned—Michigan Central Railroad Company and employees, being train despatchers, station agents, etc., members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railway.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 115; indirectly, 3,000.

Date of constitution of Board—May 12, 1914.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, Hamilton, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Roger Black, St. Thomas, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; and Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—June 19, 1914.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was signed by all three members, Mr. Black dissenting, however, on one or two points. Following the report of the Board, negotiations took place between the Company and the employees concerned which resulted in a settlement of all points at issue.

The Department received on June 19 the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the Michigan Central Railroad Company and the train despatchers, station agents, telegraph and telephone operators, and towermen employed on its lines in Canada, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, to the number of 115 directly and 3,000 indirectly. The dispute arose out of the employees' demand for the adoption of certain amendments to the existing schedule of rules and rates of pay.

A Board was established by the Minister on May 1, being in due course constituted as follows: His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, Hamilton, Ont., chairman; Mr. Roger Black, St. Thomas, Ont., company's nominee; and Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, Man., employees' nominee. The chairman was appointed by the Minister, no joint recommendation being received.

In its report the Board stated that while unable to secure an agreement between the parties upon all points, the greatest harmony and best of good-will seemed to prevail between the employer and employees, and settlement had been effected of many of the points at issue. The report includes a complete schedule of wages and working conditions which the Board recommended as the rates and rules which ought to be accepted by the parties concerned, the same to take effect on April 1, 1914, subject to thirty days' notice by either party. The Board further recommended that the wage scale in the schedule of August 1, 1912,

should be increased to the extent of 10 per cent on the aggregate sum paid thereunder each month, and that the first charge upon this aggregate sum should be the adjustment of the minimum salaries recommended for the employees concerned.

Mr. Roger Black, the company's nominee, dissented from the majority of the Board in so far as concerned the wages of train despatchers and the addition of 10 per cent to the aggregate of the scale of wages of 1912. Mr. Black gave it as his opinion that Michigan Central Railroad train despatchers should receive not more than the train despatchers on the Intercolonial Railway, and that the aggregate increase should not exceed seven per cent.

Following the receipt of the Board report negotiations took place between the company and the employees concerned which resulted in the settlement of all points at issue.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the Board's report is as follows:

HAMILTON, June 10, 1914.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Michigan Central Railway (Canadian lines), employers, and its employees, being train despatchers, station agents, etc., members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, employees.

The Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C., Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, constituted last month and consisting of Colin G. Snider, Judge of County Court, chairman, appointed by the Department of Labour; David Campbell, Esq., the representative of the employees; and Roger Black, Esq., the representative of the Company, beg to report as follows:

The Board met at the city of St. Thomas on the first day of June, 1914, at the Court House.

There were present at the meeting Mr. Campbell, Mr. Black and the chairman. The employer was represented by Mr. S. W. Brown, general superintendent of the Michigan Central Railway, and the employees were represented by Messrs. G. D. Robertson, David Hoy and Joseph H. Staley.

The Board proceeded to hear the matter submitted to it in this reference on the first, second and third days of June at St. Thomas, and on the ninth and tenth days of June at the city of Hamilton.

Throughout the proceedings the Board made every effort at every available opportunity to bring about a settlement of the matters in dispute between the employer and employees, but without success upon the whole, although in many of the matters in dispute an agreement was arrived at.

At the sittings in St. Thomas the Board took up the matters in difference, point by point, and heard discussion by the representatives of both the employer and the employees on each point.

After the termination of the meeting on the third day of June, adjournment was had to Hamilton on the ninth day of June, 1914, at the Court House.

The principal points in dispute between the parties were, briefly, the inclusion of the train despatchers in the existing schedule of wages and working

conditions, provision for the right of promotion, etc., for the train despatchers, an increase in the rate for overtime from a minimum of 25c per hour to *pro rata* at time and a half, the reduction in the hours of service from twelve to ten per day as a maximum day, and from nine to eight in certain offices, annual vacations without loss of time for all employees, as against vacations for a comparatively small number, a request for the employment of a specified number of relief agents and for an aggregate increase in the monthly wages of 18 per cent above the present rates.

Having heard the representations made by each side in reference to these different points that have arisen for consideration and conciliation, and after the consideration of exhibits and schedules put in by them respectively, showing the working conditions and rules prevailing upon other lines, and having noted those points upon which the Board was able by its endeavours to secure an agreement, the Board proceeded to discuss and endeavour to arrive at an agreement in regard to those matters upon which it had heard the representations and discussion, but upon which it had not been able to effect an agreement between the parties.

While the Board was unable to secure an agreement between the parties upon all points, the greatest harmony and best of good-will seemed to prevail between the employer and employees. This feeling was manifest throughout the whole discussion.

As a result of the points upon which the Board was able to bring about an agreement and as a result of deliberations of the Board, subsequently, upon those points upon which an agreement was not secured, it was decided to set down in this report a complete schedule of working conditions and pay which it recommends as the rules and rates which ought to be accepted by the employer and the employees.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Rules and Wages for Telegraphers, Effective April 1, 1914.

The following rules and wages shall govern the telegraphers on the Michigan Central Railway:

Article 1.

Telegraphers, including train despatchers, levermen (other than those handling gates only), telephone operators who handle orders or messages in connection with train movements and station agents specified herein, shall be considered as telegraphers within the meaning of this schedule. Nothing in this article is to be considered as meaning that persons enumerated below shall be ineligible for promotion to any agency or other position in the company's service for which he may be considered qualified.

Article 2.

(a) Telegraphers will be regarded in line for promotion, and where ability is sufficient seniority will prevail. In making transfers and promotions seniority will prevail, provided ability to fill the position is sufficient. Seniority will date from the last time of entering the service and will extend over each superintendent's division. Telegraphers employed in Detroit terminal shall be eligible for positions on the East, Bay City and Toledo division, and vice versa.

Transfers from one division to another will be at the discretion of the general superintendent, and will be made when a position cannot be filled on account of lack of ability among telegraphers on a division on which the vacancy exists. The superintendent of telegraph, or the superintendent of the division on which the vacancy exists, will be the judge as to the ability of the applicant. Temporary vacancies on any division will be filled by transfer from the general extra list by the superintendent of telegraph. Telegraphers transferred from one division to another will carry their seniority with them.

(b) Subject to clause (a) telegraphers will have the exclusive right to all positions incorporated in this schedule and to any new telegrapher's position subsequently created.

(c) The seniority of a train despatcher will date from the time he was first permanently appointed a train despatcher, unless by his own consent he takes another position in the service, under which circumstances his seniority as a train despatcher will date from the time he was last appointed a train despatcher. A train despatcher will retain his seniority standing in the ranks of the operators.

(d) Train despatchers will be appointed from their respective superintendent's divisions as per Article 3, provided the ability to fill the position is sufficient, and will be allowed such time as the superintendent considers necessary in each case in which to learn the work, at the rate of pay of the position vacated. Upon assuming work as a permanent despatcher and classed as such, his seniority will count from that date.

ARTICLE 3.

Vacancies will be promptly bulletined to all offices on each division and will be filled by the division superintendent or superintendent of telegraph in accordance with Article 2. All applications for such vacancies must be filed within six days after the issuing of the bulletin, and the vacancy must be filled within thirty days thereafter. When a telegrapher is transferred or promoted, and after a fair trial is found incapable, he will take his place on the extra list but will retain his seniority rights. Telegraphers declining to accept promotion to any position do not forfeit their right to it or another position when a vacancy occurs.

ARTICLE 4.

In the event of any positions shown in the wage scale being abolished, the telegrapher who shall be displaced will be entitled to the position held by the junior man permanently located, provided his seniority entitles him to such position and he is properly qualified.

ARTICLE 5.

The general chairman of telegraphers' committee shall be furnished a seniority list of persons included in this schedule upon application to the head of the respective departments.

ARTICLE 6.

Seniority will only be effective when vacancies occur or new positions are created.

ARTICLE 7.

When new positions are created compensation will be arranged in conformity with positions of the same class as shown in this schedule.

ARTICLE 8.

Telegraphers will not be suspended or discharged without just cause. When they consider they have been unjustly treated, they will have a right to appeal to the division superintendent, general superintendent and general manager in the order named. In case a telegrapher has been disciplined or discharged and after investigation found not at fault he will be reinstated and paid for all time lost. Such investigation is to be held within ten days after the request of the party designated. Telegraphers may be accompanied by one or more co-employees from their department at any or all investigations if they so desire.

ARTICLE 9.

Telegraphers absent from duty on regular business of the company, whether attending court or other assigned duties, will be allowed their regular pay and authorized expenses while away from home.

ARTICLE 10.

One hour will be allowed for dinner, when consistent, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. If less than one hour is allowed for dinner, one hour overtime *pro rata*, but not less than thirty cents will be paid.

This applies to those performing telegraph or telephone service only.

ARTICLE 11.

Where but one operator is employed, 11 consecutive hours, including meal hour, shall constitute a day's work. Where more than one operator is employed, 10 consecutive hours, including meal hour, or at the company's option eight consecutive hours without meal hour, will constitute a day's work. At stations where the 24-hour period is covered by three persons performing telegraph or telephone service, eight hours shall be assigned to each.

ARTICLE 12.

Telegraphers, exclusive of levermen, who have been in the employ of the company two or more consecutive years, will be allowed two weeks' leave of absence each year with full pay. If the company finds it inconvenient to grant leave of absence during any year to a telegrapher entitled to it under this rule, the telegrapher shall be paid in lieu thereof two weeks' extra pay at the rate applying to his office. Applications will be granted according to the seniority of the applicants. All applications for leave must be filed in the month of January, February or March for vacations during the current year, and the applicants are to be advised (before the first of May) of the dates allotted to them respectively.

In the event of a telegrapher entitled to holidays (which have been deferred) being discharged or leaving the service on proper notice, before obtaining the deferred leave of absence, he will be paid his salary for the same.

ARTICLE 13.

Sec. 1. When telegraphers are required by proper authority to remain on duty longer than the number of hours constituting a day's work, they will be paid overtime. Overtime will be based on the regular salary. The rate per hour will be determined by dividing the monthly rate by the number of hours required for a month's work, provided that the rate per hour will in no case be less than thirty cents. Allowance will be made for the actual time of service computed to the nearest five minutes.

Sec. 2. When telegraphers are called to their offices by proper authority outside of their regular hours, they will be paid fifty cents for each call, for which one hour's service shall, if required, be rendered. If held more than one hour, overtime thereafter will be paid as per Section 1 of this article.

Sec. 3. Telegraphers who perform telegraph or telephone service are expected to report at an appointed hour on Sunday, but if held by the despatcher for work they will be allowed overtime as per Section 1.

ARTICLE 14.

Sec. 1. Telegraphers will not be required to scrub waiting rooms, offices or outbuildings, clean or disinfect stock cars.

Sec. 2. When telegraphers are required to attend pumps they will receive five dollars ($5.00) per month extra compensation.

Sec. 3. When telegraphers who perform telegraph or telephone service are required to attend switches or work interlocking levers in interlocking towers they will be paid five dollars ($5.00) per month extra compensation.

This extra compensation paid for attending to switches will include attending to the lamps pertaining to said switches.

Sec. 4. Telegraphers who perform telegraph or telephone service required to attend to pumps and switches will be paid $7.50 extra pay per month.

Sec. 5. Telegraphers who perform telegraph or telephone service will be allowed four dollars ($4.00) per month extra compensation for taking care of six (6) switch or semaphore lamps or less, and fifty cents (50) for each additional lamp per month will be paid, it being understood that in cases where the day and night operators share in the performance of the work the compensation shall be equally divided.

ARTICLE 15.

Sec. 1. Regular telegraphers transferred or promoted, or extra telegraphers assigned to regular positions, will be furnished free transportation for themselves, family and effects.

Sec. 2. Regular telegraphers transferred or promoted will not suffer any loss of pay on account of time lost in making transfer, but will be paid at the rate of the position left until they go on duty in the new position.

ARTICLE 16.

Telegraphers will be granted leave of absence from time to time for the purpose of attending their meetings, provided such leave of absence does not interfere with the business of the company, and they will be granted the necessary transportation over the lines of the Michigan Central Railroad.

ARTICLE 17.

Telegraphers will not be discriminated against on account of their serving on boards of adjustment, representing the telegraphers, and will be furnished transportation over the lines of the Michigan Central Railroad, and relieved without unnecessary delay for that purpose.

ARTICLE 18.

In case telegraphers are dismissed or should resign and should be reinstated or re-employed within one (1) year, they will retain their rights; after one year they will be considered as new men.

ARTICLE 19.

Regularly assigned telegraphers called upon to do relief work temporarily will be paid the salary of the telegrapher relieved, provided it is not less than their own, and one dollar ($1.00) per day expenses if away from home.

ARTICLE 20.

Nothing in these Articles will relieve telegraphers from responsibility under the rules.

ARTICLE 21.

These rules and rates will be effective April 1, 1914, and will remain in effect subject to thirty days' notice, given by either party.

ARTICLE 22.

Minimum Monthly Salaries.

Train despatchers, first year	$124.00
Train despatchers, second year	128.00
Train despatchers, third year	140.00
Relief train despatchers	118.30
Agents	66.00
Operators	60.00
Levermen	55.00
Relief agent	95.00

The wage scale under the schedule of August 1, 1912, is to be increased in the aggregate to the extent of ten per cent on the aggregate sum paid thereunder per month; the adjustment of the minimum salaries to be the first charge upon this aggregate amount.

The Board further reports that its members are unanimously agreed on all terms of this report, excepting the train despatchers' wages and the addition of 10 per cent to the aggregate scale of wages of 1912.

On these excepted items, Mr. Roger Black hereby reports that in his opinion the M. C. R. train despatchers should receive not more than the train despatchers on the Intercolonial Railway, who are paid $125.00, $130.00 and $135.00 per month for the first, second and third years respectively in the service, and that the aggregate increase should not exceed 7 per cent of the wages under the wage scale of August 1, 1912.

Mr. David Campbell and the chairman agree upon the wage scale and percentage of increase as set out in above Article 22.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Hamilton the tenth day of June, 1914.

(Sgd.) COLIN G. SNIDER,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) ROGER S. BLACK,
For the M.C.R. Co.

(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,
For the M.C.R. Telegraphers.

VI.—APPLICATION FROM THE TORONTO ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS, MEMBERS OF LOCAL NO. 353, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS. — BOARD ESTABLISHED. — BOARD REPORT ACCOMPANIED BY MINORITY REPORT. — SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

Application received—May 2, 1914.

Parties concerned—Toronto Electric Light Company and Toronto Railway Company and electrical workers, members of local No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Light and power.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours and other conditions of employment; also alleged discrimination against members of the Union.

Number of employees affected—200.

Date of constitution of Board—May 12, 1914.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge D. McGibbon, Brampton, Ont., Chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. H. H. Dewart, K.C., Toronto, Ont., appointed by the Toronto Electric Light Company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received—July 28, 1914.

Result of inquiry—In the case of the Toronto Electric Light Company the Board presented two reports, the minority report being signed by Mr. Dewart. Negociations resulted in a settlement of the dispute, thus obviating the necessity for any action in connection with the dispute between the Toronto Railway Company and employees.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established to deal with a dispute between the Toronto Electric Light Company and its employees relative to a proposed new schedule of agreement and certain alleged discriminations against union members was received on July 28. The report was signed by His Honour Judge D. McGibbon, Brampton, Chairman, and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, member appointed on the recommendation of the employees. A minority report was also received from Mr. H. H. Dewart, K.C., Toronto, member appointed on the company's recommendation. Both the report and the minority report were accompanied by proposed new schedules. During the negociations the manager of the Toronto Electric Light Company intimated his willingness to grant a further increase in wages, amounting to about seven per cent., as a full settlement between the parties. The increases referred to are set forth in Mr. Dewart's minority report.

After the issuance of the Board's award direct negociations between the disputants were resumed, with the recommendations as a basis of discussion. The discussion resulted in a settlement of the dispute and also obviated the necessity of formal action in connection with a similar dispute between the Toronto Railway Company and its employees.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36a

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:—

To the Minister of Labour,

Ottawa, Ont.

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Toronto Electric Light Company, on the one hand (Employer), and electrical workers, employees of the said company, being members of Local 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (Employees.)

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in relation to the differences between the employer and the employees in this case met in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on the 15th day of May, 1914, and have held thirty-three sittings since that date down to the present time.

The Board was met by Mr. R. J. Fleming and Mr. F. J. Clark and Mr. F. L. Hubbard, representing the employer, and also by Mr. J. B. Pegg, and Messrs. Rogers and Trahan, representing the employees.

The views of both parties were fully presented, witnesses being called and statements made, verified by exhibits, and the fullest opportunity was given to both sides to discuss the case in all its branches, which was very fully done. Indeed, it was hard to see how any argument or pertinent fact could have been presented outside of what was laid before your Board. On each side there was a spirit of good feeling and an evident desire to arrive at a reasonable basis of settlement. The employees submitted a schedule of wages and conditions, which has already been forwarded to you, and which was the basis for our consideration of the matters referred to us.

After full consideration of all the arguments and evidence presented the Board reports that it recommends the following as the schedule to be adopted by the employer and the employees for the period of one year, commencing on the 16th day of July, 1914, and to continue in force after the expiration of such time until either the employer or the employees gives 30 days' notice in writing to the other of them of the termination thereof.

SHEDULE OF WAGES AND CONDITIONS

recommended by the Board for acceptance by the parties:—

1. Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work. From 7 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m., except wiremen's and metermen's, whose hours shall be as at present.

2. All employees included in this submission shall have the following holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, 24th of May, 1st of July, Labour Day, Civic Holiday, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, and every alternate Saturday afternoon off with pay unless otherwise set out hereinafter.

3. The first five (5) hours' overtime worked between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. shall be computed at the rate of time and one-half of standard rate, additional overtime or overtime starting at 10 p.m. or later and before 5 a.m. shall be computed at the rate of double time of the standard rate, and shall continue (except for intermission for meals) until employee is relieved from duty, and if

commencing at 5 a.m. or later and before 7 a.m. double time up to 7 a.m. All time worked on Sundays or holidays and on Saturday afternoons off to be computed at the rate of double time of the standard rate. All monthly men shall have two weeks' holidays, with pay, each year.

4. All lines carrying a voltage of over 650 volts shall be classed as high voltage lines.

5. When work is to be done on high voltage lines, not less than two journeymen are to be assigned to the job.

6. In case of trouble on high voltage lines not less than two journeymen must be sent out to repair the trouble, with any necessary assistance.

7. That at all times the employer shall receive a Grievance Committee from any department. It is also agreed that the business agent of the local, or a general officer of the organization may be a member of the Men's Committee.

8. Any employee who may be suspended for any cause whatever, and who after investigation is found not guilty of the offence for which he was suspended, shall be reinstated to his former position and be paid full wages for all lost time, from date of discharge or suspension to date of reinstatement.

9. A journeyman shall mean an employee who has had three years of experience in one or all branches of the electrical trade.

10. Apprentice shall mean an employee engaged in learning the trade of a lineman, trolleyman, mechanic, wireman, meterman, or operator, and who has had less than three years at such trade.

11. Men acting as temporary foremen shall receive foreman rate of pay for the period for which they are so acting.

12. Seniority, other qualifications being equal, shall be the ground of promotion in the service.

13. The employer shall not discriminate against union men.

14. All gangs and departments to be provided with a first aid kit.

15. Where a helper is required on live work an apprentice and not a labourer shall be assigned, unless herein otherwise provided.

16. Patrolmen and repair men shall receive two weeks' holidays once a year, with pay.

17. A suitable covering for wagons and automobiles will be arranged for protection in rough weather for all truck drivers and chauffeurs, troublemen, patrol and repair men.

18. One relief operator in addition to the one now employed shall be added in order to give each operator as nearly one shift off per week as can thereby be done.

19. Each relief operator must be in the same class as the operator he relieves.

20. No station operator, electrical mechanic, inside wireman, meter installer or station men shall be expected to work on five hundred volts, or over, live work or heavy dead work without sufficient assistance and proper precautions against danger, and where required to work on voltages of over 650 volts the general terms of this agreement as outlined above in regard to voltages will be maintained.

21. Trouble truck drivers, who have been one year in the service of the employer, will receive two weeks' holidays once a year with pay, and will work in shifts of eight hours, seven days a week.

22. All present conditions not herein provided for shall continue as heretofore.

23. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to reduce the pay of any employee now receiving a higher rate of pay for work classified below:—

WAGE SCHEDULE.

	Per hour.	Per month.
Foreman lineman		$105.00
Foreman trouble department		110.00
Sub-foreman		95.00
Journey lineman and trolley man	.40	
Journeyman mechanic	.43	
Journeyman wireman	.41	
Journeyman cableman	.43	
Cableman's helper	.28	
Journeyman meter installer		75.00
Journeyman troubleman		100.00
Journeyman first operator		90.00
Other operators to receive three per cent. increase		
Patrolmen and repairmen		83.00
Trouble truck driver		16.00 per week
Drivers		16.00 per week
Groundsmen	.26	

Apprentices:—

	1st year. Per hour.	2nd year. Per hour.	3rd year. Per hour.
Line and trolleymen	30c	31c	36c
Mechanics	27c	32c	35c
Wireman	20c	25c	28c
	Per month.	Per month.	Per month.
Meterman	$55	$60	$70
Meter readers, minimum rate		$50	per month.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) D. McGIBBON, *Chairman.*

(Sgd.) JOHN G. O'DONOGUE.
For the Employees.

Dated at Toronto this twenty-fourth day of July, 1914.

TEXT OF MINORITY REPORT OF MR. H. H. DEWART, K.C.

To the Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Toronto Electric Light Company, on the one hand (Employer), and electrical workers, employees of said company, being members of "Local 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers" (Employees).

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in relation to the differences between the employer and employees in this case met in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on the 15th day of May, 1914, and have held 33 sittings since that date down to the present time.

The Board was met by Mr. R. J. Fleming and Mr. F. J. Clark and Mr. F. L. Hubbard, representing the employer, and also by Mr. J. B. Pegg and Messrs. Rogers and Trahan, representing the employees.

The views of both parties were very fully presented, witnesses being called and statements made, verified by exhibits, and the fullest opportunity was

given to both sides to discuss the case in all its branches, which was very fully done. Indeed, it was hard to see how any argument or pertinent fact could have been presented outside of what was laid before your Board. On each side there was a spirit of good feeling and an evident desire to arrive at a reasonable basis of settlement. The employees submitted a schedule of wages and conditions, which has already been forwarded to you, and which was the basis for our consideration of the matters referred to us. It appeared from the evidence and documents presented to us that as late as the 23rd of May, 1913, after the claims of the employees had been passed upon the employer, a new and greatly increased rate of wages was approved by the general manager of the employer, and became effective on the 25th May, 1913, and has been in force ever since. The difference between the former rate of wages appears from Schedule "A" attached hereto.

The evidence submitted demonstrated that lines carrying a voltage of over 650 volts should be classed as high voltage lines.

The evidence submitted with reference to the cost of living in Toronto, very properly and most elaborately on behalf of the employees, does not justify the conclusion that there has been any change of a material character in this respect from the time that the last mentioned schedule of wages became effective on the 25th May, 1913, down to the time when the application was made in the present case.

On the other hand, it was strongly argued by the employer that the condition in which the employer stood by reason of the competition of the Hydro-Electric Commission, controlled by the Provincial Government and the local municipality, and not run as a purely commercial venture having regard to the present condition of the labour market were increasingly pressing reasons why the employer should not be asked to pay a higher rate of wages in this case than the rate now in force.

After negociations, however, Mr. R. J. Fleming, the manager of the employer, intimated his willingness to grant a further increase in the rate of wages amounting to about seven per cent., so that the wages of the different classes of employees in question shall be as set out in Schedule "B," to be effective on and after July 16th, 1914.

In making this concession as to wages, Mr. Fleming's expressed view was that it should be a full settlement as between the employer and the employee, and that no further question should arise as to the conditions contained in the submission to this Board.

As I am of the opinion that there is no evidence to justify any suggestion of undue discrimination by the company against any class of its employees, or that it has refused to receive any grievance committee and am of the opinion that Mr. Fleming and Mr. Clark have sufficiently indicated that the employees of the Toronto Electric Light Company have no just grievance in regard to the conditions under which they work, I think that it is perfectly fair to the employer and employee that the increased rate of wages should only be granted upon the expressed condition that so far as both parties are concerned the employer shall continue to regulate his business under the same fair conditions that have existed in the past, subject to such modifications as I am satisfied the employer will observe, having regard to the evidence that has been submitted before this Commission.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that if the employees are prepared to accept the suggestion as to an increased rate of wages without the acceptance of any of the conditions that are set out in the application that is before the Board that

this rate of wages should govern, but I do not accept the view that in other respects this Board should outline a line of policy for a company, which, in my judgment, appears to have acted fairly with its employees, and will continue to do so.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) H. H. DEWART.

Schedule "A".

TORONTO ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

RATE OF WAGES.

Underground Line Dept:— Classification.	RATES. Prior to May 13.	Present.
Cable foreman	$100 per mo.	$23.10 per wk.
Foreman, 1st class	85.00 per mo.	21.90 per wk.
Foreman, 2nd class	30c per hr.	20.75 per wk.
Cable jointer, 1st class	85.00 per mo.	20.75 per wk.
Cable jointer, 2nd class	32½c per hr.	37½c per hr.
Cable jointer, 3rd class		35c per hr.
Cableman (helper)	25c to 30c per hr.	25c to 27½c per hr.
Serviceman	25c to 26c per hr.	30c per hr.
Overhead Line Dept.:—		
Line foreman, 1st class	35c per hr.	23.10 per wk.
Line foreman, 2nd class	33c per hr.	21.90 per wk.
Line foreman, 3rd class	32 per hr.	20.75 per wk.
Lineman special		37½c per hr.
Lineman, 1st class	33c per hr.	33c per hr.
lineman, 2nd class	30c per hr.	33c per hr.
Linemanl, 3rd class	25c to 28c per hr.	30c per hr.
Groundman, 1st class	23c per hr.	27½c per hr.
Groundman, 2nd class	20c to 22c per hr.	25c per hr.

(Sgd.) H. H. D.

Schedule "B."

TORONTO ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN RATES APPLICABLE JULY 16, 1914.

Overhead Dept.:—	Rate
1st class foreman	$24.50 per wk.
2nd class foreman	23.10 per wk.
3rd class foreman	21.90 per wk.
Special lineman	40c per hr.
1st class lineman	37½c per hr.
2nd class lineman	35c per hr.
3rd class lineman	33c per hr.
1st class groundman	30c per hr.
2nd class groundman	27½c per hr.
3rd class groundman	25c per hr.
Poleyard foreman	33c per hr.
Cable jointers	33c, 35c, and 37½c per hr.

(Sgd.) H. H. D.

VII.—APPLICATION FROM THE OTTAWA CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD., AND MACHINISTS AND BOILERMAKERS, MEMBERS OF LODGE No. 412, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS. — BOARD ESTABLISHED. — UNANIMOUS REPORT BY BOARD.—SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

Application received—May 7, 1914.
Parties concerned—Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Limited, and machinists and boilermakers, members of Lodge No. 412, International Association of Machinists.
Applicants—Employees.
Nature of industry concerned—Street car building, etc.
Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.
Number of employees affected—75.
Date of constitution of Board—May 9, 1914.
Membership of Board—Mr. Hamnett P. Hill, Ottawa, Ont., Chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Geo. F. Henderson, K.C., Ottawa, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. C. Watters, Ottawa, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.
Report received—May 29, 1914.
Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board which was accompanied by an agreement entered into by both parties concerned.

The Minister of Labour received on May 29 the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into a dispute between the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Limited, and certain employees, members of Lodge No. 412, International Association of Machinists. The application in this matter was received on May 7, and was made on behalf of the above mentioned employees, the number affected being given as seventy-five. The dispute grew out of the refusal of the Company to accept a schedule of rules and rates submitted by the employees.

The industry affected was not one of the public utilities class to which the Act primarily applies, and under section 63 the dispute could only be referred to a Board for adjustment by mutual agreement of both parties concerned. Both parties, however, expressed a willingness to have the matter referred under the Act, and a Board was established by the Minister on May 9, being constituted as follows: Mr. Hamnet P. Hill, Ottawa, Ont., Chairman; Mr. George F. Henderson, K.C., Ottawa, Ont., company's nominee; and Mr. J. C. Watters, also of Ottawa, Ont., employees' nominee. The chairman was appointed on the joint recommendation of Messrs. Henderson and Watters.

The report of the Board included the terms of an agreement signed on behalf of both parties to the dispute. The agreement provides that a committee of the machinists shall have the right to wait upon the management of the Company at any reasonable time for the purpose of discussing matters affecting their employment, including the granting of increases to individual machinists. Provision is also made for a nine hour day and for the Saturday half-holiday during the summer months. The agreement takes up also the questions of rates for holidays and overtime, hours and rates for night shifts, and the qualifications and treatment of apprentices. The company further agreed that only journeymen machinists and apprentices would be employed in its shop at machinists' work. The agreement is to remain in force for one year from May 28, 1914, and thereafter until terminated by sixty days' notice by either party.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36a

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Ottawa Car Company, Limited (Employer), and its machinists (employees).

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed herein under the provisions of the above mentioned Act, and composed of James Cameron Watters of the City of Ottawa, recommended by the employees; George Frederick Henderson of the same place, recommended by the Company, and Hamnet Pinhey Hill, of the same place, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board by the Minister of Labour as Chairman of the Board. have the honour to report as follows:—

The Board met on the 11th day of May, 1914, and having subscribed and taken the oaths of office, it immediately procured a conference between representatives of the employees and the manager of the Company, looking to a settlement of the matters in dispute.

The Board met further on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 28th days of May, 1914, continuing the negociations in the direction of settlement to a successful result. a written agreement being eventually entered into between the Company and the representative of the employees whom the Board understand to have been appointed by the employees at meetings held for that purpose. The Board has the honour to submit a copy of this agreement herewith, and the members of the Board are unanimously of the opinion that the agreement is fair and reasonable, and in the mutual interests of the parties concerned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) Hamnett P. Hill,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) J. C. Watters.
(Sgd.) G. F. Henderson.

Ottawa, Ont., May 28, 1914.

This agreement made in duplicate the 28th day of May, A.D. 1914,

Between:

The Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Limited, hereinafter called "The Company," of the First Part;

and

The Machinists employed by the said Company, hereinafter called "The Machinists," of the Second Part.

Witnesseth that the parties hereto have agreed in manner following, that is to say:—

1. From and after the date of this agreement, the working hours in the Company's shop shall be as follows:—Fifty hours shall constitute a week's work, and shall be distributed as follows: nine hours in each day for the first five days of the week, from seven o'clock in the morning to twelve o'clock noon,

and from one o'clock in the afternoon until five o'clock in the afternoon, throughout the year on each day except Saturdays, and on Saturdays during the months from November to April, both inclusive; during the months from May to October, both inclusive, from seven o'clock in the morning till twelve o'clock noon. In other words, the Saturday half-holiday is recognized during the summer months.

All hours worked in excess of the hours above stated in any one day are to be considered as overtime, and are to be paid for as hereinafter provided.

Hours as provided for in the last preceding paragraph thereof are to be considered as day hours, but the fixing of these hours shall not be taken as preventing work on night shift. Hours for night shifts shall commence at five o'clock in the afternoon, and men working after five o'clock in the afternoon on night shift shall be paid ten per cent. increase in excess of their regular day wages, and shall also enjoy the same overtime rates as men employed on day work.

All overtime work will be paid for as follows:—From five o'clock p.m. to twelve o'clock p.m., time and one-half, and after twelve p.m. double time on regular working days; Saturday overtime after twelve noon, time and one-half up to twelve o'clock midnight.

Men shall not be required to work upon Sundays without their consent, and when they do so work are to be paid double time. Men working on statutory holidays shall be paid time and one-half; night work shall commence at five o'clock p.m., and so long as the practice of the shop is to work night shifts on five days only each week ten hours shall constitute an ordinary working night for a night shift.

2. Boys serving their apprenticeship to learn the trade shall be designated machinists' apprentices. Any boy engaged as an apprentice shall be over sixteen and under twenty-one years of age, and he must serve as an apprentice for not less than four years, and must be able to read and write, and must know the first four rules of arithmetic.

Apprentices shall be instructed as thoroughly as possible in all branches of the trade during their apprenticeship.

Apprentices will not be employed on overtime work except in case of emergency.

Apprentices who have graduated as apprentices by reason of having served their four years' term shall be brought to at least the minimum journeyman's pay one year after such graduation.

3. The machinists will from time to time appoint a committee of themselves, and shall notify the management of the Company of the names of the committees so appointed. This committee shall have power to act for the machinists on all matters, and shall have the right to wait upon the management of the Company at any reasonable time for the purpose of discussing any matters affecting the machinists in the course of their employment, and the Company agrees to receive such committee at such times, and to fairly discuss with them all such matters for the purpose of adjusting the same as may appear proper from time to time. The Company agrees that no discrimination will at any time be shown against any machinist being a member of any such committee because of anything done by him as such.

4. The Company for greater certainty further agrees that the question of the granting of increases to individual machinists shall be one of the matters which may be from time to time discussed by the committee hereinbefore mentioned.

5. The Company agrees that only journeymen machinists and apprentices shall be employed in its shop at machinists' work.

6. This agreement shall remain in force for a period of one year from its date, and thereafter until it is terminated on sixty days' notice to be given by either party to the other, such notice to be effectively given to the machinists by placing it in a conspicuous place in the machine shop on the Company's works, and by personal communication to the members of the committee hereinafter mentioned.

As witness the signatures of the parties hereto by their properly appointed representatives.

Witness:—

(Sgd.) H. P. Hill.

(Sgd.) J. C. Watters.

(Sgd.) G. F. Henderson.

(Sgd.) W. K. Jeffrey,
For the Company.

(Sgd.) John G. Tunstall,
For the Men.

VIII.—APPLICATION FROM THE TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM, AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS, MEMBERS OF LOCAL No. 353, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.—BOARD ESTABLISHED.—BOARD REPORT ACCOMPANIED BY A MINORITY REPORT.—SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

Application received—May 9, 1914.

Parties concerned—Toronto Hydro-Electric System and electrical workers, members of Local No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Electric light and power.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours and other conditions of employment; also alleged discrimination against members of Union.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 200; indirectly, 55.

Date of constitution of Board—May 27, 1914.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, Hamilton, Ont., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. F. W. Wegenast, Brampton, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employer; and Mr. Fred Bancroft, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—June 19, 1914.

Result of inquiry—The report of the Chairman and Mr. Bancroft was accepted by both parties to the dispute. Mr. Wegenast did not concur in the award.

On June 19 the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Toronto Hydro-Electric System and its electrical workers, members of Local No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The application stated that the matters at issue related to the employees' demand for the adoption of an agreement affecting wages, hours, and conditions of employment, also to alleged discrimination against members of the union. The number affected was placed at 200 directly and 55 indirectly.

A Board was established by the Minister on May 13, constituted as follows:

His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, Hamilton, Ont., chairman; Mr. F. W. Wegenast, Toronto, Ont., nominated by the commissioners; Mr. Fred Bancroft, Toronto, Ont., nominated by the employees. The chairman was appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from Messrs. Wegenast and Bancroft.

The report which was signed by the chairman and Mr. Bancroft, stated that the most friendly relations existed between the employer and the employees throughout the whole investigation, but no agreement could be secured. It was, however, agreed by the parties that in all sub-contracts let by the employer for electrical work in the territory known as Greater Toronto, the fair wage clause in use from time to time by the City of Toronto in its contracts should be included. The report embodied a schedule of wages and working conditions which

were recommended by the Board, the same to date from May, 1st, 1914, and to continue in force for a period of one year and thereafter, thirty days' notice in writing to be given by either party desiring to terminate same. In conclusion, it was stated that Mr. Wegenast did not concur in the findings of the other members of the Board and therefore had not joined in the report.

The findings of the Board were accepted by both parties concerned.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Toronto Hydro-Electric System (Employer) and its employees, being electrical workers, members of Local 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in relation to the differences between the employers and employees in this case met by appointment at the City Hall in Toronto on Thursday, the fourth day of June, 1914, and continued in session on the fifth and sixth days of June instant at Toronto and on the eleventh and thirteenth days of June instant at Hamilton.

The Board was met by Mr. H. H. Couzens, general manager for the employer, and Mr. P. E. Hart, its managing engineer, the appointed representatives of the employer, and also by Messrs. W. E. Kimball, J. B. Pegg and John Noble representing the employees. The views and contentions of each side and the exhibits produced by them respectively were considered, and each of the points in contention considered and discussed. On every opportunity the Board earnestly endeavoured to secure an agreement between the parties. The most friendly relations exist between the employer and the employees, and this relation continued and was manifest throughout the whole investigation, but no agreement could be secured. It seems to be the desire of both that the Board shall make a report, with a strong probability that such report may be accepted.

The employees submitted a schedule of wages and conditions containing 31 paragraphs, which they ask to have agreed to by the employer.

The employees during the proceedings in order to endeavour to meet the views of the employer withdrew paragraphs 8, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 of their suggested schedule.

It was agreed between the parties that in all sub-contracts with a company, firm or person, let by the employer for electrical work to be done for it in the territory known as Greater Toronto, the "fair wage" clause from time to time in use by the city of Toronto in its contracts shall be included. The Board approves and hereby recommends the adoption of this agreement.

The Board reports that it recommends the following as the schedule to be adopted by the employer and employees for the period of one year commencing on the first day of May, 1914, and to continue in force after the expiration of such time until either employer or employees gives thirty days' notice in writing to the other of them of the termination thereof.

recommended by the Board for acceptance by the parties:—

1. Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work. From 7 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., except wiremen's and metermen's, whose hours shall be as at present.

2. All employees included in this submission shall have the following holidays:—New Year's Day, Good Friday, Twenty-fourth of May, First of July, Labour Day, Civic Holiday, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas, and every alternate Saturday afternoon off with pay unless otherwise set out hereinafter.

3. The first five (5) hours' overtime worked between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. shall be computed at the rate of time and one-half of standard rate, additional overtime or overtime starting at 10 p.m. or later and before 5 a.m., shall be computed at the rate of double time of the standard rate, and shall continue (except for intermission for meals) until employee is relieved from duty, and if commencing at 5 a.m. or later and before 7 a.m., double time up to 7 a.m. All time worked on Sundays or holidays and on Saturday afternoon off to be computed at the rate of double time of the standard rate. All monthly men shall have two weeks' holidays with pay each year.

4. All lines carrying a voltage of over 650 volts shall be classed as high voltage lines.

5. When work is to be done on high voltage lines, not less than two journeymen are to be assigned to the job.

6. In case of trouble on high voltage lines not less than two journeymen must be sent out to repair the trouble, with any necessary assistance.

7. That at all times the Commission shall receive a grievance committee from any department. It is also agreed that the business agent of the local or a general officer of the organization may be a member of the men's committee.

8. Any employee who may be suspended for any cause whatever, and who after investigation is found not guilty of the offence for which he was suspended, shall be reinstated to his former position and be paid full wages for all lost time, from date of discharge or suspension to date of reinstatement.

9. A journeyman shall mean an employee who has had three years of experience in one or all branches of the electrical trade.

10. Apprentice shall mean an employee engaged in learning the trade of a lineman, trolleyman, mechanic, wireman, meterman or operator, and who has had less than three years at such trade.

11. Men acting as temporary foremen shall receive foremen rate of pay for the period for which they are so acting.

12. Seniority, other qualifications being equal, shall be the ground of promotion in the service.

13. The Commission shall not discriminate against union men.

14. All men employed in the electrical trade under supervision of the Commission are to be given a thorough instruction in the use of the pulmotor: also instructions in first aid, the instructions to be given in the Commission's time by a competent instructor. A work order will be issued to cover these instructions to line gangs. If the employer desires to give instructions in the evening, the men shall attend on being notified and shall receive standard pay for the time occupied in receiving the instructions.

15. All gangs and departments to be provided with a first aid kit.

16. Where a helper is required on live work an apprentice and not a labourer shall be assigned, unless herein otherwise provided.

17. Patrolmen and repair men shall receive two weeks' holidays once a year with pay.

18. A suitable covering for wagons and automobiles will be arranged for protection in rough weather for all truck drivers and chauffeurs, troublemen, patrol and repair men.

19. One relief operator in addition to the one now employed shall be added in order to give each operator as nearly one shift off per week as can thereby be done.

20. Each relief operator must be in the same class as the operator he relieves.

21. No station operator, electrical mechanic, inside wireman, meter installer or station man shall be expected to work on five hundred volts, or over, live work or heavy dead work without sufficient assistance and proper precautions against danger, and where required to work on voltages of over 650 volts the general terms of this agreement as outlined above in regard to voltages will be maintained.

22. Trouble truck drivers, who have been one year in the service of the employer, will receive two weeks' holidays once a year with pay, and will work in shifts of eight hours, seven days a week.

23. All present conditions not herein provided for shall continue as heretofore.

24. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to reduce the pay of any employee now receiving a higher rate of pay for work classified below.

25. Mr. Frank W. Wegenast, the representative of the employer on the Board, does not agree with the undersigned members of the Board, and does not therefore join in this report.

Wage Schedule.

	Per hour.	Per month.
Foreman Lineman		$105.00
Foreman trouble department		110.00
Sub-foreman		95.00
Journeyman lineman and trolley man	40c	
Journeyman mechanic	43c	
Journeyman wireman	41c	
Journeyman cableman	43c	
Cableman's helper	28c	
Journeyman meter installer		75.00
Journeyman troubleman		100.00
Journeyman first operator		90.00
Other operators to receive three per cent. increase		
Patrolmen and repairmen		83.00
Trouble truck driver		16.00 per week
Drivers		16.00 per week
Groundsman	26c	

Apprentices	1st year per hour.	2nd year per hour.	3rd year per hour.
Line and trolley men	30c	31c	36c
Mechanics	27c	32c	35c
Wiremen	20c	25c	28c
	per month.	per month.	per month.
Metermen	$55	$60	$70

Meter readers, minimum rate, $50.00 per month.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Hamilton the 13th day of June, 1914.

COLIN G. SNIDER,
Chairman.

FRED BANCROFT,
For the Employees.

IX.—APPLICATION RECEIVED FROM THE LONDON HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM, AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS, MEMBERS OF LODGE NO. 120, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS. — NO BOARD ESTABLISHED. — SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

Application received—June 4, 1914.

Parties concerned—London Hydro-Electric Commission and electrical workers, members of Local No. 120, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Electric light and power.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 26; indirectly, 11.

A Board being established, Mr. John Jacobs, London, Ont., was, on recommendation of the employees, appointed a member. At this juncture formal procedure was stayed at the request of both parties, and a working arrangement was reached by direct negotiations.

X.—APPLICATION RECEIVED FROM THE ST. JOHN RAILWAY COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N.B., AND EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF DIVISION NO. 663, AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA. — BOARD ESTABLISHED.—UNANIMOUS REPORT OF BOARD.—TWO DAYS' STRIKE OCCURRED, BUT SETTLEMENT WAS ULTIMATELY EFFECTED.

Application received—June 6, 1914.

Parties concerned—St. John Railway Company, St. John, N.B., and employees, members of Division No. 663, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railway.

Nature of dispute—Dismissal.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 90; indirectly, 60.

Date of constitution of Board—June 22, 1914.

Membership of Board—Mr. Robert T. Hayes, St. John, N.B., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; His Honour Judge J. G. Forbes, St. John, N.B., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. Jas. L. Sugrue, St. John, N.B., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—July 8, 1914.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The Company refused to accept the award, and a strike of the employees followed which continued from July 22 to July 24, when an agreement was entered into by both parties concerned.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established to deal with a dispute between the St. John Railway Company, of St. John, N.B., and its motormen, conductors, linemen, etc., was received on July 8. The report was signed by all three members of the Board. This dispute grew out of the alleged dismissal of one of the company's employees, who was the president of the Local Union of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and the employees' demand for his reinstatement. It was stated in the application that the same affected 90 employees directly and 60 indirectly.

The Board was established on June 10 and was composed of Mr. Jas. L. Sugrue, St. John, N.B., named by the employees; His Honour Judge J. G. Forbes, St. John, N.B., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the company, and Mr. Robert T. Hayes, St. John, N.B., chairman, appointed on the recommendation of the other Board members.

The Board, in its report, stated that the evidence submitted was conflicting, "rendering it difficult to arrive at a conclusion, but taking into consideration all the evidence furnished the Board, and in view of the conditions now existing, we think the action taken by the directors was properly taken to support the authority of the manager to preserve discipline, and for the best interest of the public, and with a due regard to public safety. Yet, in view of the fact that Mr. Ramsay was in the employ of the company for some ten years, we would strongly urge the company to find some employment for Mr. Ramsay in connection with their business." The Board recommended that the company, through its duly authorized officers, should meet and treat with the duly authorized officers of the Association on all subjects that may be of interest to their employees, and that all charges against employees should be fully investigated by an officer of the company, the employees to have the right of appeal at any reasonable time to the Board of Directors. The employees were willing to accept the report; the company declined to do so. A strike on the employees' part occurred on July 22, which was also stated to have followed upon certain further dismissals.

A settlement was effected in the evening of July 24 and an agreement in connection therewith signed by the president, vice-president and two directors of the company. Some disturbance occurred during the brief strike.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Saint John Railway Company of Saint John, N.B., (Employer), and its employees, being members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Local Division No. 663 (Employees).

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

The Board of Conciliation appointed in relation to the differences between the above named parties met on Monday, the twenty-ninth of June, at 2.30 p.m., all the members of the Board being present. After each member of the Board had taken the oath prescribed by statute, the Board then and there proceeded to hear evidence, Mr. Sydney Mosher representing the men and T. R. Taylor, Esq., the railway company.

After some discussion and in view of the number of witnesses to be examined, it was agreed to appoint Miss Hawayard as stenographer and Thomas H. Gibbons constable. The Commission examined the following witnesses: Charles Ramsay, James Quinn, William Dobson, James Bazillion, Harry Ellis, Ernest Flewelling, Hazen K. McLean, Victor Tichborne, H. M. Hopper and Charles Ramsey in rebuttal, whose evidence is herewith enclosed.

It seems the difficulty arose over the dismissal of Mr. Ramsay, a conductor in the company's employ. The Board has gone very carefully and from the evidence herewith submitted we regret to find such conflicting evidence, rendering it difficult to arrive at a conclusion, but taking into consideration all the evidence furnished the Board, and in view of the conditions now existing, we think

the action taken by the directors was properly taken to support the authority of the manager to preserve discipline, and for the best interest of the public, and with a due regard to public safety.

Yet in view of the fact that Mr. Ramsay was in the employ of the company for some ten years, we would strongly urge the company to find some employment for Mr. Ramsay in connection with their business.

We also recommend the company, through its duly authorized officers, shall meet and treat with the duly authorized officers of the association on all subjects that may be of interest to the employees who are members of the association.

All charges against members of the association shall be fully investigated by an officer of the company, and after such investigation, should the accused be found not guilty, he shall be reinstated and paid in full for all time lost.

Any member or committee of the association failing to get satisfaction shall have the right to appeal at any reasonable time to the Board of Directors of the company.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. T. Hayes,
Chairman.

James L. Sugrue,
For the Employees.

J. G. Forbes,
Appt. by Minister (for Company).

XI.—APPLICATION RECEIVED FROM CERTAIN MONTREAL CONTRACTORS AND OTHER RESPECTIVE EMPLOYEES, BEING CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, MEMBERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA. —BOARD ESTABLISHED.—UNANIMOUS REPORT OF BOARD.—SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

Application received—June 15, 1914.

Parties concerned—Certain Montreal Contractors and their respective employees, being carpenters and joiners, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Carpentry work.

Nature of dispute—Alleged refusal of employers to comply with agreement of 1912.

Number of employees affected—About 500.

Date of constitution of Board—June 23, 1914.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice J. Beaudin, Montreal, Que., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. John J. York, Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employers; and Mr. Gustave Franeq, Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—July 21, 1914.

Result of inquiry—A strike had occurred on June 1 which continued until June 15, when through the efforts of an officer of the Department of Labour the differences in question were referred for adjustment under section 63 of the Act. The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement signed on behalf of both parties concerned, effective to June 1, 1917, providing, among other things, for a Permanent Board of Arbitration.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which was established on June 18, to deal with a dispute between certain Montreal contractors and the carpenters and joiners in their employ, was received on July 21. The report was unanimous, and was accompanied by a memorandum of agreement between the parties concerned, effective from June 1, 1914, to June 1, 1917. This dispute grew out of the alleged unwillingness of the contractors concerned to comply with an agreement which had been made in 1912. The number of employees affected was estimated at about 500. There was a cessation of work on June 1, which continued until June 15, when through the efforts of Mr. DuBreuil, one of the officers of the Department of Labour, the differences in question were referred for adjustment under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The carpentry trade not being one of those to which the Act compulsorily applied, the reference was made under section 63 of the Act with the mutual consent of the parties affected.

The Board was composed as follows: Messrs. John J. York, Montreal, and Gustave Francq, also of Montreal, appointed on the recommendation of the employers and the employees respectively, and the Honourable Mr. Justice J. Beaudin, Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of Messrs. Yorke and Francq.

A gratifying outcome of the reference of this dispute under the terms of the Act (through section 63) was the establishment of a permanent Board of Arbitration for the adjustment of minor disputes.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

MONTREAL, July 17, 1914.

F. A. Acland, Esq., Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

SIR.—The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to settle the difficulty between the Montreal General Contractors' Association and the Carpenters' and Joiners' Brotherhood, by a commission dated June 23, 1914, have the honour to report as follows:

The proceedings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appear in the minutes hereto attached.

In consequence of these proceedings, the parties consented to sign an agreement for three years to begin on the first of June, 1914, as appears by said agreement also attached, and which ended the dispute submitted to the Board.

As far as it may be necessary, the members of this Board concur in the said agreement and believe that it is just and fair to both parties.

We may add that the relations between the employers and the employees throughout the sessions of the Board were most cordial. Both parties were evidently desirous to adjust their differences amicably, and have shown a great deal of deference towards the members of the Board.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) JOHN J. YORK.
(Sgd.) GUS. FRANCQ.
(Sgd.) J. BEAUDIN, *Chairman.*

Revised Proposals for Agreement Between the General Contractors and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Approved by a Meeting of the General Contractors' Association Held July 13, 1914.

1. A three years' contract from June 1, 1914, to June 1, 1917.

2. *Hours of labour.* Nine hours from April 1 to Sept. 30, and eight hours from Oct. 1 to March 31. Saturdays to be five hours in summer and four in winter. The regular day's work shall begin at 7 a.m. in summer and 8 a.m. in winter, except when working double shift.

3. *Rate of wages.* 45c. per hour from the time of signing the agreement until June 1, 1915.

Time and a half to be paid for all work after the hours mentioned in clause 2 up to midnight.

Double time on all time after midnight, also on Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day.

4. A Board of Arbitration composed of seven members, three to be appointed by each party, and the chairman to be appointed by the representatives of both parties, and, if unable to agree, by the Minister of Labour.

5. The duties of the said permanent Board of Arbitration shall be:

(a) To meet on the fifteenth of January each year, and again at the call of the chairman, to draw up a schedule of wages to be in force for one year from the first June following.

(b) To meet from time to time to settle all difficulties that may arise between the Association and the Brotherhood, or between employers and employees; and, further, this Board shall have full power to deal with any violation of clauses six and seven of this agreement reported to said Board in writing.

6. The Brotherhood agrees that none of its members will work for less than the rate of wages provided for in this agreement.

7. The association agrees that none of its members will ask or compel the carpenters to work for less than the wages provided for in this agreement.

8. None but members of the Brotherhood to be employed by members of the Association, when available.

9. The provisions of this agreement shall apply on all sub-contracts, except those which are tendered upon before August 1, 1914.

10. Business agents of the Brotherhood to have the privilege of visiting works during the hours of labour.

11. Representatives of the Association to have the privilege of visiting works during the hours of labour and interviewing carpenters regarding cards of labour and wages.

12. This agreement to apply to the city of Montreal and vicinity.

Accepted as a binding contract this seventeenth day of July, 1914, at Montreal.

On behalf of the Employers:

The General Contractors' Association of Montreal.

(Sgd.) J. P. Anglin,
President.

(Sgd.) W. C. Munn,
Hon. Secretary.

On behalf of the employees:

(Sgd.) J. A. Laflamme, *Sec. D. C.*
(Sgd.) R. C. Lord.
(Sgd.) L. Guertin.

XII.—APPLICATION RECEIVED FROM THE DOMINION IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, SYDNEY, N.S., AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS, MEMBERS OF LOCAL NO. 293, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.—BOARD ESTABLISHED.—UNANIMOUS REPORT OF BOARD.—SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

Application received—June 18, 1914.

Parties concerned—Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Sydney, N.S., and electrical workers, members of Local No. 293, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Electric light and power.

Nature of dispute—Alleged discrimination against members of the Union, resulting in dismissals.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 55; indirectly, 2,000 to 3,000.

Date of constitution of Board—July 14, 1914.

Membership of Board—Rev. I. W. MacMillan, Halifax, N.S., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. W. H. Chase, Wolfville, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Arthur S. Kendall, M.D., Sydney, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—August 15, 1914.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board and was accompanied by an agreement signed on behalf of both parties concerned.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which was established to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Sydney, N.S., and its electrical workers, relative to the alleged dismissal of certain workmen on account of their union membership, was received on August 15. The number affected was given in the application as 55 directly and from 2,000 to 3,000 indirectly.

The Board was established by the Minister on June 23, and was constituted as follows: Rev. Dr. I. W. MacMillan, Halifax, N.S., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. W. H. Chase, Wolfville, N.S., member appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Dr. A. S. Kendall, Sydney, N.S., member appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

The Board met in Sydney on August 11, and procured a conference between representatives of the parties looking to a settlement by conciliatory methods of the matter in dispute. The report was unanimous and states that "both parties entered readily into the endeavour to find a basis of agreement which should be mutually satisfactory, with the happy result that a memorandum was drawn up by the Board on the following day, and signed on behalf of both parties." The memorandum of agreement provided for the re-employment of the discharged men as soon as possible, and was also designed to secure for employees the right of appeal to the superintendent of the department, the general superintendent, and the chief executive officer of the company in respect of any alleged grievances or unjust dismissals.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union 293 of Sydney, affiliated with the American Federation of Labour.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed herein under the provisions of the above mentioned Act, and composed of I. W. Macmillan, W. H. Chase and A. S. Kendall, have the honour to report as follows:

The Board met in Sydney on the eleventh day of August, 1914, and having subscribed and taken the oaths of office, it immediately procured a conference between representatives of the company and of the employees, looking to a settlement by conciliatory methods of the matter in dispute.

Both parties entered readily into the endeavour to find a basis of agreement which should be mutually satisfactory, with the happy result that a memorandum was drawn up by the Board on the following day and signed on behalf of both parties. A copy of this memorandum is submitted with this report.

The Board is pleased that it has been, in the circumstances, able to reach a unanimous conclusion, which has been accepted by both parties.

(Sgd.) I. W. Macmillan,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. H. Chase.
(Sgd.) A. S. Kendall.

Memorandum of agreement reached at the sitting of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation sitting in Sydney August 11 and 12, 1914.

The representatives of the company agree to re-employ the discharged men as soon as possible, giving them the first chance when electricians are required.

Whenever any employee of the company claims to have been discharged unjustly or to have any serious grievance in respect to his employment he shall have the right, accompanied by three men employed in the same department, to discuss his grievance with the superintendent of the department, and, if not satisfied with his decision, they may bring the matter to the general superintendent, and, if they so desire, to the chief executive officer of the company.

(Signed)

On behalf of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited,
C. S. Martin,
General Superintendent.

On behalf of the men employed in the Electrical Department,
Basil H. Braye.

XIII. — APPLICATION FROM THE DOMINION POWER AND TRANSMISSION COMPANY, LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONT., AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS, MEMBERS OF LOCAL NO. 390, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OTHERS.—BOARD ESTABLISHED.—SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

Application received—July 15, 1914.

Parties concerned—Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., and electrical workers, members of Local No. 390, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and others.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Electric light and power.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours and other conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 16; indirectly, 14.

Date of constitution of Board—August 10, 1914.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge L. B. C. Livingstone, Welland, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. C. F. Maxwell, St. Thomas, Ont., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. John B. Pegg, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—August 28, 1914.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board stated that on request of both parties concerned the investigation was not proceeded with.

The report was received on August 28 of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., and its electrical workers, to the number of 16 directly and 14, indirectly. The matters in dispute related to a demand on the part of the employees for better working conditions, shorter hours, and increased wages.

The Board was established on July 22, Mr. John B. Pegg, Winnipeg, Man., being appointed on behalf of the employees; Mr. C. F. Maxwell, St. Thomas, Ont., on behalf of the company in the absence of any recommendation; and His Honour Judge L. B. C. Livingstone, Welland, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing members.

The Board found no serious difficulty existed and reported accordingly, the Department hearing nothing further of the friction leading to the call for a Board.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited, of Hamilton, Ont., (Employer), and certain of its employees, being electrical workers (Employees).

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in relation to the differences alleged to exist between the employer and employees in this case met by appointment at the city hall in Hamilton on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of August, 1914, and continued in session on the following day.

The Board was met by Mr. E. T. Coleman, general manager of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, and by Mr. Frank Haley, representing the employees. There were also present two of the employees affected. At the outset it was urged by Mr. Coleman that there was not, and never had been, any difference between the company and its employees within the meaning of the Act. He further contended that the employees desired that the proceedings before the Board should be discontinued, and he stated that they, or some of them, had signed a written request to that effect. A copy of this document was produced and read to the Board. Mr. Haley stated that he thought some pressure had been exerted upon the employees to induce them to make this request for a discontinuance of proceedings. Under the circumstances it was suggested that a meeting of the employees be held the following morning for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes with respect to the matter. Both Mr. Coleman and Mr. Haley undertook to facilitate this meeting and undertook to do nothing to influence the decision of the meeting. The Board approved of the holding of this meeting, and accordingly met the employees on Tuesday morning, August 25. Twenty-two were present, being practically all who were affected. None of the officials of the company nor of the labour union were present, and the situation was carefully explained to the men by the chairman and members of the Board. A vote was then taken by ballot to ascertain the sense of the meeting with reference to a continuance of proceedings. There were four votes in favour of proceeding, and eighteen votes against. Under all the circumstances, the Board arrived at the conclusion that it would not be in the interests of the parties concerned in this matter to continue the investigation, and begs leave to report accordingly.

(Sgd.) L. B. C. LIVINGSTONE,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) C. F. MAXWELL,
Employers.

(Sgd.) JOHN B. PEGG,
Employees.

Hamilton, August 25, 1915.

XIV.—APPLICATION FROM THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, AND EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF DIVISION NO. 279, AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA.—NO BOARD ESTABLISHED.—SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

Application received—July 2, 1914.

Parties concerned—Ottawa Electric Railway Company and employees, members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railway.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours and recognition of the Union.

Number of employees affected—450.

A Board being established, Mr. A. E. Fripp, M.P., Ottawa, Ont., was appointed a member on behalf of the employees. Proceedings at this juncture were stayed, an agreement having been reached, effective to June 30, 1916.

A dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, of Ottawa, Ont., and its conductors, motormen, shop and shed men, etc., to the number of 450, was brought under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act on application of the employees on July 2. A Board was established on July 6, Mr. A. E. Fripp, K.C., M.P., Ottawa, being appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the employees. Pending formal procedure the company and employees continued negotiations and an agreement was reached on July 9, extending the operation of the agreement of June 12, 1912, until June 30, 1916, with certain amendments. The memorandum of agreement was signed by Mr. Travers Lewis, K.C., on behalf of the company, and Mr. A. E. Fripp, K.C., M.P., Ottawa, on behalf of the employees, and was approved by Mr. T. Ahearn, president of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company.

The following is the text of the memorandum of agreement in question:

Memorandum of agreement made on the 9th day of July, 1914, by the undersigned, duly authorized by and on behalf of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and the company's conductors, motormen and shop and shed men, respectively.

Whereas differences have arisen between the company and its said employees since the expiry on the 30th June last of the award of the Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, dated 12th June, 1912, and the parties have now reached an amicable settlement:

The undersigned accordingly agree with one another as follows:

(1) Each of the undersigned pledges himself that he is fully authorized by the respective parties whom he represents above mentioned, and on their behalf agrees that they will fully carry out and abide by the terms hereof:

(2) The provisions of the award of the 12th June, 1912, are hereby extended and shall stand good for two years longer, namely, until 30th June, 1916 (sixteen), subject to the following amendments:

(a) The following new scale of wages, to take effect from 1st July, 1914, until 1st July, 1916, and to be substituted for the scale set out in the concluding paragraphs of the former award, viz:

Conductors and Motormen—First year's service: 23 cents per hour for week days. Second year's service: 24 cents per hour for week days. Third year's service and upwards: 27 cents per hour for week days.

(b) In addition thereto, 2 cents per hour extra to be paid all such employees for Sunday work.

(c) Further, that spare men reporting for duty at six o'clock in the evening be allowed one hour's time if not then put on a run, provided that such spare men be outside at that time and available for duty at the direction of the inspector in charge.

(d) The following shop and shed men to receive an increase of 2 cents per hour throughout, namely, machinists, blacksmiths, blacksmith helpers, field coil repairers, carpenters, oilers and greasers, and pit men.

(3) The former award of 12th June, 1912, as thus amended, to remain in force and operation until 30th June, 1916 (sixteen).

(Signed) TRAVERS LEWIS,
On behalf of the Company.

Approved:

(Signed) T. AHEARN.

(Signed) A. E. FRIPP,
On behalf of said Employees.

XV.—APPLICATION FROM THE TEMISKAMING MINING COMPANY, AND MINERS, SURFACE LABOURERS AND MILLMEN, EMPLOYED AT COBALT, ONT., MEMBERS OF COBALT MINERS' UNION NO. 146, FEDERATION OF MINERS.—BOARD ESTABLISHED. — BOARD REPORT ACCOMPANIED BY MINORITY REPORT. — PRIOR TO INVESTIGATION THE COMPANY CEASED OPERATIONS.

Application received—July 16, 1914.

Parties concerned—Temiskaming Mining Company and miners, surface labourers and millmen employed at Cobalt, Ont., members of Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, Western Federation of Miners.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Silver mining.

Nature of dispute—Proposed reduction of wages of certain employees.

Number of employees affected—About 125.

Date of constitution of Board—August 1, 1914.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge A. A. Mahaffy, Bracebridge, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. R. P. Rogers, Cobalt, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Jas. Dogue, Cobalt, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received—September 3 and September 11, 1914.

Result of inquiry—Prior to the investigation the company had ceased operations owing to the European war. The Board approved of the reduction in wages, but recommended certain improvements in the conditions, to take effect when work was resumed. Mr. Dogue, in his minority report, supported the employees' contentions regarding wages.

On September 11 the report was received of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established to deal with a dispute between the Temiskaming Mining Company, Limited, and the miners, surface labourers and millmen employed in its mines at Cobalt, Ont., members of Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, Western Federation of Miners. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Rogers, the company's nominee. Mr. Dogue, on behalf of the employees, also presented a minority report in this matter.

The dispute grew out of a proposed reduction by the company of twenty-five cents per day in the wages of certain employees, the same to take effect on August 1, 1914. It was stated in the application that about 125 employees were affected by this change.

A Board was established by the Minister on July 24, Messrs. R. P. Rogers and Jas. Dogue, both of Cobalt, Ont., being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the company and the employees respectively. Failing any joint recommendation from the foregoing members, the Minister completed the Board by the appointment on August 1 of His Honour Judge A. A. Mahaffy, Bracebridge, Ont., as chairman.

In its report the Board stated that on August 1, 1914, the Temiskaming Mining Copany had ceased to operate owing to conditions brought about by the European war, and at the time of the investigation most of the employees had left Cobalt. Regarding the question of the proposed reduction the Board stated: "In March, 1914, the Temiskaming Mining Company came under new management, the directors of the Beaver Mining Company taking the place of the former Temiskaming Company directors, and these two companies have since been and are under the same directorate and management. The properties lie immediately contiguous to each other, the respective companies employ about the same number of men, the character of whose work and living conditions are so similar as to be practically identical. The proposed scale of wages would be uniform with the wages paid by the Beaver Company." The Board strongly recommended the urgent necessity of more thorough inspection and the bringing up to a proper standard of the general living conditions of employees in mines. The management of the Temiskaming Mining Company promised that on resumption of active mining these matters would be attended to and the men made comfortable.

Mr. Dogue, in his minority report, concurred in the Board's recommendations regarding the necessity for improved conditions in the camps, but objected to the proposed reduction.

A letter was received in the Department on September 15 from the president of the Temiskaming Mining Company, stating that since the present Board of Directors took over the property in March, 1914, steps had been taken to improve safety and sanitary conditions in the mines.

A letter was also received from the employees stating that on account of the crisis caused by the occurrence of the European war they had decided to allow the wage question between themselves and the company to remain in abeyance.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the majority report in this matter is as follows:

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

In the matter of a dispute between The Temiskaming Company (Employers) and the said company's employees, being miners, surface labourers and millmen represented by Cobalt Miners' Union (Employees).

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the above mentioned Act in this matter have the honour to report as follows:

The Board met at Cobalt on Aug. 14 and 15, 1914.

The company was represented by Mr. Moffatt, superintendent, and Mr. Tremayne, director, and the employees by Mr. Richardson of the Cobalt Miners' Union.

The dispute arose because the company had given notice of a proposed reduced scale of wages, to take effect on Aug. 1, 1914.

Evidence was submitted on behalf of the employees and company respectively. The facts appear to be as follows:

In 1907 the company adopted a scale of wages which it has continued to pay up to Aug. 1, 1914. This scale was approved by the Cobalt Miners' Union at its adoption, and is higher than the wages paid by most of the mining companies in Cobalt. The total number of employees in the camp is estimated at about three thousand. With the exception of three small mines employing in the aggregate about fifty men, the Temiskaming seems to have been the only company which paid the higher scale approved by the Union. The proposed scale means a reduction of about twenty-five cents a day to about one hundred men, and is in substantial agreement with the scale followed by the other companies. Under the new scale the company also introduces a bonus system similar to what is followed in the Beaver mine, by which the management say certain men can (and in the Beaver do) materially add to their wages by extra work. The union opposes the bonus system as wrong in principle, in that it tends to overwork, and point out that in any event it does not apply generally but to certain underground workers only.

In March, 1914, the Temiskaming Mining Company came under new management, the directors of the Beaver Mining Company taking the place of the former Temiskaming Company directors, and these two companies have since been and are now under the same directorate and management. The properties lie immediately contiguous to each other, the respective companies employ about the same number of men, the character of whose work and living conditions are so similar as to be practically identical. The proposed scale of wages would be uniform with the wages paid by the Beaver Company.

The argument of the union is that owing to the increased cost of living the higher rate of wages heretofore paid by the Temiskaming Company should not be allowed to drop, but should continue quite irrespective of what may be paid in the other mines. These directors answer that they can see no good reason why the Temiskaming Mining Company should continue to pay any higher wages than are paid by practically all the other mining companies, and especially by the Beaver Mining Company, where conditions are precisely similar and where no complaint is made; that since assuming office they have found that the Temiskaming Mining Company was being run at a loss; that the proposed reduction is necessary as a matter of economy and also to equalize the rate of wages with that paid by the other companies in Cobalt, the companies specifically mentioned in this connection being the Beaver, O'Brien, Nipissing, Town Site, City of Cobalt, Buffalo, Crown Reserve, Kerr Lake, Penn Canadian, Bailey and Cobalt Lake, said to employ about 95 per cent of the mining men in the camp.

On Aug. 1, 1914, the Temiskaming Mining Company ceased to operate, and when the Board met on Aug. 14 most of the employees had left Cobalt. The company explain that the closing down was unavoidable, that owing to the European war the smelters declined to take their ore and the markets were closed to them. They are corroborated in this by the action of several other mining companies in Cobalt which also closed down about the same time for alleged similar cause.

While the evidence was being taken informal and friendly discussion and explanation between the parties was encouraged by the Board. The employees who attended availed themselves of the opportunity to impress upon the Board that men in mining camps often suffer acutely and unnecessarily from neglect of the companies to provide cleanly and sanitary water closets and urinals, clean

bedding and bedrooms, and proper and adequate heating and ventilation in winter. The new management of the Temiskaming Company promise that on resumption of active mining all these matters shall be duly attended to and the men made comfortable. The Board are satisfied that the free interchange of views has already created a better feeling and understanding between the parties and cannot fail to have a good effect in the future.

The conclusions of the Board are as follows:

1. A comparison of the rates of wages paid by practically all the mining companies in Cobalt with the rate heretofore paid by the Temiskaming Mining Company shows that the latter has paid on a higher scale than such other companies operating under similar conditions.

2. The proposed scale reduces the rate so as to agree with that of practically the whole camp, and no complaint has been made by the employees of the other companies as to wages.

3. The living and working conditions are almost entirely similar in all the mines in Cobalt, the only difference being that some (among which is the Temiskaming) are necessarily farther away from the town than others. In the opinion of the Board this difference does not in itself seriously interfere with the general living conditions of the employees.

4. In view of these facts and also of the fact that the Beaver and Temiskaming properties lie side by side, are now under the same directorate and management, and no complaint as to wages is made by the employees of the former, the Board are of opinion that it is unreasonable to expect the Temiskaming Mining Company to continue to pay a higher rate of wages than is paid throughout the rest of the camp. The enforcing of such higher rate against the wish of the new directorate and management would, in the circumstances here, seem to be a discrimination against this particular company not justified by the reasons advanced or the facts as they appear to the Board. Granted a fair and reasonable rate of wages as a basis, the efforts of the union should be directed towards a uniform advance if such is deemed necessary or desirable, rather than against one individual company whose offence seems to be that it has for some years paid according to the higher scale set or approved by the union, and now under new management and in the face of economic difficulty, finds itself obliged to go back to the scale of its sister companies.

The Board strongly recommend the urgent necessity of more thorough inspection and the bringing up to a proper standard of the general living conditions of employees in mines, especially as to cleanliness, sanitation and ventilation of the rooms and furnishings. These important matters are apparently left to the management of each individual company. In some instances the neglect of companies means much unnecessary discomfort and even suffering to the men. It was also pointed out and the Board calls attention to the fact that a generally well founded impression obtains among employees that if one of them ventures to complain or tell his troubles to a foreman or manager it means that he has displeased and is likely to lose his position in consequence. This happens so often as the result of a complaint, however well founded and reasonable, that it is said the majority suffer in silence rather than complain. If some way could be devised by which such petty tyranny could be overcome it would add materially to the comfort of men forced to live in camps. They ought to feel free to express a reasonable complaint without incurring displeasure or being punished by dismissal.

Mining operations having ceased owing to extrinsic and uncontrollable causes as above explained, there can of course be no strike. The Board further reports that there is good reason to believe, and it ventures to think, that the bringing of the parties together in full and free explanation has been mutually productive of a better understanding, which must tend towards desirable results in the future.

All of which is respectfully submitted this twenty-sixth day of August, 1914.

(Sgd.) ARTHUR A. MAHAFFY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) R. P. ROGERS.

MINORITY REPORT.

The text of Mr. Dogue's minority report in this matter is as follows:

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

In the matter of a dispute between The Temiskaming Mining Company and its employees, *re* a proposed reduction in wages.

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

HON. SIR,—Being unable to agree to the findings of the Board, I herewith submit the following as a minority report. The evidence submitted by the employees that the scale of wages paid by the Temiskaming mine has been in force since the year 1907, and that since that time the cost of living had increased over ten per cent, thereby lowering the standard of living, as compared with the previous years by the decreased purchasing power of the dollar, which facts were admitted by the Board, is my reason for not concurring with the reduction of twenty-five cents.

As to the strong recommendations of the Board in reference to thorough inspection, and the bringing up to a proper standard of the general living conditions of the men in the mining industry, who by the nature of their employment are compelled through circumstances over which they have no control to live in bunk-houses, I am in accord, as the evidence submitted by the employees showed that the conditions of the camp were disgusting and inexcusable.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) JAMES DOGUE,
Representing the Employees.

XVI.—APPLICATION FROM THE MILLER LAKE O'BRIEN MINE, AND EMPLOYEES AT GOWGANDA, ONT., MEMBERS OF GOWGANDA MINERS' UNION NO. 154, WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS. —BOARD ESTABLISHED.—BOARD REPORT ACCOMPANIED BY A MINORITY REPORT.—NO CESSATION OF WORK.

Application received—October 8, 1914.

Parties concerned—Miller Lake O'Brien Mine and employees at Gowganda, Ont., members of Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154, Western Federation of Miners.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Silver mining.

Nature of dispute—Proposed reduction of wages, conditions of employment and alleged discrimination against members of the Union.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 50; indirectly, 100.

Date of constitution of Board—November 5, 1914.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge A. A. Mahaffy, Bracebridge, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. R. H. James, Cobalt, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Robt. A. Allen, Cobalt, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received—November 27 and November 30, 1914.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Allen. The Board recommended that the employees should accept the reduced rates until the return of normal conditions. No cessation of work occurred.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Miller Lake O'Brien Mine and the Gowganda Miners' Union was received in the Department on November 30, bearing the signatures of the chairman, His Honour Judge Mahaffy, of Bracebridge, Ont., and Mr. R. H. James, of Cobalt, Ont.; also a minority report on November 27 bearing the signature of Mr. Robert A. Allen, of Cobalt, Ont., who was the nominee of the employees concerned on the Board.

In the application, which was received on October 8, it was stated that the dispute grew out of a proposed reduction of wages and charges for board, affecting 50 employees directly and 100 indirectly. The Board's attention was also drawn to the alleged insufficiency of notice given by the company of proposed changes; complaint was likewise made by the employees of alleged discrimination against members of their union and of the existence of improper sanitary conditions and of excessive charges for goods purchased at the company's store.

The Board, in its report, deals with all these various points, and outlines the efforts which were made to secure an amicable adjustment, stating that the majority of the English-speaking employees whom the Board members met, whilst preferring that there should be no reduction in wages, yet expressed their willingness to continue working at the reduced scale rather than to quit

work or have the mine closed down. The Board found that the charge of discrimination was not well founded.

In his minority report, Mr. Allen maintained that the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had been distinctly violated by the company in respect of the notice given of the proposed wage changes, and claimed that the proposed scale would be the lowest paid to miners in the mining camps of the district. He was also of opinion that the charge of discrimination had been established.

Word reached the Department that no reduction in wages was made until after this report of the Board had been made. The parties succeeded in reaching a working arrangement and no further trouble was reported.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the chairman and Mr. R. H. James in this matter is as follows:

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

In the matter of a dispute between the Miller Lake O'Brien Mine (Employer), and the Gowganda Miners' Union (Employees).

Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

The Board of Conciliation appointed herein have the honour to report as follows:

The Board met at the Miller Lake O'Brien Mine on November 11, and at the village of Gowganda, a distance of four miles from the mine, on November 12, 1914. The employer was represented by Mr. Woodworth, manager of the mine, and Mr. Crowe, the mine captain. The employees were represented by Mr. Hardie, secretary of the Miners' Union, and Mr. Thompson, a member of that body.

The employees, through the union, had taken objection to proposed changes by the company, and a Board of Conciliation was appointed in respect of the following:

(1) A change in reckoning the board account whereby employees are to be charged 75c per Sunday for board.

(2) A technical objection that 30 days' notice had not been given of such proposed change.

(3) A reduction of 20c per day in the wages of certain employees.

(4) Excessive charges for goods supplied to employees at the company's store.

(5) Discrimination against members of the Miners' Union.

(6) Improper sanitary conditions. (This objection was raised only at the hearing.)

Reference will be made to these complaints by number.

As to number (2) (insufficient notice):

The company gave notice of the proposed extra boarding charge on September 14th, to take effect on the first of the following month. It was urged at the hearing that this notice did not comply with the requirements of the Act. The

company's manager thereupon agreed that this change shall not come into effect until after the Board of Conciliation has made its report. The Board is, therefore, unanimous in concluding that the manager's agreement to defer action in this particular, removes all technical objection as to item (2), and it no longer forms a subject of controversy.

As to numbers (1) and (3), (increase in board and reduction in wages):

It had been the company's custom to include board when fixing the rate of wages. This applied only to men boarded by the company, and not to householders. The company changed this custom by fixing the boarding rate at 75c per man per day, and in all cases affected, by increasing the rate of wages to the same extent. The men complain that by this change they are subjected to an additional charge of 75c per day for board on Sundays and other holidays.

The men also complain (number 3) of the reduction of 20c per day in wages.

The number of men at present affected by such reduction is 23 out of a total of 52. The number of men affected at present by the increased charge for board is 35. Allowing 4 Sundays or holidays per month (the total number of employees remaining at 52) the proposed changes mean a reduction to each man affected by both counts (wages and board) of 32½c per day. The total change, therefore, amounts to $119.60 per month reduction in wages, and $105.00 per month increase in board, being a total monthly loss to the men, and a corresponding gain to the company of $224.60 per month.

The cost of living at Gowganda is higher than in similar mining districts. Supplies have to be drawn a distance of 27 miles from the nearest railway, at a cost in summer of $1.25 per 100 lbs., and in winter of about 65 cents per 100 lbs. It was shown that the Hewitt Lake mine at Gowganda (employing about 25 men) pays a higher rate of wages than the Miller Lake O'Brien mine. The men strongly emphasize and the company admit the higher cost of living at Gowganda, but the latter allege that owing to the physical condition of their mine, the present shortage of waterpower, the high cost of fuel, the low price of silver, and the general and unusual dislocation and uncertainties of business conditions, they are compelled to reduce expenses wherever possible, their only alternative being to close the mine until spring. They state that they prefer to close the mine until spring, and would save money by doing so, but are willing to run the mine with the above reduction, in order to give their men employment during the winter.

As to number (4) (excessive charges for provisions):

Complaint is made that the prices charged by the company to householders for certain provisions is unduly high. The company answer that they stock groceries for their own use only, and not for sale; and that they much prefer their married men to purchase groceries elsewhere. There is a good general store at Gowganda, with telephone connections, where goods can be obtained at fair prices, and arrangements made for periodical deliveries. Your Board satisfied themselves as to these facts by visiting the store in question.

As to number (5) (discrimination):

An effort was made to show that the company had dismissed certain employees because they were active members of the Miners' Union. This is denied by the company, who state that the Miller Lake mine is an "open" mine, employing both union and non-union men indiscriminately; that no question as to union membership is asked when hiring, and that in fact 80 per cent of their present employees are members of the union.

As to number (6) (unsanitary conditions):

This complaint is that the sleeping rooms of the miners are infected with bed-bugs, a pest which seems to be generally prevalent in the sleeping apartments of mining camps, and is admittedly difficult to remove. After some discussion the manager promised greater vigilance, and that the rooms would be thoroughly cleansed and fumigated.

Our conclusions are as follows:

The changes in the board and wages account are the real causes of the dispute. Every effort was made to bring about an agreement; but we were invariably met, on the one hand, by the affirmed inability of the company from sheer force of circumstances beyond their control to avoid the reduction, and on the other by the apparent fear of the Gowganda union to consent to any reduction, chiefly lest it establish a precedent which might be used as a means of reducing wages in other mining districts.

The attitude of the union in thus striving to its utmost not only to maintain the present scale of wages, but to increase the same whenever possible, is not unreasonable from an employees' standpoint as a matter of general policy. It must not be lost sight of, however, that general rules must sometimes give way to special circumstances. In this instance very special circumstances, both local and general in character, have been shown. Had such special circumstances not been shown, we should have recommended that the rate of wages be allowed to remain at the former scale; but in view of all the conditions now obtaining, in our opinion, the men would be well advised to accept the proposed reduction until the return of normal conditions: after which the full rate should be restored.

Two of the members of the Board took occasion to interview a majority of the men affected by the reduction in wages, and to impress upon them the desirability of an agreement. Some of the men, largely unskilled, are foreigners, imperfectly acquainted with the English language, which increased the difficulty of coming to an understanding. The majority of the English speaking employees, while of course preferring that there should be no reduction in wages, yet expressed their willingness to continue working at the reduced scale rather than quit work, or have the mine closed.

With regard to the prices charged for certain provisions at the company's store, we suggest that unnecessary complaint would be avoided if the company adopt one of two courses, viz: to conform to prices at which similar goods can be delivered from Gowganda, or to discontinue the sale of that class of goods altogether.

The complaint as to discrimination does not appear to be well founded, and we believe that both sides now consider it to have been completely explained away.

While regretting our inability to adjust the main point of difference between the parties, viz: the reduction in wages, we feel satisfied that our efforts have not been without result. Both employer and employees have been brought closer together by learning that the motives of each other are not so bad as they were made to appear, through the distorting atmosphere of threatened conflict. The employees have been shown that the action of the employer has been due to economic pressure brought to bear from the outside, by the general difficulties which at present beset all business; and from the inside, by special difficulties of a local, and, we hope, temporary nature.

Therefore, our conclusions rest, not upon artificial considerations set up to afford either side any undue advantage, but upon the action of a natural and well known law of business, which decides that high wages shall prevail when trade is good, and that low wages shall prevail when trade is bad. We found the representatives of the employees reasonable men, well informed of their own position; and we believe that these views have already been, or ultimately will be, shared by them; and, consequently, that a strike is highly improbable.

(Sgd.) R. H. James,
Member.

(Sgd.) Arthur Mahaffy,
Chairman.

Bracebridge, Ont., Nov. 17, 1914.

MINORITY REPORT OF MR. ROBT. A. ALLEN.

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

In the matter of a dispute between the Miller Lake O'Brien Mine, Gowganda, Ont., *re* a proposed reduction in wages, etc.

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

Hon. Sir,—Being unable to agree with the findings of the Board appointed to investigate the differences between the Miller Lake O'Brien mine and its employees, I, the undersigned member of the Board, submit the following as a minority report:

In my opinion the report of the Board does not take into sufficient consideration the evidence submitted during the investigation, in the fact that the matter of the company in breaking the Act on more than one occasion was passed over as trivial, no mention being made that the proposed wage is the lowest paid to a miner in this part of Northern Ontario; the cost of living and the manner in which the company's store was run being too lightly regarded. The question of discrimination was undoubtedly proved, and admitted by the company; and lastly, that myself as a member of the Board representing the employees was not considered when the employees concerned were individually interviewed.

Taking the items as they appear in the Board's report in due order, and for convenience of comparison, I will deal with the evidence submitted to the Board as it appeals to my judgment.

The first thing brought to the notice of the Board was that the company had made no reply to the charges according to (Sec. 19) of the Act, and that the registrar had not forwarded a copy on to the chairman (Sec. 22), which states that ". . . Registrar shall forward to the chairman a copy of the application for the appointment of such Board . . . *and of the statement in reply,* and the Board shall forthwith proceed to deal with the *matters referred to in these documents.*" The Miners' Union complied with the Act, and the company failing to do so made the case hard to present by the employees' representative, the chairman having no statement by the company, and the latter therefore continually diverging from the point in question.

Items 1 and 2:

The notice posted on Sept. 14 was not produced by the company. The second notice posted on Sept. 24 reads as follows:

NOTICE.

Regarding previous notice dated Sept. 14, about charge for board, for example:

Men now getting $2.00 per day and board will get $2.75 per day and be charged 75 cents per day for board. This applies to all other rates.

MILLER LAKE O'BRIEN MINE,
Sept. 24, 1914. K. D. WOODWORTH,
Manager.

Another instance of the company disregarding the law by not giving the necessary thirty days' notice.

Item No. 3:

Notice posted up regarding the reduction in wages read as follows:

NOTICE.

Owing to the unsettled financial conditions due to the present war, a general change in rate of wages will be made.

Notice is hereby given that the following rate of wages will take effect thirty days from this date:

Drill runners	$3.30	Muckers	$2.55
Drill helpers	2.80	Surface	$2.30 and 2.55

Other rates on application. Board will be charged at the rate of 75 cents per day.

MILLER LAKE O'BRIEN MINE,
Sept. 24, 1914. K. D. WOODWORTH,
Manager.

And reads exactly as if every man working at the mine would be reduced, and was misleading. At this stage of the investigation the company's manager produced Exhibit "A," showing number of men affected and the amount. This statement showed that only 23 men were affected by the reduction in wages, although they had previously employed from 125 to 150 men at the mine.

The company again violated the Act in hiring new men at the reduced scale after the application of the Board had been applied for; the chairman pointed out what the company were liable for in not concurring with the Act, and yet in the Board's report breaking the Act is counted as only technical.

The company declare that in lowering the scale of wages they were adjusting to the average wage paid in Cobalt, and in comparing the scales produced at the investigation I find that cagemen will be paid 25 cents less than the Cobalt rate, while the board is from 5 to 10 cents less in Cobalt at a number of the mines, and this with the cost of living higher in the Gowganda district by 20 per cent.

Here I wish to point out that if the proposed scale goes into effect, it will be the lowest wage paid to a miner in the northern mining camps. Witness Exhibit "B," Cobalt scale, and "C," Porcupine scale.

The Porcupine scale was awarded by the Board of Conciliation which sat in Porcupine September, 1912, (see sixth report of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907), and is the same scale as is being paid to-day by the Hollinger, Dome, McIntyre and others employing approximately 3,000 men, also recommended by the Board of Conciliation at Lorraine, February, 1911 (see *Labour Gazette*, Vol. 11, No. 9, page 982). Several other mining companies pay higher than this scale. Taking the lowest scale at Porcupine it is 25 cents more per day than the proposed scale at the Miller Lake O'Brien.

The other mine working in Gowganda, the Hewitt Lake Mining Company, employing 25 men (see scale, Exhibit D), you will note is at present paying $1.07 more per day to the miners than the proposed scale; comparing the two scales, the Miller Lake O'Brien and the Hewitt mine, the mucker or unskilled labourer at the Hewitt Lake mine will receive 32½ cents more per day than the machine runner at the O'Brien mine, who is considered a practical miner. As to the cost of drawing supplies, it will now be the winter rate of 65 cents instead of $1.25 as before per 100 lbs., which is to the company's profit.

Item 4:

In the Board's report it is not stated thtat the company has a general store, and after this store was opened up a notice appeared regarding trespassers being prosecuted. The following are a few of the prices that I have copied from the company's price list, and from the store:

At Gowganda.	Store at Gowganda.	Mine Store.
Flour	$4.50 to $5.00 per bag.	$6.00 one price.
Sugar, white	8.00 " "	9.00
Sugar, brown	7.75 " "	8.25
Potatoes	2.50 " "	3.00
Wood, per cord,	in town 3.50	at mine 3.30

It is strange why the married men would pay from ten to twenty per cent higher for their groceries than they could buy them for in town, after the manager stating that he would prefer to not sell groceries, that he could use them for the camp.

Item 5:

As to discrimination, it was pointed out and admitted that all men that had previously acted on committees to settle grievances and avoid trouble, were eventually discharged.

Item 6: Improper sanitary conditions.

I am pleased to concur in at least one of the Board's recommendations *re* sanitary conditions, which shows again a lack of enforcement on behalf of the company of the Provincial Health Laws, which by the way is general in the northern part of Ontario.

As to the employees accepting the reduction until the return of normal conditions, this is very indefinite, as we have no assurance from the company's manager that he will restore the original scale.

Therefore my conclusions are as follows:

In summing up, the majority report of the Board states that had such special circumstances not been shown, namely, "circumstances local and general in character, also the physical condition of the mine at present," we should have recommended that the rate of wages be allowed to remain at the former scale.

Let us analyze these special conditions.

1st. Physical condition of the mine.

It was brought out in the evidence and not denied by the company's manager, that there was a large tonnage of ore broken on hand in the stopes, and also several rich veins.

2nd. As to local conditions.

Owing to the installation of a new power plant, at considerable expense, "which by the way came out of the profits of the mine," but at present is unsatisfactory, but may be in the near future, is in my opinion not sufficient argument to warrant the present reduction.

3rd. As to general conditions: relating to present low price of silver, a reduction in price from 55 cents to 48 cents per ounce.

It is generally conceded that the approximate cost of production is on an average from 13 cents to 16 cents per ounce, therefore silver at present 48 cents still leaves a large margin of profit to the company. Therefore, I submit that according to the evidence submitted by the employees that even the former scale was the lowest ever paid in the Gowganda camp, and the cost of living was proven to be, and admitted by the Board, 20 per cent higher than in other camps, the above conclusions alone go to show that there is no argument for a reduction.

I wish to point out that the chairman and company's representative took unfair advantage of the employees' representative on the Board, in interviewing the men individually, after the Board's work was supposed to be through, and the chairman in possession of a written statement of my conclusions, as the report says, "to impress upon them the desirability of an agreement"—"questions asked being: would you not prefer the reduction than to have the mine closed and lose your job?)—the chairman stating that he preferred not to see the men affected "en masse" because they would again have a spokesman. This in my opinion is not British fair play, and does not conform with the intent of the Act.

My conclusions are that the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act has failed to be of any benefit to the miners of Northern Ontario.

Dated at Cobalt, Ont., this twenty-sixth day of November, 1914.

(Sgd.) ROBT. A. ALLEN,
Representing the Employees.

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

EXHIBIT "A."

Exhibit "A." showing the old rate and the new rate at the Miller Lake O'Brien mine, also the number of men affected by the reduction in wages.

Engineer.	Old Rate.	New Rate.
1 Engineer	4.35	$4.25 12 hrs.
1 Blacksmith	4.25	4.05
1 Blacksmith Helper	3.25	3.05
2 Teamsters	3.00	55.00 per month.
3 Piston Drill Runners	3.50	3.30
3 Piston Drill Helpers	3.00	2.80
2 Deckmen	2.75	2.55
1 Cageman	2.75	2.55
5 Muckers	2.75	2.55
1 Helper (general underground)	3.00	2.80
Men hired after Board had been applied for:—		
3 General Surfacemen	....	2.55

These men were hired at the new rate. Board at 75c per day.

EXHIBIT "B."

Exhibit "B," showing the Cobalt mine manager's scale, which is the minimum wage paid in Cobalt.

Piston Drill Runners	$3.25	
Piston Drill Helpers	2.75	
Muckers	2.50	
Deckman	2.50	
Cageman	2.50	
Surfacemen	2.50	
Engineers	3.50	9 hrs.
Blacksmith	3.50	
Blacksmith Helper	2.75	

Charges for Board are 60c, 65c and 70c per day.

EXHIBIT "C."

Exhibit "C" (1) showing the Porcupine scale as fixed by the Board of Conciliation that sat at Porcupine Sept., 1912, and is being paid at present at the Hollinger mine, McIntyre mine, Dome mine and other companies at Porcupine, employing over 3,000 men. This is the minimum wage paid in Porcupine.

(2) showing scale of wages paid at the Dome Lake mine, Miracle mine, Ray mine and Foley and O'Brien mine. In comparing these scales it will be seen that the latter companies pay a higher wage.

	EXHIBIT "C" (1).	EXHIBIT "C" (2).
Drill Runners	$3.50	$4.00
Drill Helpers	3.00	3.50
Muckers	2.75	3.25
Blacksmith	4.25	4.50
Blacksmith Helpers	2.97	3.50
Engineers	4.25	4.50
Teamsters	2.75	65.00 per month.
Cagemen	3.00	3.00
Deckman	3.00	3.00
Surfacemen	2.50	2.75

Board and lodging, 75c per day.

EXHIBIT "D."

Exhibit "D," showing scale of wages paid by the Hewitt Lake mine, Gowganda.

Drill Runners	$3.50
Drill Helpers	3.00
Muckers	2.75
Deckman	2.75
Engineers	100.00 per month.
Blacksmith	3.75
Blacksmith Helpers	2.50
Teamsters	2.50
Surfacemen	2.50

These wages include board in all cases.

(Sgd.) R. A. ALLEN.

XVII. — APPLICATION FROM THE CITY OF EDMONTON, AND EMPLOYEES IN TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND STREET RAILWAY DEPARTMENTS, MEMBERS OF LOCAL NO. 544, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, AND NON-UNION POWER HOUSE EMPLOYEES. — BOARD ESTABLISHED.—UNANIMOUS REPORT OF BOARD.—SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

Application received—October 13, 1914.

Parties concerned—City of Edmonton and employees in telephone, electric light and street railway departments, members of Local No. 544, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and non-union power house employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Telephone, electric light, power, and street railway services.

Nature of dispute—Alleged reduction of wages without notice.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 255; indirectly, 55.

Date of constitution of Board—December 26, 1914.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice J. D. Hyndman, Edmonton, Alta., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Kenneth W. Mackenzie, Edmonton, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the Corporation of Edmonton; and Mr. John B. Pegg, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—March 23, 1915.

Result of inquiry—Prior to the investigation by the Board, agreements were entered into between the Corporation of Edmonton and the electrical workers in the street railway, telephone and electric light departments. The Board dealt therefore only with the case of the power house employees. The report was signed by all three members of the Board, Mr. Pegg, however, dissenting on one point. The Board recommended that the power house employees should receive the same treatment in the matter of wages as that accorded to the other electrical workers. The award was accepted by both parties to the dispute.

The Minister received on March 23 the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Edmonton and its power house employees.

The application, which was received on October 13, 1914, was made on behalf of the Corporation's employees in the telephone, electric light and street railway departments, members of Local No. 544 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the non-union power house employees. The total number affected was given as 255 directly and 55 indirectly. An adjustment of the dispute in so far as the electrical employees were concerned was effected on November 1 through the efforts of Mr. J. D. McNiven, one of the officers of the

Department of Labour, who visited Edmonton for this purpose. No arrangement was, however, reached with the power house employees, and a Board was accordingly established by the Minister on November 17. The personnel of the Board was as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice J. D. Hyndman, Edmonton, Alta., chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Kenneth W. Mackenzie, Edmonton, Alta., named by the Corporation of Edmonton; and Mr. John B. Pegg, Winnipeg, Man., named by the employees.

In its report the Board expressed the view that the power house employees should receive the same treatment as that meted out to the electrical workers, and accordingly recommended that the city should pay the applicants their wages up to November 15 last on the scale in force prior to September 1 and that they should be reimbursed for the difference between the said scale and the amounts actually paid them; and, further, that from and after November 15, 1914, the scale of wages should be that in force prior to September 1 subject to the same percentages of reduction and on the same basis as has been applied since that date to the electrical workers, so that there should be no discrimination between these classes in the matter of deductions.

On April 5 the Department received formal notification on behalf of the employees concerned of their acceptance of the award of the Board.

REPORT OF BOARD.

In the matter of a dispute between the City of Edmonton and the non-union power house employees of the City of Edmonton.

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Sir,—

1. The undersigned members of the Board appointed under the Act in this matter have the honour to report as follows:

2. The Board originally consisted of the chairman, Mr. J. K. Cornwall and Mr. John B. Pegg. The eleventh day of March was appointed as the date for the first meeting, all parties being duly notified. The chairman and Mr. Pegg met at the time and place appointed, but Mr. J. K. Cornwall, owing to engagements in the East, was unable to be present, and with the consent of the City of Edmonton the meeting was opened and proceeded, and in the meantime Mr. Kenneth W. Mackenzie was duly appointed in the place of Mr. Cornwall and took part in all the discussions at the further meetings held on the 12th and 13th and 15th March instant, as well as on the date of this report.

3. There were also present during the proceedings Mayor Henry, Mr. J. C. F. Bown, K.C., city solicitor; A. G. Harrison, city commissioner; and the employees were represented by Messrs. T. W. Weston, J. B. Short, and G. W. Duncan.

4. The dispute is due to the fact that the city on the 1st September, 1914, reduced the wages of the applicants without notice and also unduly discriminated against them in that they reduced their wages and salaries on said date while maintaining the wages and salaries of certain other branches of civic employment at their former scale.

5. It was brought to the attention of the Board and admitted by the city that the electrical workers, whilst having been reduced on the 1st September in the same manner as the applicants, later on entered into an arrangement with the corporation that they be reimbursed the deduction up to the 15th November, 1914, that is, they should receive pay on the ante September scale up to the 15th November and since then a reduction of 5 to 40 per cent, according to the amount of wages the various classes received. In the case of the Police Department there was no such reduction, but the Board is of opinion that in a matter of this kind comparisons should be made with reference to allied or analogous classes of workers, as there might be valid reasons to maintain or reduce wages in one department of the city which might not have any application in another. We cannot see why a distinction should be made in the matter of reduction between the electrical workers and the applicants, and the representatives of the city, including the mayor, practically admitted that any discrimination would be quite unfair.

6. The Board are therefore unanimously of the view that the city should have paid the applicants their wages on the scale in force prior to the 1st September last up to the 15th November last, and recommend that the difference between the said scale and the amount paid be made up and paid to them forthwith.

7. And, further, that from and after the 15th November, 1914, the scale of wages should be that in force prior to the 1st September, subject to the same percentages of reduction and on the same basis as has applied since that date and now applies to the electrical workers so that there shall be no discrimination between these classes in the matter of deductions.

8. The applicants requested the Board to incorporate in this report a recommendation that the city enter into a permanent agreement with the employees affecting future work and services. To this the city objected. As this is a feature outside the scope of the inquiry the Board does not deem it its duty to make any recommendation at least without first instituting an inquiry into this subject, and prefers to leave this question to be decided between the parties whensoever the matter may be broached by either of them.

9. With respect to clause 8 hereof the Board is not unanimous, Mr. Pegg, the representative of the men, not being entirely satisfied therewith.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. D. Hyndman, *Chairman.*

John B. Pegg,
For the Employees.

K. W. MacKenzie,
For the City of Edmonton.

Edmonton, March 16, 1915.

XVIII.—APPLICATION FROM J. D. McARTHUR & COMPANY, LIMITED, AND EMPLOYEES, BEING WORKMEN EMPLOYED IN THE EDMONTON, DUNVEGAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY SHOPS AT WEST EDMONTON, ALTA.—BOARD ESTABLISHED. —INVESTIGATION NOT COMPLETED AT END OF FISCAL YEAR.

Application received—December 8, 1914.

Parties concerned—J. D. McArthur & Company, Limited, and employees, being workmen employed in the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway shops at West Edmonton, Alta.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railway.

Nature of dispute—Reduction in wages.

Number of employees affected—127.

Date of constitution of Board—January 4, 1915.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice J. D. Hyndman, Edmonton, Alta., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. O. M. Biggar, Edmonton, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Wm. Macadams, Edmonton, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

The investigation by the Board had not been completed at the close of the fiscal year.

XIX.—APPLICATION FROM J. D. McARTHUR & COMPANY, LIMITED, AND EMPLOYEES, BEING TRAIN OPERATIVES ON THE EDMONTON, DUNVEGAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY AND THE ALBERTA AND GREAT WATERWAYS RAILWAY.—BOARD ESTABLISHED. — INVESTIGATION NOT COMPLETED AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

Application received—January 14, 1915.

Parties concerned—J. D. McArthur & Company, Limited, and employees, being train operatives on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railway.

Nature of dispute—Reduction of wages.

Number of employees affected—

Date of constitution of Board—March 16, 1915.

Membership of Board—Mr. Samuel A. Dickson, Edmonton, Alta., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. C. M. Biggar, K.C., Edmonton, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

The investigation by the Board had not been completed at the close of the fiscal year.

XX.—APPLICATION FROM THE CITY OF CALGARY, AND ELECTRICAL EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF LOCAL NO. 348, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.—BOARD NOT COMPLETED AT END OF FISCAL YEAR.

Application received—March 9, 1915.

Parties concerned—City of Calgary and electrical employees, members of Local No. 348, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Electric light and power.

Nature of dispute—Wages and termination of agreement.

Number of employees affected—30.

Messrs. R. A. Brown, Calgary, Alta., and John B. Pegg, Winnipeg, Man., were appointed members of the Board on the recommendation of the Corporation of Calgary and the employees respectively. At the close of the fiscal year the Board had not been completed by the appointment of a chairman.

IV.—Abstract of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, for the Eight Years 1907-1915, covering the entire operations of the Statute.

1. CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES AT SPRINGHILL, N.S.

Application received—April 8, 1907.

Parties concerned—Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and employees at Springhill, N.S.

Applicants—Employers.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Employment of non-union workmen.

Number of employees affected—1,700.

Date of constitution of Board—

Membership of Board—

Report received—

Result of inquiry—Employees went on strike thinking Nova Scotia exempt from the provisions of the Act. On explanation, they returned to work. No Board constituted. Difficulty amicably settled.

2. CANADA WEST COAL AND COKE COMPANY, TABER, ALTA., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—April 9, 1907.

Parties concerned—Canada West Coal and Coke Company, of Taber, Alta., and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Hours.

Number of employees affected—

Date of constitution of Board—

Membership of Board—

Report received—

Result of inquiry—Employing Company declared lockout in ignorance of the provisions of the Act. When informed by the Department, mines were re-opened. Subsequently an amicable settlement was effected through the Department's intervention. No Board constituted.

3. WESTERN COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—April 9, 1907.

Parties concerned—Western Coal Operators' Association and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and other conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—3,595.

Date of constitution of Boards—April 22, 1907.

Membership of Boards—The Honourable Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice of the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice of Ontario, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommen-

dation from the other members of the Board; Mr. J. L. Parker, of Lee Lake Ranch, appointed on the recommendation of four of the employing companies, and Mr. Louis Philip Eckstein, of Fernie, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

The Honourable Sir William Mulock, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Frank B. Smith, of Edmonton, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the other three employing companies; and Mr. L. P. Eckstein, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—May 29, 1907.

Result of inquiry—Employees, in ignorance of the provisions of the Act, went on strike. Both parties consented to the intervention of the Deputy Minister of Labour, as a conciliator under the Conciliation Act, 1900, and an agreement was effected, a further cessation of work being thereby averted. A standing committee of conciliation between the employers and employees was established.

4. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY AND MACHINISTS.

Application received—April 20, 1907.

Parties concerned—Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and machinists.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours, apprenticeship, reinstatement of former employes, etc.

Number of employees affected—400.

Date of constitution of Board—May 4, 1907.

Membership of Board—Professor Adam Shortt, Kingston, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—May 21, 1907.

Result of inquiry—Differences adjusted and agreement concluded for period of one year, strike being thereby averted.

5. CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES AT SPRINGHILL, N.S.

Application received—May 8, 1907.

Parties concerned—Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and employees at Springhill, N.S.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages.

Number of employees affected—1,700.

Date of constitution of Board—May 17, 1907

Membership of Board—The Honourable Mr. Justice Graham, Halifax, N.S., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. P. S. Archibald, Moncton, N.B., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. R. B. Murray, Springhill, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—July 13, 1907.

Result of inquiry—Employees refused to accept findings of majority of Board, and ceased work on August 1; they returned to work on October 31, accepting the Board's recommendation.

6. SHIPPING FEDERATION OF CANADA, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, AND LONGHOREMEN OF MONTREAL.

Application received—May 25, 1907.

Parties concerned—Shipping Federation of Canada, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and Longshoremen of Montreal.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Shipping.

Nature of dispute—Wages.

Number of employees affected—1,600.

Date of constitution of Board—June 7, 1907.

Membership of Board—His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, Montreal, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. G. W. Stephens, Montreal, appointed on the recommendation of the employing companies; and Mr. Joseph Ainey, Montreal, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—June 17, 1907.

Result of inquiry—Employees signed individual agreements based upon the recommendations of the Board. A strike had preceded application for Board, but men then returned to work and awaited Board's findings, no further cessation of work occurring.

7. ALBERTA RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION COAL COMPANY, ALTA., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—May 27, 1907.

Parties concerned—Alberta Railway and Irrigation Coal Company of Lethbridge, Alta., and employees of coal mines.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—400.

Date of constitution of Board—

Membership of Board—

Report received—

Result of inquiry—Amicable settlement effected while Board was in process of constitution, strike being thereby averted.

8. THE FURNESS WITHY COMPANY, ET AL, HALIFAX, N.S., AND LONGSHOREMEN

Application received—May 31, 1907.

Parties concerned—Furness Withy Company, Cunard & Company, Pickford, Black & Company, of Halifax, N.S., and Longshoremen.

Applicants—Employers.

Nature of industry concerned—Shipping.

Nature of dispute—Wages.

Number of employees affected—500.

Date of constitution of Board—

Membership of Board—Mr. James Hall, Halifax, appointed on the recommendation of the employing companies; Mr. Philip Ring, Halifax, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—

Result of inquiry—Employees, in ignorance of the provisions of the Act, went on strike. Amicable settlement by Department's Fair Wages Officer while Board was in process of constitution, further cessation of work being thereby averted.

9. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY AND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

Application received—June 27, 1907.

Parties concerned—Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and its Locomotive Engineers.

Applicants—Employers.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and rules.

Number of employees affected—1,300.

Date of constitution of Board—July 18, 1907.

Membership of Board—Professor Adam Shortt, Kingston, Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. John Cardell, Calgary, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—August 16, 1907.

Result of inquiry—Differences adjusted and agreement for three years concluded, a strike being thereby averted.

10. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY AND FREIGHT HANDLERS AT HALIFAX, N.S.

Application received—July 10, 1907.

Parties concerned—Intercolonial Railway Company of Canada and freight handlers in its employ at Halifax, N.S.

Applicants—Employers.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and classification of employees.

Number of employees affected—250.

Date of constitution of Board—July 22, 1907.

Membership of Board—Professor Walter Murray, Halifax, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Henry Holgate, C.E., Montreal, appointed on the recommendation of the Government. Railways Managing Board; and Mr. R. E. Finn, M.P.P., Halifax, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—August 12, 1907.

Result of inquiry—Settlement effected, a further cessation of work being thereby averted.

11. CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES AT SPRINGHILL, N.S.

Application received—July 12, 1907.

Parties concerned—Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and employees at Springhill, N.S.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—1,700.

Date of constitution of Board—July 27, 1907.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge Patterson, New Glasgow, N.S., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. P. S. Archibald, Moncton, N.B., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; and Mr. R. B. Murray, Springhill, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—September 21, 1907.

Result of inquiry—Employees had refused to accept the recommendations of the Board appointed May 17, and were on strike before present Board concluded. Strike ended October 31, employees returning to work on the conditions recommended in the report of the first board.

12. MONTREAL COTTON COMPANY, VALLEYFIELD, QUE., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—August 26, 1907.

Parties concerned—Montreal Cotton Company, of Valleyfield, Que., and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Textile.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions.

Number of employees affected—2,200.

Date of constitution of Board—September 4, 1907.

Membership of Board—The Honourable Mr. Justice Fortin, Montreal, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Duncan McCormick, K.C., Montreal, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Wilfrid Paquette, Montreal, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—September 24, 1907.

Result of inquiry—Differences adjusted, agreement concluded, and permanent Committee of Conciliation established. It is to be noted that in this case, the industry not being one to which the Act applies expressly, the dispute was referred by consent of both parties under Sec. 63.

13. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS.

Application received—September 5, 1907.

Parties concerned—Canadian Pacific Railway Company and railroad telegraphers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and rules.

Number of employees affected—1,656.

Date of constitution of Board—September 16, 1907.

Membership of Board—Professor Adam Shortt, Kingston, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—October 12, 1907.

Result of inquiry—Differences adjusted and agreement concluded, a strike being thereby averted.

14. CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED MINING & SMELTING COMPANY, MOYIE, B.C., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—September 11, 1907.

Parties concerned—Canadian Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Moyie, B.C., and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Metal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and hours.

Number of employees affected—400.

Date of constitution of Board—September 23, 1907.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge P. E. Wilson, Cranbrook, B.C., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. J. A. Harvey, Cranbrook, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. S. S. Taylor, K.C., Nelson, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—December 28, 1907.

Result of inquiry—Settlement effected, a strike being thereby averted. The inquiry also had the effect of influencing the settlement of other differences in the industry in various parts of the province.

15. HILLCREST COAL AND COKE COMPANY, HILLCREST, ALTA., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—September 11, 1907.

Parties concerned—Hillcrest Coal & Coke Company, Limited, of Hillcrest, Alberta, and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—70.

Date of constitution of Board—September 24, 1907.

Membership of Board—The Honourable C. W. Fisher, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, chairman, appointed by the Minister, in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. John R. McDonald, Hillcrest, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Frank H. Sherman, Taber, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—November 4, 1907.

Result of inquiry—Settlement effected, a strike being thereby averted.

16. HOSMER MINES, HOSMER, B.C., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—September 16, 1907.

Parties concerned—Hosmer Mines, of Hosmer, B.C., and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—100.

Date of constitution of Board—September 30, 1907.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge P. E. Wilson, Cranbrook, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Frank B. Smith, Edmonton, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; Mr. Frank H. Sherman, Taber, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—October 21, 1907.

Result of inquiry—Board's report made basis of subsequent agreement, a strike being thereby averted.

17. CANADA WEST COAL & COKE COMPANY, TABER, ALTA., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—November 5, 1907.

Parties concerned—Canada West Coal & Coke Company, of Taber, Alberta, and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours, and other conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—150.

Date of constitution of Board—November 20, 1907.

Membership of Board—The Honourable Mr. Justice Stuart, Calgary, Alberta, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. S. A. Jones, Taber, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Frank H. Sherman, Taber, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—December 20, 1907.

Result of inquiry—Differences adjusted and agreement concluded dating from December 9, 1907, to March 31, 1909, a strike being thereby averted.

18. DOMESTIC COAL COMPANY, TABER, ALTA., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—November 5, 1907.

Parties concerned—Domestic Coal Company, of Taber, Alberta, and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours, and other conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—50.

Date of constitution of Board—November 20, 1907.

Membership of Board—The Honourable Mr. Justice Stuart, Calgary, Alberta, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. R. Duggan, Taber, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Frank H. Sherman, Taber, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—December 28, 1907.

Result of inquiry—Differences adjusted and agreement concluded dating from December 9, 1907, to March 31, 1909, a strike being thereby averted.

19. DUGGAN HUNTRODS AND COMPANY, TABER, ALTA., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—November 5, 1907.

Parties concerned—Duggan Huntrods & Company, of Taber, Alberta, and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours, and other conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—40.

Date of constitution of Board—November 20, 1907.

Membership of Board—The Honourable Mr. Justice Stuart, Calgary, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Joseph Shorthouse, Taber, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Frank H. Sherman, Taber, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—December 28, 1907.

Result of inquiry—Differences adjusted and agreement concluded dating from December 9, 1907, to March 31, 1909, a strike being thereby averted.

20. STRATHCONA COAL COMPANY, EDMONTON, ALTA., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—November 12, 1907.

Parties concerned—Strathcona Coal Company, of Edmonton, Alberta, and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours and other conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—40.

Date of constitution of Board—December 2, 1907.

Membership of Board—Mr. George Montgomery, Edmonton, Alberta, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. F. L. Otter, Edmonton, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Frank H. Sherman, Taber, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—December 28, 1907.

Result of inquiry—Differences adjusted and agreement concluded dating from September 23, 1907, to March 31, 1909, a strike being thereby averted.

21. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY AND RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS.

Application received—November 19, 1907.

Parties concerned—Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and railroad telegraphers.

Applicants—Employers.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and other conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—300.

Date of constitution of Board—November 30, 1907.

Membership of Board—Professor Adam Shortt, Kingston, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—January 23, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Differences adjusted and agreement concluded dating from January 1, 1908, a strike being thereby averted.

22. CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES AT SPRINGHILL, N.S.

Application received—November 21, 1907.

Parties concerned—Cumberland Railway & Coal Company and employees at Springhill, N.S.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and other conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—1,700.

Date of constitution of Board—December 24, 1907.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge Patterson, New Glasgow, N.S., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Hiram Donkin, Halifax, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. R. B. Murray, Springhill, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—January 22, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Employees willing to accept Board's unanimous report, company unwilling. No further cessation of work took place.

23. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND CARMEN ON WESTERN LINES.

Application received—November 22, 1907.

Parties concerned—Canadian Pacific Railway Company and carmen employed by company on western lines.

Applicants—Employers.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and hours.

Number of employees affected—1,215.

Date of constitution of Board—November 26, 1907.

Membership of Board—Professor E. Odlum, Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. A. M. Nanton, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; Mr. J. H. McVety, Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—December 23, 1907.

Result of inquiry—Board's report accepted by both parties as basis of settlement, a strike being thereby averted.

24. McKINLEY-DARRAGH COMPANY, COBALT, ONT., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—December 9, 1907.

Parties concerned—McKinley-Darragh Mining Company, Limited, of Cobalt, Ont., and its employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Metal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and hours.

Number of employees affected—120.

Date of constitution of Board—December 21, 1907.

Membership of Board—Professor Adam Shortt, Kingston, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. E. C. Kingswell, Haileybury, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. John A. Welch, Cobalt, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—January 22, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Strike averted.

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25. CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND FIREMEN, ENGINEMEN AND HOSTLERS.

Application received—December 19, 1907.

Parties concerned—Canadian Northern Railway Company and firemen, enginemen and hostlers in its employ.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Relations of Union to employer.

Number of employees affected—359.

Date of constitution of Board—January 8, 1908.

Membership of Board—Professor Adam Shortt, Kingston, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. F. H. Richardson, Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—January 25, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Differences amicably adjusted, a strike being thereby averted.

26. DOMINION COAL COMPANY, DOMINION, C.B., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—January 4, 1906.

Parties concerned—Dominion Coal Company, of Dominion, C.B., and members of the Provincial Workmen's Association.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—7,000.

Date of constitution of Board—February 23, 1908.

Membership of Board—Professor Adam Shortt, Kingston, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. J. Dix Fraser, New Glasgow, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; Dr. A. S. Kendall, M.P.P., Sydney, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—March 23, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Differences adjusted and agreement concluded effective from March 16, 1908, to December 31, 1909, a strike being thereby averted.

27. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY AND CARMEN.

Application received—January 8, 1908.

Parties concerned—Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and carmen in its employ.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected—800.

Date of constitution of Board—January 28, 1908.

Membership of Board—Professor Adam Shortt, Kingston, chairman, appointed on the recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—February 28, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Differences amicably adjusted, a strike being thereby averted.

28. TEMISKAMING & HUDSON BAY MINING COMPANY, COBALT, ONT., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—January 9, 1908.

Parties concerned—Temiskaming and Hudson Bay Mining Company, Limited, of Cobalt, Ont., and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Metal mining.

Nature of disputes—Wages and hours.

Number of employees affected—50.

Date of constitution of Board—January 31, 1908.

Membership of Board—Professor S. J. McLean, Toronto, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. M. F. Pumaville, New Liskeard, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. C. B. Duke, Cobalt, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—February 13, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Findings of Board accepted by men, but not by company. No cessation of work.

29. HAMILTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, ET AL, AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—January 25, 1908.

Parties concerned—Hamilton Street Railway Company, the Hamilton and Dundas Railway Company and the Hamilton and Burlington Railway Company and their employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street Railways.

Nature of dispute—Relations of union to employing companies.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 120; indirectly, 75.

Date of constitution of Board—February 17, 1908.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge Monck, County Judge of Wentworth County, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. William Bell, K.C., Hamilton, appointed on the recommendation of the employing companies, and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—April 8, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Strike averted.

30. JOHN MARSH, ET AL, COAL MINE OPERATORS, WOODPECKER, ALTA., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—February 10, 1908.

Parties concerned—John Marsh, John Howells, Stevens Brothers, coal mine operators at Woodpecker, Alberta, dealt with as a whole, and employees.

Applicants—Employers.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—100.

Date of constitution of Board—February 25, 1908.

Membership of Board—The Honourable Mr. Justice Stuart, Calgary, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. W. E. Bullock, Taber, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employers; and Mr. Frank H. Sherman, Taber, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—April 6, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Mines had closed down for lack of orders. Wage scale recommended by majority of Board. Minority report made other recommendation.

31. DOMINION MARINE ASSOCIATION AND GREAT LAKES SEAMEN.

Application received—March 6, 1908.

Parties concerned—Dominion Marine Association and Great Lakes seamen.

Applicants—Great Lakes seamen.

Nature of industry concerned—Shipping.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—450.

Date of constitution of Board—April 1, 1908.

Membership of Board—Professor Adam Shortt, Kingston, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. James Stewart, Kingston, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the Dominion Marine Association; and Mr. John A. Flett, Hamilton, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—April 14, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Strike averted.

32. MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN COAL COMPANY, BIENFAIT, SASK., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—March 16, 1908.

Parties concerned—Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Company, Limited, of Bienfait, Sask., and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of disputes—Wages and hours.

Number of employees affected—50.

Date of constitution of Board—April 22, 1908.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge Dawson, Winnipeg, Man., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Geo. R. Crowe, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. F. H. Sherman, Taber, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—December 8, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Strike averted.

33. WESTERN DIVISION COLLIERIES, TAYLORTON, SASK., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—March 16, 1908.

Parties concerned—The Western Dominion Collieries, Limited, of Taylorton, Sask., and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and hours.

Number of employees affected—90.

Date of establishment of Board—April 10, 1908.

Membership of Board—His Honour R. H. Myers, County Judge, Winnipeg, Man., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Jas. O. Hannah, Calgary, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. F. H. Sherman, Taber, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—May 5, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Differences adjusted and agreement concluded before Board, effective from May 1, 1908, to May 1, 1909. Strike averted.

34. CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES AT SPRINGHILL, N.S.

Application received—March 25, 1908.

Parties concerned—Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, Limited, of Springhill, N.S., and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages.

Number of employees affected—1,600.

Date of constitution of Board—April 29, 1908.

Membership of Board—His Honour W. B. Wallace, County Judge, Halifax, N.S., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; the Honourable John N. Armstrong, North Sydney, N.S., appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employing company; Mr. R. B. Murray, Springhill, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—May 26, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Strike averted.

35. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND MECHANICS.

Application received—April 28, 1908.

Parties concerned—Canadian Pacific Railway Company and various trades in its mechanical departments.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—8,000.

Date of constitution of Board—May 13, 1908.

Membership of Board—Mr. P. A. McDonald, Master in Chambers, Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. C. P. Fullerton, Winnipeg, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; Mr. James Somerville, Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employees. Mr. Fullerton having withdrawn from the Board before its investigation had been concluded and the company not recommending a substitute, Mr. G. F. Galt, of Winnipeg, was appointed by the Minister to succeed Mr. Fullerton.

Report received—July 16, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Employees refused to accept findings of Board and ceased work on August 5; the employees returned to work on October 5, accepting the Board's recommendations.

36. STANDARD COAL COMPANY, EDMONTON, ALTA., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—May 2, 1908.

Parties concerned—Standard Coal Company, of Edmonton, Alberta, and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected—20.

Date of constitution of Board—June 19, 1908.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge Taylor, Edmonton, Alberta, chairman, appointed in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Frank B. Smith, Edmonton, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; Mr. F. H. Sherman, Taber, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—July 22, 1908.

Result of inquiry—The company had previously made an agreement individually with the employees; strike averted.

37. OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—May 8, 1908.

Parties concerned—Ottawa Electric Railway Company and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected—256.

Date of constitution of Board—May 22, 1908.

Membership of Board—Professor Adam Shortt, Kingston, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Geo. F. Henderson, K.C., Ottawa, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—June 15, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Agreement concluded on all points; strike averted.

38. NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL COMPANY, NORTH SYDNEY, N.S., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—May 12, 1908.

Parties concerned—Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, of North Sydney, N.S., and its employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected—1,750.

Date of constitution of Board—June 19, 1908.

Membership of Board—Professor Adam Shortt, Kingston, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board; Dr. David Allison, Sackville, N.B., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the Company; Mr. J. W. Maddin, Sydney, C.B., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—August 1, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Differences amicably arranged; strike averted.

39. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY AND STATION FREIGHT CLERKS AT ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX.

Application received—May 14, 1908.

Parties concerned—Intercolonial Railway of Canada and station freight clerks at St. John and Halifax.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industries concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected—Not stated.

Date of constitution of Board—September 8, 1908.

Membership of Board—His Honour D. McGibbon, Brampton, County Judge of Peel, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Henry Holgate, C.E., Montreal, appointed on the recommendation of the Government Railways Managing Board; and Mr. R. E. Finn, M.P.P., Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees. Mr. Finn subsequently withdrew from the Board, and was replaced by Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, Ont.

Report received—October 6, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Strike averted.

40. INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO., LTD., WESTVILLE, N.S., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—May 14, 1908.
Parties concerned—The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, Limited, of Westville, N.S., and employees.
Applicants—Employees.
Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.
Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of labour.
Number of employees affected—800.
Date of constitution of Board—
Membership of Board—
Report received—
Result of inquiry—No Board was established in this case, the parties having come to an amicable agreement subsequent to forwarding the application, a strike being thereby averted.

41. ACADIA COAL COMPANY, STELLARTON, N.S., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—May 15, 1908.
Parties concerned—The Acadia Coal Company, of Stellarton, N.S., and employees.
Applicants—Employees.
Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.
Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of labour.
Number of employees affected—800.
Date of constitution of Board—
Membership of Board—
Report received—
Result of inquiry—No Board was established in this case, the parties having come to an amicable agreement subsequent to forwarding the application, a strike being thereby averted.

42. PORT HOOD RICHMOND RAILWAY COAL COMPANY, PORT HOOD, N.S., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—May 18, 1908.
Parties concerned—Port Hood Richmond Railway Coal Company, Limited, of Port Hood, N.S., and its employees.
Applicants—Employees.
Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.
Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of labour.
Number of employees affected—300.
Date of constitution of Board—June 8, 1908.
Membership of Board—His Honour Angus McGillivray, County Judge, Antigonish, N.S., appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. G. S. Campbell, Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. James MacDonald, M.P.P., West Bay, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.
Report received—July 2, 1908.
Result of inquiry—Agreement concluded on all points; strike averted.

43. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS.

Application received—May 29, 1908.

Parties concerned—Canadian Pacific Railway Company and railroad telegraphers in its employ.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Alleged wrongful dismissal of an employee.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 1; indirectly, 1,605.

Date of constitution of Board—June 17, 1908.

Membership of Board—The Honourable Mr. Justice Fortin, Superior Court, Montreal, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Charles S. Campbell, K.C., Montreal, appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employees. Mr. O'Donoghue subsequently withdrew from the Board, finding himself unable to serve because of private engagements, and on the recommendation of the employees affected, Mr. W. T. J. Lee, Toronto, was appointed to the Board in his place.

Report received—September 26, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Agreement concluded before the Board; strike averted.

44. MARITIME COAL, RAILWAY AND POWER COMPANY, CHIGNECTO, N.S., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—July 2, 1908.

Parties concerned—Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company, Ltd., Chignecto, N.S., and its employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected—200.

Date of constitution of Board—July 6, 1908.

Membership of Board—Rev. W. Charles Wilson, Springhill, N.S., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Brunswick B. Barnhill, Two Rivers, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. R. B. Murray, Springhill, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—July 27, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Agreement concluded on all points for a period of two years from July 31, 1908; strike averted.

45. COBALT CENTRAL MINING COMPANY, COBALT, ONT., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—July 20, 1908.

Parties concerned—Cobalt Central Mining Company, Ltd., Cobalt, and its employes.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Metal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and hours.

Number of employees affected—105.

Date of constitution of Board—August 22, 1908.

Membership of Board—Mr. John A. Ewan, Toronto, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Ewan finding himself unable to act withdrew from the Board and was succeeded by Prof. S. J. McLean, of the University of Toronto; Mr. E. C. Fraleck, Cobalt, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company, and Mr. Charles B. Duke, Cobalt, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—August 29, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Strike averted.

46. CANADIAN NORTHERN QUEBEC RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—August 21, 1908.

Parties concerned—Quebec and Lake St. John Division of the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company and its employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected—49.

Date of constitution of Board—September 30, 1908.

Membership of Board—Mr. Cyrille Tessier, Quebec, was appointed chairman on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board, but notified the Department that it would be impossible for him to undertake the duties of the position. Mr. Ludovic Brunet, Quebec, was accordingly appointed to succeed Mr. Tessier as chairman, on the recommendation of the other members of the Board. Mr. Edward A. Evans, Quebec, was appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the employing company, and Mr. Alfred Chartrain, Montreal, on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—November 19, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Agreement concluded on all points; strike averted.

47. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN.

Application received—August 22, 1908.

Parties concerned—Canadian Pacific Railway Company and firemen and enginemen in its employ.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Alleged wrongful dismissal of certain employees.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 2,000; indirectly, 5,000.

Date of constitution of Board—January 5, 1909.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice Fortin, of the Superior Court, Montreal, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—January 15, 1909.

Result of inquiry—Agreement concluded on all points; strike averted.

48. CANADIAN NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY COMPANY ET AL, AND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

Application received—August 22, 1908.

Parties concerned—Canadian Northern Ontario, the Canadian Northern Quebec and the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Companies and locomotive engineers in their employ.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 81; indirectly, 260.

Date of constitution of Board—September 14, 1908.

Membership of Board—His Honour R. D. Gunn, Junior County Judge of Carleton County, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. F. H. Richardson, Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employing companies; and Mr. J. Harvey Hall, Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—November 16, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Agreement concluded on all points; strike averted.

49. QUEBEC HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, QUEBEC, QUE., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—September 3, 1908.

Parties concerned—Quebec Heat, Light and Power Company, Quebec, Que., and its employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railways.

Nature of dispute—Alleged wrongful dismissal of certain employees.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 2; indirectly, 114.

Date of constitution of Board—

Membership of Board—Mr. W. H. Moore, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Omer Brunet, Quebec, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employees. An agreement was reached on all points before a chairman for this Board had been appointed.

Report received—October 6, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Agreement concluded on all points; strike averted.

50. GALBRAITH COAL COMPANY, LUNDBRECK, ALTA., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—October 19, 1908.

Parties concerned—The Galbraith Coal Company, Ltd., Lundbreck, Alberta, and its employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected—30.

Date of constitution of Board—November 25, 1908.

Membership of Board—Mr. Charles Simister, Fernie, B.C., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. F. B. Smith, Edmonton, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; Mr. J. A. MacDonald, Blairmore, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—December 14, 1908.

Result of inquiry—Agreement concluded on all points; strike averted.

51. JOHN RITCHIE COMPANY, QUEBEC, QUE., AND EMPLOREES.

Application received—December 17, 1908.

Parties concerned—The John Ritchie Company, Limited, of Quebec, Que., and certain employees (lasters).

Applicants—Employees and employers.

Nature of industry concerned—Boot and shoe making.

Nature of dispute—Wages and introduction of certain machinery.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 27; indirectly, 205.

Date of constitution of Board—December 31, 1908.

Membership of Board—Dr. Charles Coté, Quebec, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Felix Marois, Quebec, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Zébédée Bérubé, Quebec, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—February 17, 1909.

Result of inquiry—Agreement concluded before the Board on all matters in dispute, effective from February 12, 1909, to May 1, 1910; strike averted.

52. KINGSTON AND PEMBROKE RAILWAY COMPANY AND RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS.

Application received—December 26, 1908.

Parties concerned—Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company and employees, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 19; indirectly, 1,600.

Date of constitution of Board—January 15, 1909.

Membership of Board—His Honour R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, Ont., Junior Judge of the County of Carleton, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. J. L. Whiting, K.C., Kingston, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—April 22, 1909.

Result of inquiry—No cessation of work.

53. GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, AND CERTAIN EMPLOYEES.

Application received—December 29, 1908.

Parties concerned—Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada, and certain railroad telegraphers on the Michigan Central Railroad in Canada.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Abolition by the Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada of commissions on commercial business on lines of the Michigan Central Railroad system.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 25; indirectly, 50.

Date of constitution of Board—February 8, 1909.

Membership of Board—His Honour D. McGibbon, County Judge of Peel, Brampton, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. J. F. Mackay, Toronto, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the Great North Western Telegraph Company; Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—March 22, 1909.

Result of inquiry—No cessation of work.

54. MANITOBA CARTAGE AND WAREHOUSING COMPANY, LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—February 10, 1909.

Parties concerned—Manitoba Cartage and Warehousing Company, Ltd., of Winnipeg, Man., and its employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Transportation.

Nature of dispute—Alleged discharge of union men.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 40; indirectly, 260.

Date of constitution of Board—March 2, 1909.

Membership of Board—Rev. Dr. Charles W. Gordon, D.D., Winnipeg, chairman. Rev. Dr. Gordon was at first appointed as a member of the board in the absence of any recommendation from the Company; Mr. Thomas J. Murray was appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the employees; Professor R. R. Cochrane, Winnipeg, was recommended by the other two members of the Board for appointment as third member, but in

accordance with the wishes of the Board, Rev. Dr. Gordon was appointed chairman and Professor Cochrane was deemed to have been appointed on behalf of the company.

Report received—April 1, 1909.

Result of inquiry—Strike averted.

55. DOMINION COAL COMPANY, GLACE BAY, C.B., AND EMPLOYEES.

Parties concerned—Dominion Coal Company, Glace Bay, C.B., and employees, members of the United Mine Workers of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Alleged discrimination against certain employees, members of the United Mine Workers of America; recognition of U.M.W.A.

Number of employees affected—3,000.

Date of constitution of Board—March 22, 1909.

Membership of Board—His Honour W. B. Wallace, County Judge, Halifax, N.S., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. G. S. Campbell, Halifax, N.S., appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. Daniel McDougall, Glace Bay, C.B., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—April 16, 1909.

Result of inquiry—The employees concerned being unwilling to accept the findings of the Board, a strike was declared on July 6, 1909, which lasted until April 28, 1910, when the men, then numbering about 1,300, returned to work, substantially on the lines recommended in the report of the Board.

56. BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER COMPANY, GREENWOOD, B.C., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—April 5, 1909.

Parties concerned—British Columbia Copper Company and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Metal mining (copper).

Nature of dispute—Alleged discrimination against certain employees.

Number of employees affected—225.

Date of constitution of Board—April 29, 1909.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge P. E. Wilson, Cranbrook, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. E. Cronyn, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company, and Mr. John McInnis, Phœnix, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received—May 21, June 3 and June 11, 1909.

Result of inquiry—Employees refused to accept findings of Board and ceased work on June 26, 1909. Strike continued until July 24, 1909, when a settlement was effected.

57. NICOLA VALLEY COAL AND COKE COMPANY, MIDDLESBORO, B.C., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—April 13, 1909.

Parties concerned—Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Company, Middlesboro, B.C., and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Alleged discrimination against certain employees.

Number of employees affected—150.

Date of constitution of Board—May 7, 1909.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge P. S. Lampman, Victoria, B.C., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Thos. Kiddie, Northport, Wash., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Thos. Chas. Brooks, Merritt, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received—June 3, June 11, June 16, 1909.

Result of inquiry—Employees ceased work during constitution of Board, and mines were closed down until after the investigation was finished, when operations were resumed, the men being engaged under new conditions. An understanding was subsequently reached between the management and the men, which was no doubt promoted by the inquiry.

58. WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—April 20, 1909.

Parties concerned—Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, Winnipeg, Man., and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 500; indirectly, 100.

Date of constitution of Board—May 10, 1909.

Membership of the Board—Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon, Winnipeg, Man., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. W. J. Christie, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—June 1, 1909.

Result of inquiry—Two years' agreement concluded on all points, strike being thereby averted.

59. NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO., LTD., SYDNEY MINES, C.B., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—April 26, 1909.

Parties concerned—Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, Sydney Mines, C.B., and employees, members of the United Mine Workers of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages, conditions of labour, and demand for recognition of the U.M.W.A.

Number of employees affected—340.

Date of constitution of Board—June 7, 1909.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge J. P. Chipman, Kentville, N.S., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; His Honour Judge A. McGillvray, Antigonish, N.S., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing Company; and Mr. Daniel McDougall, Glace Bay, C.B., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—July 23, 1909.

Result of inquiry—The report of the Board found against the claims of the employees, whilst the minority report by Mr. Daniel McDougall supported their claims. There was, however, no cessation of work.

60. DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, MONTREAL, QUE., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—April 27, 1909.

Parties concerned—Dominion Textile Company, Montreal, Que., and mule spinners in its employ.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Textile.

Nature of dispute—Wages.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 70; indirectly, 3,000.

Date of constitution of Board—May 12, 1909.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice Thos. Fortin, Montreal, Que., chairman, appointed on the recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. F. G. Daniels, Montmorency, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company, and Mr. A. A. Gibeault, Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—May 25, 1909.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board accepted by both parties to the dispute, a strike being thereby averted.

61. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS.

Application received—May 7, 1909.

Parties concerned—Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its railroad telegraphers, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Alleged unfair dismissal and breach of contract.

Number of employees affected—1,600.

Date of constitution of Board—May 29, 1909.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice Thos. Fortin, Montreal, Que., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company, and Mr. W. T. J. Lee, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—June 11, 1909.

Result of inquiry—Unanimous report of Board was accepted by both parties to the dispute, a strike being thereby averted.

62. WESTERN COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—May 8, 1909.

Parties concerned—Western Coal Operators' Association and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected—2,100.

Date of constitution of Board—May 15, 1909.

Membership of Board—Rev. Hugh Grant, Fernie, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Colin Macleod, Macleod, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employing companies; and Mr. F. H. Sherman, Taber, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—June 21, 1909.

Result of inquiry—Employees ceased work on March 31, 1909, on the expiry of the agreement under which they had previously been working. Strike continued during sessions of Board, and was terminated on June 30, 1909, by the signing of a new agreement, effective to March 31, 1911, which was based on the report of the Board.

63. CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES AT SPRINGHILL, N.S.

Application received—May 10, 1909.

Parties concerned—Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, Springhill, N.S., and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages, conditions of labour, and demand for recognition of the United Mine Workers of America.

Number of employees affected—1,550.

Date of constitution of Board—June 5, 1909.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice J. W. Longley, Halifax, N.S., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Chas. Archibald, Halifax, N.S., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. E. B. Paul, M.P.P., Springhill, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—July 23, 1909.

Result of inquiry—The Board's findings were not accepted by the employees and a strike was declared by them on August 9, 1909, which resulted in the closing down of the company's mines until early in the month of March, 1910, when operations were resumed on a limited scale. A number of the company's former employees still remained on strike at the end of the month of March.

64. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND FREIGHT HANDLERS AT OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Application received—May 17, 1909.

Parties concerned—Canadian Pacific Railway Company and freight handlers at Owen Sound, Ont.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Transportation.

Nature of dispute—Wages.

Number of employees affected—250.

Date of constitution of Board—June 2, 1909.

Membership of Board—Mr. Donald Ross, Barrie, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—June 17, 1909.

Result of inquiry—Employees who had declared strike returned to work on applying for Board. Employees later accepted employment on basis of Board's report.

65. GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—June 3, 1909.

Parties concerned—Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen and yardmen in its employ.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected—300.

Date of constitution of Board—June 24, 1909.

Membership of Board—Honourable R. F. Sutherland, M.P., Windsor, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—August 14, 1909.

Result of inquiry—Agreement concluded on all points in dispute. No cessation of work occurred.

66. CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES.

Application received—June 8, 1909.

Parties concerned—Canadian Northern Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees on lines west of Port Arthur, Ont.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 1,100; indirectly, 700.

Date of constitution of Board—June 24, 1909.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge R. H. Myers, Winnipeg, Man., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. W. J. Christie, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—July 21, 1909.

Result of inquiry—Agreement concluded on all points, strike being thereby averted.

67. CANADA WEST COAL COMPANY, TABER, ALTA., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—June 15, 1909.

Parties concerned—Canada West Coal Company, Taber, Alberta, and employees.

Applicants—Employers.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected—300.

Date of constitution of Board—July 3, 1909.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge R. Winter, Lethbridge, Alberta, chairman, appointed on the recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Colin Macleod, Macleod, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. W. C. Simmons, Lethbridge, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—July 19, 1909.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board. An agreement based on the findings of the Board was subsequently signed by the parties concerned, effective from July 30, 1909, to March 31, 1911. The employees who had been on strike from April 23 returned to work on July 30.

68. CORPORATION OF SASKATOON, SASK., AND LABOURERS.

Application received—July 8, 1909.

Parties concerned—Corporation of Saskatoon, Sask., and labourers in its employ.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Municipal public utilities.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 150; indirectly, 150.

Date of constitution of Board—August 4, 1909.

Membership of Board—Mr. E. J. Meilicke, Dundurn, Sask., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Alex. Smith, Saskatoon, Sask., appointed on the recommendation of the corporation of Saskatoon; and Mr. E. Stephenson, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—September 9, 1909.

Result of inquiry—No cessation of work.

69. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY AND ROUNDHOUSE EMPLOYEES.

Application received—August 11, 1909.

Parties concerned—Intercolonial Railway of Canada and its round-house employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Alleged discrimination against certain employees.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 20; indirectly, 1,000.

Date of constitution of Board—September 25, 1909.

Membership of Board—Sir George Garneau, Kt., Quebec, Que., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Jas. H. Gilmour, Brockville, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the Government Railways Managing Board; and Mr. Aaron A. R. Mosher, Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—November 17, 1909.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.

70. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND FREIGHT HANDLERS AT FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Application received—August 18, 1909.

Parties concerned—Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its freight handlers at Fort William, Ont.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Transportation.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected—700.

Date of constitution of Board—August 20, 1909.

Membership of Board—Mr. S. C. Young, Fort William, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. W. J. Christie, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. W. T. Rankin, Fort William, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—August 30, 1909.

Result of inquiry—Employees, for most part foreigners, had gone on strike in ignorance of the Act, but returned to work on applying for Board. Board's recommendations for settlement were accepted by both parties concerned. No further cessation of work occurred.

71. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY AND MACHINISTS AND FITTERS.

Application received—October 2, 1909.

Parties concerned—Intercolonial Railway of Canada and machinists and fitters in its employ.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Alleged unfair dismissal of certain employees and alleged violation of contract.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 363; indirectly, 43.

Date of constitution of Board—October 4, 1909.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge J. A. Barron, Stratford, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Jas. H. Gilmour, Brockville, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the Government Railways Managing Board; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—December 8, 1909.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board for settlement of dispute, which was accepted by both parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.

72. EDMONTON STANDARD COAL COMPANY, EDMONTON, ALTA., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—November 18, 1909.

Parties concerned—Edmonton Standard Coal Company, Edmonton, Alberta, and employees.

Applicants—Employers.

Nature of industry affected—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and dismissal of employees.

Number of employees affected—75.

Date of constitution of Board—December 2, 1909.

Membership of Board—Mr. Geo. F. Cunningham, Edmonton, Alberta, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Frank B. Smith, Edmonton, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Clement Stubbs, Bellevue, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—December 27, 1909.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.

73. JAMES W. BLAIN, CARDIFF, ALTA., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—December 2, 1909.

Parties concerned—James W. Blain, contractor for output of Cardiff Coal Company, Limited, Cardiff, Alberta, and employees.

Applicant—Employer.

Nature of industry affected—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 60; indirectly, 15.

Proceedings in connection with this application were discontinued in view of an agreement being reached by the parties concerned.

74. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY AND TELEGRAPHERS AND STATION AGENTS.

Application received—December 3, 1909.

Parties concerned—Grand Trunk Railway Company and telegraphers and station agents in its employ on lines east of Detroit, Mich.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages, advertising of vacancies, etc.

Number of employees affected—760.

Date of constitution of Board—December 21, 1909.

Membership of Board—Mr. J. E. Atkinson, Toronto, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. W. T. J. Lee, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—February 24, 1910.

Result of inquiry—No cessation of work occurred.

75. ALBERTA COAL MINING COMPANY, CARDIFF, ALTA., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—January 5, 1910.

Parties concerned—Alberta Coal Mining Company, Cardiff, Alberta, and employees.

Applicants—Employers.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 35; indirectly, 50.

Date of constitution of Board—January 17, 1910.

Membership of Board—Mr. R. G. Duggan, Taber, Alberta, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. J. O. Hannah, Taber, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Clement Stubbs, Bellevue, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—April 2, 1910.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were understood to have been accepted by both parties, a strike being thereby averted.

76. BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER COMPANY, GREENWOOD, B.C., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—January 8, 1910.

Parties concerned—British Columbia Copper Company, Greenwood, B.C., and employees.

Applicants—Employers.

Nature of industry concerned—Metal mining.

Nature of dispute—Employees' unwillingness to work with non-union men.

Number of employees affected—350.

Date of constitution of Board—January 22, 1910.

Membership of Board—Mr. J. H. Senkler, Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. J. A. Mara, Victoria, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. John McInnis, Phœnix, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received—March 1 and March 29, 1910.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by minority report signed by Mr. John McInnis, member appointed on behalf of the employees. The Board's report was in favour of the company and the minority report in favour of the men.

77. SHIPPING FEDERATION OF CANADA, MONTREAL, AND LONGSHOREMEN.

Application received—March 14, 1910.

Parties concerned—Various shipping companies doing business at the Port of Montreal, comprised in the Shipping Federation of Canada, and the Syndicated Longshoremen of that Port.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Shipping.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—1,800.

Date of constitution of Board—April 7, 1910.

Membership of Board—The Honourable Mr. Justice Fortin, Montreal, Que., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. William Lyall, Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employing companies; and Mr. Gustave Francq, Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—April 20, 1910.

Result of inquiry—Unanimous report of Board was accepted by both parties to the dispute, an agreement being entered into effective for a period of five years. A permanent Board of Conciliation was also established to deal with future grievances.

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78. TORONTO, HAMILTON AND BUFFALO RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES IN TRAIN AND YARD SERVICE.

Application received—March 17, 1910.

Parties concerned—Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company and conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—101.

Date of constitution of Board—April 6, 1910.

Membership of Board—Mr. J. E. Atkinson, Toronto, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—

Result of inquiry—Agreement was reached between parties concerned without Board having been convened.

79. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES IN TRAIN AND YARD SERVICE.

Application received—March 17, 1910.

Parties concerned—Canadian Pacific Railway Company and conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—4,360.

Date of constitution of Board—March 31, 1910.

Membership of Board—Mr. J. E. Atkinson, Toronto, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received—June 22, 1910.

Result of inquiry—An agreement was concluded between the parties concerned which was based on the Board's report, a strike being thereby averted.

80. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES IN TRAIN AND YARD SERVICE.

Application received—March 17, 1910.

Parties concerned—The Grand Trunk Railway Company and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—3,017.

Date of constitution of Board—April 6, 1910.

Membership of Board—Mr. J. E. Atkinson, Toronto, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received—June 22, 1910.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board not being acceptable to employees concerned, a strike was declared on July 18, which continued until August 2, when a settlement was arrived at through Government intervention.

81. GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND TELEGRAPHERS AND STATION AGENTS.

Application received—March 19, 1910.

Parties concerned—The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its telegraphers and station agents.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—75.

Date of constitution of Board—April 22, 1910.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge D. McGibbon, Brampton, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Donald Ross, Barrie, Ont., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing company: and Mr. W. T. J. Lee, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—July 7, 1910.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. No cessation of work occurred.

82. DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY, KENTVILLE, N.S., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—March 22, 1910.

Parties concerned—Dominion Atlantic Railway Company, Kentville, N.S., and employees, members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Conditions of employment and alleged discrimination against union employees.

Number of employees affected—4 directly, and 25 indirectly.

Date of constitution of Board—April 29, 1910.

Membership of Board—The Honourable John N. Armstrong, North Sydney, N.S., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. McCallum Grant, Halifax, N.S., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. Aaron A. R. Mosher, Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received—May 12, 1910.

Result of inquiry—No cessation of work occurred.

83. CANADIAN-AMERICAN COAL AND COKE COMPANY, FRANK, ALTA., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—April 18, 1910.

Parties concerned—The Canadian-American Coal and Coke Company and employees, members of Frank Local No. 1263, U.M.W.A.

Applicants—Employers.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages, conditions of employment, and union recognition.

Number of employees affected—262.

Date of constitution of Board—April 29, 1910.

Membership of Board—Mr. I. S. G. VanWart, Calgary, Alberta, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Colin Macleod, Macleod, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Clement Stubbs, Bellevue, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—June 4, 1910.

Result of inquiry—Settlement was arrived at by chairman without Board being formally convened, an agreement being concluded between the parties concerned, effective to March 31, 1911.

84. CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND BLACKSMITHS.

Application received—May 2, 1910.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Northern Railway Company and members of Blacksmiths' Railway Union, No. 147.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—30.

Proceedings in connection with this application were discontinued owing to settlement having been arrived at between the parties concerned.

85. CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND BLACKSMITHS' HELPERS.

Application received—May 2, 1910.

Parties concerned—Canadian Northern Railway Company and members of Blacksmiths' Helpers' Lodge, No. 335.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Between 30 and 40.

Proceedings in connection with this application were discontinued owing to a settlement having been arrived at between the parties concerned.

86. CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND MACHINISTS.

Application received—May 2, 1910.

Parties concerned—Canadian Northern Railway Company and members of Fort Garry Lodge, No. 189, International Association of Machinists.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—325.

Proceedings in connection with this application were discontinued owing to a settlement having been arrived at between the parties concerned.

87. CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND MACHINISTS' HELPERS.

Application received—May 2, 1910.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Northern Railway Company and machinists' helpers, members of Federal Union No. 4.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours, and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—57.

Proceedings in connection with this application were discontinued owing to a settlement having been arrived at between the parties concerned.

88. CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND MOULDERS.

Application received—May 2, 1910.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Northern Railway Company and members of Moulders' Union, No. 174.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—13.

Proceedings in connection with this application were discontinued owing to settlement having been arrived at between the parties concerned.

89. CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND CARMEN AND PLUMBERS.

Applications received—May 2, 1910.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Northern Railway Company and members of Carmen's Union and Plumbers', Gas and Steamfitters' Union, No. 479, respectively.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—432.

Date of constitution of Board—May 23, 1910.

Membership of Board—Mr. William Elliott Macara, Winnipeg, Man., chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board: Mr. David Havelock Cooper, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Philip C. Locke, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—June 28, 1910.

Result of inquiry—Employees refused to accept the award of the Board and ceased work on July 7, 1910. They returned to work, however, on September 27, 1910, on the terms of the Board's report.

90. CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS.

Application received—May 2, 1910.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Northern Railway Company and boilermakers, boilermakers' specialists and boilermakers' helpers, members of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Fort Garry, No. 451, and Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' and Helpers' Lodge, No. 212.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—170.

Membership of Board—Mr. David Havelock Cooper, Winnipeg, Man., was appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the employing company. Further proceedings were, however, discontinued owing to a settlement having been arrived at by the parties concerned.

91. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY AND RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS.

Application received—June 21, 1910.

Parties concerned—The Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways and telegraphers, train despatchers and station agents, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Proposed amendments to schedule and alleged unfair treatment of certain employees.

Number of employees affected—490.

Date of constitution of Board—January 4, 1911.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge John A. Barron, Stratford, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. J. H. Gilmour, Brockville, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the Government Railways Managing Board; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—February 20, 1911.

Result of inquiry—Establishment of Board was delayed owing to arrangements having been made for a conference between the Government Railways Managing Board and representatives of the employees concerned. On November 14, 1910, the Department was informed that the parties had been unable to adjust the differences in question. A Board was accordingly established. The Board presented a unanimous report making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by the Government Railways Managing Board and by the employees, a strike being thereby averted.

92. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS.

Application received—June 23, 1910.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and commercial telegraphers, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Telegraphy.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—600.

Date of constitution of Board—July 7, 1910.

Membership of Board—Mr. J. E. Duval, Montreal, Que., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. D. Campbell, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—July 25, 1910.

Result of inquiry—The Board presented a unanimous report in which it was stated that an agreement had been concluded between the parties on all points at issue.

93. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY AND BRASS WORKERS.

Application received—June 28, 1910.

Parties concerned—The Grand Trunk Railway Company and brass workers, members of Brass Workers' Union, Local No. 320.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages.

Number of employees affected—24.

Date of constitution of Board—July 13, 1910.

Membership of Board—Mr. A. G. B. Claxton, K.C., Montreal, Que., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. William Aird, Kingston, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Charlemagne Rodier, Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received—July 30, August 2, 1910.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. William Aird, member appointed on the recommendation of the employing company. The Board's report was accepted by the employees concerned. No cessation of work occurred.

94. TORONTO STREET RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—July 5, 1910.

Parties concerned—The Toronto Railway Company and employees, members of the Toronto Railway Employees' Union, No. 113.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railways.

Nature of dispute—Concerning demand for new working agreement.

Number of employees affected—1,300.

Date of constitution of Board—July 16, 1910.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge John A. Barron, Stratford, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. J. P. Mullarkey, Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—August 20, 1910.

Result of inquiry—Board presented a unanimous report making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.

95. SHIPPING FEDERATION OF CANADA, MONTREAL, AND SHIPLINERS.

Application received—August 8, 1910.

Parties concerned—Various shipping companies doing business at the Port of Montreal, comprised in the Shipping Federation of Canada, and shipliners of the Port of Montreal.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Shipping.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—200.

Date of constitution of Board—August 22, 1910.

Membership of Board—Mr. W. D. Lighthall, K.C., Montreal, Que., chairman, appointed by the Acting Minister of Labour in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. J. Herbert Lauer, Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employing companies; and Mr. George Poliquin, Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received—September 16 and September 17, 1910.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. J. Herbert Lauer, member appointed on the recommendation of the employing companies. The report of the Board was accepted by the employees concerned, the companies expressing a willingness to accept the minority report. No cessation of work occurred.

96. BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—August 22, 1910.

Parties concerned—The British Columbia Electric Railway Company and linemen, members of Local No. 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railways.

Nature of dispute—Demand for removal of foreman.

Number of employees affected—50.

Date of constitution of Board—August 26, 1910.

Membership of Board—Mr. A. E. Beck, Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. James H. McVety, Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—September 12, 1910.

Result of inquiry—Matters in dispute settled during process of constitution of Board.

97. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES.

Application received—September 3, 1910.

Parties concerned—Canadian Pacific Railway Company and maintenance-of-way employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and revision of schedule.

Number of employees affected—4,000.

Date of constitution of Board—September 21, 1910.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge D. McGibbon, Brampton, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. W. T. J. Lee, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received—March 1 and March 4, 1911.

Result of inquiry—The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. F. H. McGuigan, member appointed on the recommendation of the employing company. The report was, however, accepted by both parties to the dispute, a strike being thereby averted.

98. GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES.

Application received—September 3, 1910.

Parties concerned—The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and maintenance-of-way employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and revision of schedule.

Number of employees affected—1,000.

Date of constitution of Board—September 21, 1910.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge D. McGibbon, Brampton, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. J. W. Dawsey, Melville, Sask., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. W. T. J. Lee, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—January 7, 1911.

Result of inquiry—A report was presented by the Board which was unanimous on all points except the question of wages, two schedules of wages being submitted—one recommended by the chairman and Mr. W. T. J. Lee, member appointed on the recommendation of the employees, the other by Mr. J. W. Dawsey, member appointed on the recommendation of the employing company. The report was formally accepted by the employees, but the company declined to be bound by the same. No cessation of work occurred.

99. CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES.

Application received—September 3, 1910.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Northern Railway Company and maintenance-of-way employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and revision of schedule.

Number of employees affected—1,800.

Date of constitution of Board—September 22, 1910.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge D. McGibbon, Brampton, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. W. T. J. Lee, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received—March 2 and March 10, 1911.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. F. H. McGuigan, member appointed on the recommendation of the employing company. Employees accepted Board findings, but the company declined to be bound by the same, accepting instead the minority report. No cessation of work occurred.

100. CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY AND DECKHANDS AT VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA, B.C.

Application received—September 20, 1910.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Pacific Steamship Company and deckhands at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., members of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Shipping.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 86; indirectly, 50.

Date of constitution of Board—October 27, 1910.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge W. W. B. McInnes, Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. G. E. McCrossan, Vancouver, B.C., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. J. H. McVety, Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—November 28, 1910.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by the employees concerned, the company maintaining that it had no dispute with its employees and, therefore, no action on its part was necessary. No cessation of work occurred.

101. WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN., AND EMPLOYEES

Application received—October 22, 1910.

Parties concerned—The Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and conductors and motormen, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, No. 99.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railways.

Nature of dispute—Alleged discrimination against certain employees.

Number of employees affected—603.

Date of constitution of Board—November 11, 1911.

Membership of Board—Mr. W. J. Christie, Winnipeg, Man., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Capt. William Robinson, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. L. L. Peltier, Fort William, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received—December 13 and December 15, 1910.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. L. L. Peltier, member appointed on the recommendation of the employees. The report of the Board not being acceptable to the employees, they ceased work on December 16 to enforce their demand for the reinstatement of four discharged employees. A settlement was finally effected through the intervention of a committee of citizens, by which the strike was terminated on December 31.

102. CROW'S NEST PASS COAL COMPANY, FERNIE, B.C., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—October 26, 1910.

Parties concerned—The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, and employees, members of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Increased charge for special train from Coal Creek, B.C., and return, for use of certain employees; also alleged breach of agreement.

Number of employees affected—3,000.

Date of constitution of Board—November 18, 1910.

Membership of Board—Sheriff I. S. G. Van Wart, Calgary, Alta., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. W. S. Lane, Fernie, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Clement Stubbs, Bellevue, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—February 18, 1911.

Result of inquiry—The Board presented a unanimous report which was accepted by the company. The employees, however, stated that the award was not acceptable to them. No cessation of work occurred.

103. WETTLAUFFER LORRAIN SILVER MINING COMPANY, SOUTH LORRAIN, NIPISSING DIVISION, ONTARIO, AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—January 7, 1911.

Parties concerned—The Wettlaufer Lorrain Silver Mining Company, Limited, and underground miners, machine men, drillers and muckers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Metal mining (silver).

Nature of dispute—Wages.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 35; indirectly, 30.

Date of constitution of Board—February 20, 1911.

Membership of Board—Mr. George Ritchie, Toronto, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. R. F. Taylor, Cobalt, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Chas. H. Lowthian, Silver Centre, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—February 28, 1911.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by the employees concerned. No cessation of work occurred.

104. NORTH ATLANTIC COLLIERIES COMPANY, PORT MORIEN, N.S., & EMPLOYEES.

Application received—January 16, 1911.

Parties concerned—The North Atlantic Collieries Company, Limited, Port Morien, N.S., and employees, members of Local Union No. 2173, District No. 26 of United Mine Workers of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 110; indirectly, 150.

Date of constitution of Board—March 9, 1911.

Membership of Board—Professor Robt. Magill, Halifax, N.S., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Duncan G. MacDonald, Sydney Mines, N.S., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. Alexander McKinnon, Glace Bay, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—March 23, 1911.

Result of inquiry—Subsequent to the establishment of Board the company went into liquidation, and the mines were accordingly closed down. The Board, however, prepared a report of conditions as they existed.

105. KINGSTON AND PEMBROKE RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—February 10, 1911.

Parties concerned—The Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company and firemen and hostlers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 11; indirectly, 20.

Pending the establishment of a Board the parties concerned were advised that further efforts should be made to effect a settlement of the matters in dispute, and on March 11, 1911, the Department was informed that an amicable settlement had been reached.

106. THE GREAT NORTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND TELEGRAPHERS, MEMBERS OF THE COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS' UNION OF AMERICA.

Application received—March 3, 1911.

Parties concerned—The Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada and telegraphers, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Telegraphy.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment: also, alleged discrimination against the members of Union.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 200; indirectly, 1,100.

Date of constitution of Board—March 30, 1911.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice J. V. Teetzel, Toronto, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Frederick H. Markey, K.C., Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. D. Campbell, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—July 17, 1911.

Result of inquiry—Report was signed by the three members of the Board, Mr. Markey and Mr. Campbell, each, however, dissenting on one point. The findings of the Board were accepted by both parties concerned.

107. THE JOHN RITCHIE COMPANY, LIMITED—THE WM. A. MARSH COMPANY, LIMITED,—GALE BROTHERS,—J. M. STOBO, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, AND EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC, QUE.

Applications received—April 3, 1911.

Parties concerned—The John Ritchie Company, Limited, The Wm. A. Marsh Company, Limited, Gale Brothers, and J. M. Stobo, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of the City of Quebec, and employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Boot and shoe manufacture.

Nature of dispute—Wages.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 68; indirectly, 875.

Date of constitution of Board—April 24, 1911.

Membership of Board—Dr. G. W. Jolicœur, Quebec, Que., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Felix Marois, Quebec, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employing companies; and Mr. Joseph Alphonse Langlois, Quebec, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—June 26, 1911.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. It was understood that the findings of the Board were accepted by the parties concerned.

108. WESTERN COAL OPERATORS ASSOCIATION AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—April 13, 1911.

Parties concerned—The Western Coal Operators' Association and employees, members of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Failure to agree upon the terms of a new working agreement to replace one which expired on March 31, 1911.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 6,000; indirectly, an indefinite number.

Date of constitution of Board—April 21, 1911.

Membership of Board—Reverend C. W. Gordon, D.D., Winnipeg, Man., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board: M. Colin Macleod, Macleod, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the employing companies; and A. J. Carter, Fernie, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—July 10 and July 11, 1911.

Result of inquiry—The employees concerned in this dispute ceased work on March 31, 1911, on the termination of a two years' agreement with the employing companies. A Board was established on April 13 by request of the employees. The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Carter. The operators signified their willingness to negotiate an agreement along the general lines suggested by the Board in its majority report, the employees, on the other hand, accepting the minority report of Mr. Carter. The majority of the mines remained closed down until the middle of November, when a new agreement was signed, effective to March 31, 1915.

109. HUDSON BAY MINING CO. LTD., AND EMPLOYEES, GOWGANDA, ONT.

Application received—May 25, 1911.

Parties concerned—The Hudson Bay Mining Company, Limited, Gowganda, Ont., and employees, members of Gowganda Miners' Union, No. 154, Western Federation of Miners.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Silver mining.

Nature of dispute—Reduction in wages and increased charge for board.

Number of employees affected—30.

Date of constitution of Board—June 8, 1911.

Membership of Board—Mr. George Ritchie, K.C., Toronto, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Professor John Sharp, New Liskeard, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Duncan J. McDonnell, Gowganda, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—July 10, 1911.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. McDonnell. The employees, being unwilling to accept the Board report, declared a strike. Operations were discontinued in the mines for nearly a month and a half, but were resumed with other workmen at the end of July.

110. THE CANADIAN NORTHERN COAL AND ORE DOCK COMPANY, LTD., AND EMPLOYEES, PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

Application received—May 17, 1911.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ont., and employees, members of Coal Handlers' Union, No. 319.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 150; indirectly, 200.

Date of constitution of Board—June 2, 1911.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge John McKay, Port Arthur, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. George F. Horrigan, Port Arthur, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Arthur Boyd, Port Arthur, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—June 19, 1911.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, in which it was stated that a settlement had been effected of all matters in dispute, an agreement effective from May 1, 1911, to April 30, 1912, having been signed by both parties concerned.

111. THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY AND SECTIONMEN.

Application received—May 18, 1911.

Parties concerned—The Michigan Central Railway Company and sectionmen.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Reduction in wages.

Number of employees affected—1,200 to 1,400.

The employees concerned in this dispute ceased work on May 1 on account of a proposed reduction in their rates of pay. Application was later made by the employees for the establishment of a Board. Whilst communications were passing between the Department and the parties concerned relative to the establishment of a Board, an officer of the Department proceeded to St. Thomas at the Minister's request for the purpose of conferring with the parties. As a result the company restored the scale of wages which had existed prior to May 1, 1911, and announced its willingness to re-engage those who had ceased work.

112. THE CITIES OF PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Application received—May 27, 1911.

Parties concerned—The Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and electrical workers, members of Local Union No. 339, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Electrical work.

Nature of dispute—Wages and hours.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 32; indirectly, 66.

Date of constitution of Board—June 8, 1911.

Membership of Board—Rev. S. C. Murray, D.D., Port Arthur, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. J. Dix Fraser, Port Arthur, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the Corporations of Port Arthur and Fort William; and Mr. C. W. Foster, Fort William, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—July 3, 1911.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, in which it was stated that a uniform agreement had been signed by both cities and their electrical workers, the agreement being effective for one year from June 1, 1911.

113. THE CITY OF EDMONTON AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Application received—May 29, 1911.

Parties concerned—The City of Edmonton, Alta., and electrical workers, members of Local Union No. 544, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Electrical work.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—35.

Date of constitution of Board—June 9, 1911.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice H. C. Taylor, Edmonton, Alta., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Arthur W. Ormsby, Edmonton, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the Corporation of the City of Edmonton; and Mr. W. Symonds, Lethbridge, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—July 5, 1911.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, in which it was stated that a schedule of wages and a set of rules for each department concerned had been drawn up and accepted by both parties to the dispute, effective from April 1, 1911, to May 1, 1913.

114. THE QUEBEC AND LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAY COMPANY AND CARMEN.

Application received—June 7, 1911.

Parties concerned—The Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company and carmen, members of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 80; indirectly, 15.

Whilst proceedings looking to the establishment of a Board were in progress the Department was informed that a settlement had been reached on all points at issue.

115. THE MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—June 19, 1911.

Parties concerned—The Montreal Street Railway Company and employees, members of Local Union No. 328, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railways.

Nature of dispute—Dismissal of certain employees and alleged discrimination against them as members of the Union.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 30; indirectly, 1,970.

Date of constitution of Board—August 11, 1911.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice Thomas Fortin, Montreal, Que., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. J. L. Perron, K.C., Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Charlemagne Rodier, Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

The Board was restrained from proceeding by order of Court, pending determination of an application by the company to the Superior Court for a writ of injunction declaring the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to be *ultra vires*. On March 31, 1912, the company's application in this matter had not been disposed of.

116. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY AND MACHINISTS.

Application received—July 18, 1911.

Parties concerned—The Grand Trunk Railway Company and machinists, members of the International Association of Machinists.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Demand for new schedule of rules and rates of pay.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 2,000; indirectly, 6,000.

Date of constitution of Board—October 11, 1912.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice J. V. Teetzel, Toronto, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Honourable Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—October 23, 1911.

Result of inquiry—Report was signed by the three members of the Board, Mr. O'Donoghue, however, dissenting in certain particulars. The Department was informed that the findings of the Board were not acceptable to the employees concerned. No cessation of work, however, occurred.

117. THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY AND MACHINISTS AND BOILERMAKERS.

Applications received—July 31, August 8, 1911, respectively.

Parties concerned—The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and machinists and boilermakers, members of the International Association of Machinists and the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours and conditions of employment; also demand for schedule.

Number of employees affected—150 and 150 respectively.

Date of constitution of Board—October 12, 1911.

Membership of Board—Rev. Dr. J. W. Sparling, Winnipeg, Man., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Rev. J. L. Gordon, Winnipeg, Man., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. Thos. J. Murray, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—October 28, 1911.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board which was favourable to the employees concerned and was accepted on their behalf. The company, in a letter dated November 2, declined to accept the Board's findings. On October 6 the company's shops at Edmonton and Rivers were closed down, and the employees concerned declared a strike on October 10, which continued until Dec. 13, 1912, when conferences were held between the parties at the instance of the Minister of Labour, which resulted in an agreement between the parties concerned.

118. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES AT CALGARY AND MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

Application received—September 11, 1911.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and various employees at Calgary and Medicine Hat, Alta., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Alleged discrimination against members of the Union.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 6,500; indirectly, 6,500.

A Board was established in this matter on October 19, Mr. John Anthony McDonald, Halifax, N.S., being appointed a member thereof on the recommendation of the employees concerned. Further proceedings were, however, discontinued, owing to the failure of the employees to furnish the Department with certain required information.

119. THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—September 6, 1911.

Parties concerned—The British Columbia Telephone Company and employees, members of Local Union No. 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Telephones.

Nature of dispute—Wages and company's attitude towards union men.

Number of employees affected—220.

Date of constitution of Board—October 6, 1911.

Membership of Board—John Harold Senkler, K.C., Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. William Henry Barker, Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Charles Enright, Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—November 28, 1911.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Barker. The Department was not informed of the acceptance or non-acceptance by either party of the Board's findings. No cessation of work, however, occurred.

120. THE ALBERTA COAL MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, CARDIFF, ALBERTA, AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—October 23, 1911.

Parties concerned—The Alberta Coal Mining Company, Limited, Cardiff, Alta., and employees.

Applicants—Employers.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—80.

Date of constitution of Board—November 27, 1911.

Membership of Board—Mr. Norman Fraser, Edmonton, Alta., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. J. C. Hannah, Calgary, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Clement Stubbs, Bellevue, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—December 12, 1911.

Result of inquiry—Report was signed by all three members of the Board, with slight objections noted by Messrs. Hannah and Stubbs. After the award of the Board had been communicated to both parties concerned there was a cessation of work for a few days. The Department was later informed that a settlement had been reached on the basis of the Board's findings, and work resumed.

121. THE QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY AND TELEGRAPH AND STATION EMPLOYEES.

Application received—November 14, 1911.

Parties concerned—The Quebec Central Railway Company and telegraph and station employees, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Demand for adoption of a new schedule of rules and rates of pay.

Number of employees affected—70.

Whilst proceedings looking to the establishment of a Board were in progress a settlement was arrived at by the parties concerned.

122. THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY AND STATION AGENTS TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE OPERATORS AND TOWERMEN.

Application received—December 12, 1911.

Parties concerned—The Michigan Central Railroad Company and station agents, telegraph and telephone operators, and towermen, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Demand for the adoption of certain amendments to the existing schedule.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 115; indirectly, 3,000.

Date of constitution of Board—January 17, 1912.

Membership of Board—Mr. Peter McDonald, Woodstock, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. J. E. Duval, Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—March 12, 1912.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Duval. As a result of the inquiry the company granted an increase of wages and made certain modifications in its rules governing the employment of its station agents, telegraphers, etc. No cessation of work occurred.

123. THE PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY CO. AND MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY MEN AND PUMPMEN.

Application received—December 29, 1911.

Parties concerned—The Pere Marquette Railway Company and maintenance-of-way men and pumpmen, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and hours; also demand for a schedule governing both the foregoing.

Number of employees affected—140.

Date of constitution of Board—January 20, 1912.

Membership of Board—Honourable Chief Justice Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, Toronto, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Honourable Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—February 19, 1912.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned.

124. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND RAILROAD FREIGHT HANDLERS AND RAILWAY CLERKS, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Application received—March 11, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and railroad freight handlers and railway clerks, members of Winnipeg Division No. 177, Brotherhood of Railroad Freight Handlers and Railway Clerks, employed at Winnipeg, Man.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Alleged discrimination against members of the union.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 220; indirectly, 230.

Date of constitution of Board—April 3, 1912.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice H. A. Robson, Winnipeg, Man., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Chas. P. Fullerton, Winnipeg, Man., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. Thos. J. Murray, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—May 3, 1912.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board in which it was stated that the company had re-employed all the dismissed employees who wished to return to work. The award was formally accepted by both parties to the dispute.

125. THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF TRAIN SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS.

Application received—April 29, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Northern Railway Company and employees, members of Train Service Organizations.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—The proposed displacement of train crews of the Canadian Northern Railway by the Midland Railway Company, which had acquired running rights over the Canadian Northern line from Winnipeg to Emerson.

Number of employees affected—2,000.

Result of inquiry—Messrs. R. Max Dennistoun, Winnipeg, Man., and L. L. Peltier, Fort William, Ont., were appointed members of the Board on the recommendation of the employing company and the employees respectively. Pending the appointment of a chairman, the department was informed that a satisfactory settlement had been arrived at by the parties concerned.

126. THE CANADIAN NORTHERN COAL AND ORE DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, PORT ARTHUR, ONT., AND COAL HANDLERS.

Application received—May 8, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ont., and coal handlers, most of them being members of Coal Handlers' Union, Local No. 319.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Alleged breach of agreement by company; also demand for increased wages, recognition of union, and yearly conference by the company and employees.

Number of employees affected—90.

Date of constitution of Board—May 22, 1912.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge John McKay, Port Arthur, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. George F. Horrigan, Port Arthur, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Frederick Urry, also of Port Arthur, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—July 19, 1912; July 22, 1912.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Urry. The award of the majority of the Board was in favour of the company. The employees refused to accept the same and declared a strike on July 29, which continued until August 4, when an agreement was reached which provided for certain increases in pay and the reinstatement of certain former employees.

127. THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Application received—May 9, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Ottawa Electric Railway Company and Street Railway Employees, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division No. 279.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railways.

Nature of dispute—Refusal of company to accept terms proposed by the employees providing for increased wages, shorter hours, and improved working conditions.

Number of employees affected—425.

Date of constitution of Board—May 18, 1912.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice J. M. McDougall, Aylmer, Que., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Travers Lewis, K.C., Ottawa, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

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Report received—June 13, 1912.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned.

128. THE INVERNESS RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY AND MINERS IN ITS EMPLOY.

Application received—June 4, 1912.

Parties concerned—Inverness Railway and Coal Company and miners in its employ.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages, conditions of employment, and retention of dues for the Provincial Workmen's Association.

Number of employees affected—500.

Date of constitution of Board—August 21, 1912.

Membership of Board—Mr. Finlay MacDonald, Sydney, N.S., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Major W. Ernest Thompson, Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. C. Watters, Ottawa, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—October 9, 1912.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, in which it was stated that an agreement had been reached by the parties concerned.

129. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES IN STATION AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Application received—June 28, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and employees in station and telegraph service, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and amendment of conditions of service.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 1,800; indirectly, 8,000.

Date of constitution of Board—July 22, 1912.

Membership of Board—Mr. Peter McDonald, Woodstock, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. J. E. Duval, Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—September 4, 1912; September 6, 1912.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue. The majority report was accepted by the company, but was not accepted by the employees concerned. As a result of further conferences between the parties an agreement was reached, effective regarding wages from August 1, 1912, and hours, overtime rates, and other changes from October 1, 1912. The threatened strike was thereby averted.

130. THE BRITANNIA MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, BRITANNIA MINES, B.C., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—July 3, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Britannia Mining and Smelting Company, Britannia Mines, B.C., and employees, members of Britannia Miners' Union.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Metal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages, conditions of employment, and recognition of union.

Number of employees affected—300.

Date of constitution of Board—August 6, 1912.

Membership of Board—Mr. Jas. A. Harvey, K.C., Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. W. Ernest Burns, Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. George Hetherton, also of Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—September 16, 1912.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by minority report signed by Mr. Burns. The employees concerned accepted the award of the majority of the Board, but the company declined to do so. Mining operations were continued until February 18, when the alleged dismissal by the company of one of the union officials brought the existing dissatisfaction to a head, and a strike was declared, which continued until the month of August following, operations at the mines, however, being but slightly affected for some time before the strike was definitely called off.

131. THE HALIFAX ELECTRIC TRAMWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—July 18, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Halifax Electric Tramway Company and employees, members of Division No. 508, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 125; indirectly, 50.

Date of constitution of Board—August 1, 1912.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge W. B. Wallace, Halifax, N.S., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. George S. Campbell, Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. John T. Joy, also of Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—August 22, 1912.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, embodying the terms of an agreement which had been arrived at by the parties concerned.

132. McENANEY MINES LIMITED, McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES LIMITED, JUPITER MINES, LIMITED, VIPOND PORCUPINE MINES, LIMITED, PLENAURUM MINES, LIMITED, AND EMPLOYEES.

Applications received—Employees of McEnaney Mines, Limited, July 20, 1912; employees of McIntyre-Porcupine Mines, Limited, Jupiter Mines, Limited, Vipond-Porcupine Mines, Limited, and Plenaurum Mines, Limited, July 26, 1912.

Parties concerned—McEnaney Mines, Limited, McIntyre-Porcupine Mines, Limited, Jupiter Mines, Limited, Vipond-Porcupine Mines, Limited, Plenaurum Mines, Limited, and employees, members of Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, Western Federation of Miners.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Metal mining.

Nature of dispute—Proposed reduction in wages.

Number of employees affected—McEnaney Mines, Limited, directly, 40; indirectly, 1,000; other mines, directly, 225; indirectly, 1,000.

Date of constitution of Board—August 23, 1912.

Membership of Board—Mr. Peter McDonald, Woodstock, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. H. E. T. Haultain, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing companies; and Mr. Wm. C. Thompson, South Porcupine, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—October 21, 1912; November 7, 1912.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Thompson. The majority report was not acceptable to the employees concerned, and on November 15 a strike was declared which continued until June, 1913, when an arrangement was made by which the men were permitted by the union to return to work.

133. THE QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY AND STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Application received—August 29, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company and street railway employees, members of National Brotherhood of Street Railway Employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages; also demand for recognition of union and for reinstatement of certain employees.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 231; indirectly, 30.

Date of constitution of Board—September 25, 1912.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice C. E. Dorion, Quebec, Que., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. J. L. Perron, K.C., Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. P. N. Simard, Quebec, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—December 12, 1912.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, embodying an agreement, signed by both parties, which disposed of all points at issue.

134. STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AT HALIFAX AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—September 11, 1912.

Parties concerned—Certain steamship companies doing business at the port of Halifax, N.S., namely: Pickford and Black, Furness Withy Company, T. A. S. DeWolfe and Son, Canada Atlantic and Plant Steamship Company, S. Cunard and Company, and Royal Steamship Company, and employees, members of Halifax Longshoremen's Association.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Shipping.

Nature of dispute—Wages.

Number of employees affected—500.

Date of constitution of Board—September 21, 1912.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge W. B. Wallace, Halifax, N.S., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. George A. McKenzie, Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employing companies; and Mr. Arthur M. Hoare, also of Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—October 15, 1912.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, in which it was stated that an agreement had been arrived at by the parties concerned, effective from October 15, 1912, to December 31, 1913, and thereafter from year to year, unless either party gives notice to the contrary at least thirty days prior to the expiration of any calendar year.

135. THE HULL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN, HULL, QUE.

Application received—September 18, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Hull Electric Railway Company and conductors and motormen, members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Electric railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 68; indirectly, 74.

Date of constitution of Board—October 1, 1912.

Membership of Board—Mr. Peter McDonald, K.C., Woodstock, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. George D. Kelly, Ottawa, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. George C. Wright, Hull, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—November 2, 1913.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned.

136. CITIES OF PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT., AND CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN.

Application received—September 25, 1912.

Parties concerned—Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and conductors and motormen in street railway service.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railways.

Nature of dispute—Alleged breach of agreement by company and unsatisfactory investigation of charges against employees.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 72; indirectly, most of the industrial workers in the two cities.

Date of constitution of Board—October 7, 1912.

Membership of Board—Mr. George H. Rapsey, Port Arthur, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. W. P. Cooke, Port Arthur, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing cities; and Mr. Frederick Urry, also of Port Arthur, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—December 16, 1912.

Result of inquiry—The report was signed by all three members of the Board, Mr. Urry dissenting, however, in one particular. A resolution was adopted by the Joint Board of Management of the two cities accepting the findings of the Board. The employees, however, refused to accept same.

137. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND FREIGHT HANDLERS, FREIGHT CLERKS, etc., PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Application received—November 21, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and freight handlers, freight clerks, &c., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, employed on the Ottawa Division, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Alleged unfair dismissals and refusal of company to negotiate with employees respecting schedule of rules and rates of pay.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 1,300; indirectly, 15,000.

Date of constitution of Board—November 28, 1912.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge D. McGibbon, Brampton, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. J. E. Duval, Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. A. McDonald, Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—December 11, 1912.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Duval. Prior to the date of the application the men had gone out on strike and remained out from November 4 to February 3, when the department was informed that an agreement had been reached by the parties concerned and the employees had accordingly resumed work.

138. OWNERS OR CONTROLLERS OF VARIOUS METALLIFEROUS MINES IN EASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND EMPLOYEES.

Applications received—Employees of Fort Steele Mining and Smelting Company, November 30, 1912.

Employees of Standard Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited, Van Roi Mines, Limited, and Silverton Mines, Limited, December 3, 1912.

Employees of Queens Mines, Inc., December 3, 1912.

Employees of Lucky Jim Zinc Mines, Limited, Rambler Cariboo Mines, Surprise Mine, Hope Mine, Noble Five Mines, Richmond Eureka Mines, and Idaho-Alamo Mines, December 9, 1912.

Employees of Blue Bell Mine, No. 1 Mine, Highland Mine, Hope Mine, Silver Horde Mine, Molly Gibson Mine, Eureka Mine, and Poorman Mine, December 10, 1912.

Parties concerned—Fort Steele Mining and Smelting Company and employees, members of Kimberley Miners' Union No. 100, Western Federation of Miners.

Standard Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited, Van Roi Mines, Limited, Silverton Mines, Limited, and employees, members of Silverton Miners' Union No. 95, Western Federation of Miners.

Queens Mines, Inc., and employees, members of Ymir Miners' Union No. 85, Western Federation of Miners.

Lucky Jim Zinc Mines, Limited, Rambler Cariboo Mines, Surprise Mine, Hope Mine, Noble Five Mines, Richmond Eureka Mines, Idaho-Alamo Mines, and employees, members of Sandon Miners' Union No. 81, Western Federation of Miners.

Blue Bell Mine, No. 1 Mine, Highland Mine, Hope Mine, Silver Horde Mine, Molly Gibson Mine, Eureka Mine, Poorman Mine, and employees, members of Nelson Miners' Union No. 96, Western Federation of Miners.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Metal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages.

Number of employees affected—Employees of Fort Steele Mining and Smelting Company, 140.

Employees of Standard Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited Van Roi Mines, Limited, and Silverton Mines, Limited, directly, 325; indirectly, 50.

Employees of Queens Mines, Inc., directly, 45; indirectly, 200.

Employees of Lucky Jim Zinc Mines, Limited, Rambler Cariboo Mines, Surprise Mine, Hope Mine, Noble Five Mines, Richmond Eureka Mines and Idaho-Alamo Mines, directly, 210; indirectly, 90.

Employees of Blue Bell Mine, No. 1 Mine, Highland Mine, Hope Mine, Silver Horde Mine, Molly Gibson Mine, Eureka Mine and Poorman Mine, 300.

Date of constitution of Board—December 21, 1912.

Membership of Board—Mr. W. S. Bulloek-Webster, Victoria, B.C., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Chas. R. Hamilton, Nelson, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employing companies; and Mr. J. W. Bennett, Fernie, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—January 27, 1913; February 4, 1913.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Bennett. The majority report of the Board found against the demands of the employees. No cessation of work occurred.

139. THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS MANAGING BOARD AND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

Application received—December 9, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Government Railways Managing Board and Locomotive Engineers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, employed on the Intercolonial Railway of Canada.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Employees' demand for reinstatement of certain employees and for payment to these and to others who had been suspended.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 8; indirectly, 350.

Proceedings under the Act were stayed pending further negotiations between the Government Railways Managing Board and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The dispute was adjusted by direct negotiations between the parties concerned.

140. THE OTTAWA CAR COMPANY AND MACHINISTS, BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS.

Application received—January 9, 1913.

Parties concerned—The Ottawa Car Company and machinists, blacksmiths and helpers in its employ, being members of Lodge No. 412, International Association of Machinists, and Local No. 446, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Machinists, blacksmiths and helpers.

Nature of dispute—Wages and hours.

Number of employees affected—69.

Date of constitution of Board—January 11, 1913.

Membership of Board—Mr. Hamnett P. Hill, Ottawa, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. George F. Henderson, Ottawa, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. C. Watters, also of Ottawa, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—January 17, 1913.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board embodying an agreement, signed by both parties to the dispute, which disposed of all points at issue. The agreement is to remain in force for one year from January 17, 1913, and thereafter until terminated by sixty days' notice by either party.

141. CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS MANAGING BOARD AND EMPLOYEES OF MECHANICAL DEPT.

Application received—January 31, 1913.

Parties concerned—Canadian Government Railways Managing Board and certain employees, members of International Association of Machinists, International Association of Blacksmiths and Helpers, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, International Association of Boilermakers, and International Association of Boilermakers' Helpers, employed on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island railways.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Hours and revision of schedule.

Number of employees affected—1,500.

Proceedings under Act were stayed pending negotiations between the Minister of Railways and Canals and a committee of the employees concerned, which resulted in a settlement of the matters in dispute.

142. THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—March 17, 1913.

Parties concerned—The British Columbia Telephone Company and employees, members of Local Union 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Applicants—Employer.

Nature of industry concerned—Telephones.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—320.

Through the good offices of the department conferences were arranged between the officials of the company and the committee of the men who had gone on strike on March 14. These conferences resulted in a settlement of the main points at issue and the men returned to work on March 24.

143. THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND CONDUCTORS.

Application received—March 11, 1913.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Northern Railway Company and conductors, members of the Order of Railway Conductors of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railway.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours, and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 450; indirectly, 2,200.

Date of constitution of Board—March 29, 1913.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice A. Haggart, Winnipeg, Man., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Wm. Cross, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. Harvey Hall, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—April 25, 1913.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Cross. Mr. Hall, while signing the majority report, also submitted a statement of points on which he differed from the chairman. No cessation of work occurred.

144. THE CITY OF VANCOUVER AND SCAVENGERS, WATERWORKS EMPLOYEES AND MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION MEN.

Application received—March 14, 1913.

Parties concerned—The Corporation of the City of Vancouver, B.C., and scavengers, waterworks employees, and maintenance and construction men, members of Civic Employees' Union and Local of International Union of Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Municipal work.

Nature of dispute—Increase in wages of waterworks men and alleged discrimination against members of the union.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 1,200; indirectly, 1,200.

Date of constitution of Board—April 5, 1913.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice Denis Murphy, Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. H. O. Alexander, Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the Corporation of the City of Vancouver; and Mr. Geo. E. McCrossan, also of Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—May 14, 1913.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The award was accepted by the Corporation of the City of Vancouver and was understood also to be acceptable to the employees concerned.

145. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN ON ALBERTA DIVISION.

Application received—March 31, 1913.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain employees on the Alberta Division, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railway.

Nature of dispute—Alleged breach of agreement by company *re* promotions.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 2,659; indirectly, 7,000.

Date of constitution of Board—April 15, 1913.

Membership of Board—Professor Adam Shortt, Ottawa, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. J. H. Wellington, Moose Jaw, Sask., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. D. Campbell, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—October 21, 1913.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Campbell. The report stated that the dispute was in reality between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company having accepted the seniority list prepared by the former, the correctness of which was questioned by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. A conference was held in Chicago between representativse of these two Railway Brotherhoods, at which an agreement was entered into providing ways and means for the settlement by joint action of matters in dispute and apparently including such differences as had been here referred. Due note of this matter was taken by the Board and action was taken accordingly. Nothing further was heard of the dispute.

146. CERTAIN BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC, AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—April 5, 1913.

Parties concerned—Certain Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of the City of Quebec, namely, J. H. Larochelle, W. A. Marsh & Co., J. Ritchie & Co., and O. Goulet, and employees, members of La Fraternité Nationale des Cordonniers-Machinistes de Quebec.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Boot and shoe manufacture.

Nature of dispute—Wages and alleged breach of agreement.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 25; indirectly, 500.

Date of constitution of Board—April 28, 1913.

Membership of Board—Honourable H. Cyrias Pelletier, Quebec, Que., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Felix Marois, Quebec, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employing companies; and Mr. Gaudiose Hébert, also of Quebec, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—June 2, 1913; June 18, 1913.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Hébert. The award was declared acceptable to the companies concerned. The employees, however, refused to accept same and some of the individuals directly affected ceased work, but no general cessation of work occurred.

147. THE ACADIA COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, STELLARTON, N.S., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—May 26, 1913.

Parties concerned—The Acadia Coal Company, Limited, Stellarton, N.S., and employees, some of them being members of Local Unions No. 351 and No. 1726, United Mine Workers of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages, rents, dismissals, and union recognition.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 1,125; indirectly, 260.

Date of constitution of Board—June 20, 1913.

Membership of Board—Honourable John N. Armstrong, North Sydney, N.S., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. W. H. Chase, Wolfville, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. C. Watters, Ottawa, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—July 14, 1913.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, in which it was stated that an amicable settlement of all matters in dispute had been effected.

148. THE MARITIME AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED, ST. JOHN, N.B., AND TUG BOAT WORKERS.

Application received—June 16, 1913.

Parties concerned—The Maritime Dredging and Construction Company, Limited, St. John, N.B., and dredge and tug boat workers in its employ, being members of Tug Captains' Local No. 830, Tug Firemen's Local No. 802, and Dredge Workers' Protective Association Local No. 470.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Dredging.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 150; indirectly, 205.

Date of constitution of Board—June 24, 1913.

Membership of Board—Mr. Chas. H. Thomas, Fredericton, N.B., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. John E. Moore, St. John, N.B., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. E. Tighe, also of St. John, N.B., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—October 27, 1913.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board. The award was declared acceptable to the company, but was not accepted by the employees concerned. No cessation of work occurred.

149. THE BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, VANCOUVER, B.C., AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—June 25, 1913.

Parties concerned—The British Columbia Electric Railway Company and employees, members of Local Divisions No. 101 Vancouver, No. 109 Victoria, and No. 134 New Westminster, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railway.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 2,000; indirectly, about 300.

Date of constitution of Board—July 4, 1913.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice Denis Murphy, Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. H. O. Alexander, Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. M. B. Cotsworth, New Westminster, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—August 21, 1913; September 3, 1913.

Result of inquiry—The members of the Board were unanimous in their findings regarding rules, but differed on the question of wages, separate wage schedules being submitted with the majority and minority reports. The minority report was signed by Mr. Cotsworth. As the result of the investigation an agreement was entered into by both parties to the dispute.

150. THE HALIFAX AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—July 7, 1913.

Parties concerned—The Halifax and South Western Railway Company and certain employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railway.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 34; indirectly, 5.

Date of constitution of Board—August 12, 1913.

Membership of Board—Mr. A. B. Crosby, Halifax, N.S., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Major W. Ernest Thompson, Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. A. McDonald, also of Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—September 8, 1913.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, embodying the terms of an agreement signed on behalf of both parties to the dispute, effective for one year from June 1, 1913, and thereafter, thirty days' notice to be given by either party desiring to revise same.

151. THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY AND MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES.

Application received—July 30, 1913.

Parties concerned—The Grand Trunk Railway Company and maintenance-of-way employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railway.

Nature of dispute—Wages.

Number of employees affected—3,000.

Date of constitution of Board—August 27, 1913.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. G. D. Robertson, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—September 20, 1913.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned.

152. THE QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY AND SHOP EMPLOYEES, SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Application received—August 7, 1913.

Parties concerned—The Quebec Central Railway Company and shop employees at Sherbrooke, Que., members of the International Association of Machinists, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, and International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railway.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 149; indirectly, 40.

Pending the establishment of a Board, a satisfactory arrangement was arrived at by the parties concerned.

153. THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY AND STATION AND TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES.

Application received—August 25, 1913.

Parties concerned—The Grand Trunk Railway Company and station and telegraph employees, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railway.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—1,300.

Date of constitution of Board—September 11, 1913.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—November 25, 1913.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was signed by all three members of the Board, Mr. O'Donoghue, however, dissenting on one or two points. The award was accepted by both parties concerned.

154. CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES TRADING TO PORT OF ST. JOHN AND LONGSHOREMEN; ALSO COAL HANDLERS AND TRIMMERS.

Application received—October 14, 1913.

Parties concerned—Certain Steamship Companies trading to the Port of St. John, N.B., comprising Allan Line, C.P.R. Steamship Lines, Dominion Coal Company, Elder Dempster & Company, Furness Withy & Company, Head Line, New Zealand Shipping Company, and Robert Reford Company, Limited (Donaldson Line), and longshoremen, some of them being members of Local No. 273, International Longshoremen's Association, also coal handlers and trimmers employed by the Dominion Coal Company, members of Local No. 810, International Longshoremen's Association.

Applicants—Employers.

Nature of industry concerned—Shipping.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours, and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—1,049.

Date of constitution of Board—October 22, 1913.

Membership of Board—Mr. Walter E. Foster, St. John, N.B., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. John E. Moore, St. John, N.B., appointed on the recommendation of the employing companies; and Mr. J. E. Tighe, also of St. John, N.B., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—November 14, 1913; November 21, 1913.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. This report concerned all interests affected except the Dominion Coal Company and its employees, a separate investigation being made in this case. In the former case the shipping companies and employees concerned bound themselves under Section 62 of the Act to abide by the award. In the latter case the award was also unanimous and was accepted by both parties concerned.

155. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY DEPT.

Application received—October 25, 1913.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railway.

Nature of dispute—Wages and company's interpretation of schedule of rules.

Number of employees affected—5,000.

Date of constitution of Board—December 5, 1913.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Richard M. Meredith, London, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. W. N. Tilley, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Henry Irwin, Portage la Prairie, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—January 21, 1914.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Irwin. The majority report contained a recommendation to the effect that both sides should withdraw for the present their claims. This recommendation was subsequently agreed to by both parties concerned.

156. GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND MACHINISTS AND BOILERMAKERS.

Application received—November 20, 1913.

Parties concerned—Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and machinists and boilermakers, members of Lodges Nos. 484 and 559, International Association of Machinists, and Lodge No. 529, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railway.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 700; indirectly, 1,000.

Date of constitution of Board—December 6, 1913.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice A. Haggart, Winnipeg, Man., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Wm. Cross, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Thos. J. Murray, also of Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—April 14, 1914.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by minority report signed by Mr. Wm. Cross. The report was in favour of the employees' contentions, but was not accepted by the company.

157. CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES TRADING TO THE PORT OF ST. JOHN, N.B., AND MARINE WAREHOUSE FREIGHT CHECKERS.

Application received—December 12, 1913.

Parties concerned—Certain steamship companies trading to the Port of St. John, N.B., comprising Allan Line, C.P.R. Steamship and Railway Lines, Head Line, Furness and Manchester Lines, New Zealand Shipping Com-

pany, Elder Dempster & Company, Robert Reford & Company, Donaldson Line, C.N.R. Line and Red Cross Line, and marine warehouse freight checkers, members of Local Union No. 825, International Longshoremen's Association.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Shipping.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours, and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 225; indirectly, 1,600.

Date of constitution of Board—January 8, 1914.

Membership of Board—Mr. G. Fred Fisher, St. John, N.B., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Jos. R. Stone, St. John, N.B., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing companies, and Mr. John E. Moore, also of St. John, N.B., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—February 7, 1914.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The award was declared acceptable to the employees concerned, but was not accepted by the shipping companies. No cessation of work occurred.

158. CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY MEN.

Application received—January 9, 1914.

Parties concerned—Canadian Northern Railway Company and maintenance-of-way men, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railway.

Nature of dispute—Wages.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 1,800; indirectly, from 3,000 to 4,000.

Date of constitution of Board—March 5, 1914.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. W. N. Tilley, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Henry Irwin, Portage la Prairie, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—June 11 and July 13, 1914.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Irwin. The Board recommended that no change should be made at that time in the rates paid to the employees concerned. This was subsequently agreed to by both parties.

159. THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY AND MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY MEN.

Application received—January 9, 1914.

Parties concerned—The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and maintenance-of-way men, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

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Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railway.

Nature of dispute—Wages.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 1,800; indirectly, 2,500.

Date of constitution of Board—January 30, 1914.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Henry Irwin, Portage la Prairie, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—February 23, 1914; February 26, 1914.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Irwin. The recommendations contained in the report of the Board were accepted by both parties concerned.

160. BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, AND EMPLOYEES, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND NEW WESTMINSTER.

Application received—March 9, 1914.

Parties concerned—British Columbia Electric Railway Company and employees, members of Local Divisions No. 101 Vancouver, No. 109 Victoria, and No. 134 New Westminster, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railway.

Nature of dispute—Company's interpretation of certain sections of existing agreement.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 137; indirectly, 1,563.

Date of constitution of Board—March 27, 1914.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. John Elliott, Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Jas. H. McVety, also of Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—June 5, 1914.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by minority report from Mr. Elliott. Some of the outstanding differences were disposed of through the Board's efforts. The remaining points were settled by agreement between the parties through the good offices of Mr. J. D. McNiven, Government Fair Wages Officer.

161. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, AND CONDUCTORS, BAGGAGEMEN, BRAKEMEN AND YARDMEN.

Application received—March 31, 1914.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen, employed on its western lines, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railway.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 3,000; indirectly, 2,700.

Date of constitution of Board—April 20, 1914.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Isaac Pitblado, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employers; Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received—August 5, 1914.

Result of inquiry—The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report from Mr. Campbell. Negotiations for a settlement were thereupon resumed between the parties concerned, but had not been concluded when war was declared in the first week of August. It was, however, agreed that the existing schedule of agreement between the parties should continue in force in the meanwhile.

162. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY AND TRAIN DESPATCHERS STATION AGENTS, ETC.

Application received—April 22, 1914.

Parties concerned—Michigan Central Railroad Company and employees, being train despatchers, station agents, etc., members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railway.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 115; indirectly, 3,000.

Date of constitution of Board—May 12, 1914.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, Hamilton, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Rodger Black, St. Thomas, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—June 19, 1914.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was signed by all three members, Mr. Black dissenting, however, on one or two points. Following the report of the Board, negotiations took place between the company and the employees concerned, which resulted in a settlement of all points at issue.

163. TORONTO ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY AND TORONTO RAILWAY COMPANY AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Application received—May 2, 1914.

Parties concerned—Toronto Electric Light Company and Toronto Railway Company and electrical workers, members of Local No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Light and power.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours and other conditions of employment; also alleged discrimination against members of the union.

Number of employees affected—200.

Date of constitution of Board—May 12, 1914.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge D. McGibbon, Brampton, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. H. H. Dewart, K.C., Toronto, Ont., appointed by the Toronto Electric Light Company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received—July 28, 1914.

Result of inquiry—In the case of the Toronto Electric Light Company the Board presented two reports, the minority report being signed by Mr. Dewart. Negotiations resulted in a settlement of the dispute, thus obviating the necessity for any action in connection with the dispute between the Toronto Railway Company and employees.

164. OTTAWA CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—May 7, 1914.

Parties concerned—Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Limited, and machinists and boilermakers, members of Lodge No. 412, International Association of Machinists.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street car building, etc.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—75.

Date of constitution of Board—May 9, 1914.

Membership of Board—Mr. Hamnett P. Hill, Ottawa, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Geo. F. Henderson, K.C., Ottawa, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. C. Watters, Ottawa, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—May 29, 1914.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, which was accompanied by an agreement entered into by both parties concerned.

165. TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Application received—May 9, 1914.

Parties concerned—Toronto Hydro-Electric System and electrical workers, members of Local No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Electric light and power.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours and other conditions of employment; also alleged discrimination against members of the Union.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 200; indirectly, 55.

Date of constitution of Board—May 27, 1914.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, Hamilton, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. F. W. Wegenast, Brampton, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employer; and Mr. Fred Bancroft, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—June 19, 1914.

Result of inquiry—The report of the chairman and Mr. Bancroft was accepted by both parties to the dispute. Mr. Wegenast did not concur in the award.

166. LONDON HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMMISSION AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Application received—June 4, 1914.

Parties concerned—London Hydro-Electric Commission and electrical workers, members of Local No. 120, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Electric light and power.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 26; indirectly, 11.

Mr. John Jacobs, London, Ont., was appointed a member of the Board on behalf of the employees concerned. At this juncture proceedings were stayed at the request of both parties.

167. ST. JOHN RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—June 6, 1914.

Parties concerned—St. John Railway Company, St. John, N.B., and employees, members of Division No. 663, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railway.

Nature of dispute—Dismissal.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 90; indirectly, 60.

Date of constitution of Board—June 22, 1914.

Membership of Board—Mr. Robert T. Hayes, St. John, N.B., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; His Honour Judge J. G. Forbes, St. John, N.B., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. Jas. L. Sugrue, St. John, N.B., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—July 8, 1914.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The company refused to accept the award, and a strike of the employees followed, which continued from July 22 to July 24, when an agreement was entered into by both parties concerned.

168. CERTAIN MONTREAL CONTRACTORS AND CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Application received—June 15, 1914.

Parties concerned—Certain Montreal contractors and their respective employees, being carpenters and joiners, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Carpentry work.

Nature of dispute—Alleged refusal of employers to comply with agreement of 1912.

Number of employees affected—About 500.

Date of constitution of Board—June 23, 1914.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice J. Beaudin, Montreal, Que., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. John J. York, Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employers; and Mr. Gustave Francq, Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—July 21, 1914.

Result of inquiry—A strike had occurred on June 1, which continued until June 15, when through the efforts of an officer of the Department of Labour the differences in question were referred for adjustment under section 63 of the Act. The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement signed on behalf of both parties concerned, effective to June 1, 1917, providing, among other things, for a Permanent Board of Arbitration.

169. DOMINION IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, SYDNEY, N.S., AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Application received—June 18, 1914.

Parties concerned—Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Sydney, N.S., and electrical workers, members of Local No. 293, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Electric light and power.

Nature of dispute—Alleged discrimination against members of the union, resulting in dismissals.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 55; indirectly, 2,000 to 3,000.

Date of constitution of Board—July 14, 1914.

Membership of Board—Rev. I. W. MacMillan, Halifax, N.S., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. W. H. Chase, Wolfville, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Arthur S. Kendall, M.D., Sydney, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—August 15, 1914.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board and was accompanied by an agreement signed on behalf of both parties concerned.

170. DOMINION POWER AND TRANSMISSION COMPANY, LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONT. AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Application received—July 15, 1914.

Parties concerned—Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., and electrical workers, members of Local No. 390, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and others.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Electric light and power.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours and other conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 16; indirectly, 14.

Date of constitution of Board—August 10, 1914.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge L. B. C. Livingstone, Welland, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. C. F. Maxwell, St. Thomas, Ont., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. John B. Pegg, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—August 28, 1914.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board stated that on request of both parties concerned the investigation was not proceeded wtih.

171. OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES.

Application received—July 2, 1914.

Parties concerned—Ottawa Electric Railway Company and employees, members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railway.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours and recognition of the union.

Number of employees affected—450.

Mr. A. E. Fripp, M.P., Ottawa, Ont., was appointed a member of the Board on behalf of the employees. Proceedings at this juncture were stayed, an agreement having been reached, effective to June 30, 1916.

172. TEMISKAMING MINING COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES AT COBALT, ONT.

Application received—July 16, 1914.

Parties concerned—Temiskaming Mining Company and miners, surface labourers and millmen employed at Cobalt, Ont., members of Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, Western Federation of Miners.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Silver mining.

Nature of dispute—Proposed reduction of wages of certain employees.

Number of employees affected—About 125.

Date of constitution of Board—August 1, 1914.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge A. A. Mahaffy, Bracebridge, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. R. P. Rogers, Cobalt, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Jas. Dogue, Cobalt, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received—September 3 and September 11, 1914.

Result of inquiry—Prior to the investigation the company had ceased operations owing to the European war. The Board approved of the reduction in wages, but recommended certain improvements in the conditions, to take effect when work was resumed. Mr. Dogue, in his minority report, supported the employees' contentions regarding wages.

173. MILLER LAKE O'BRIEN MINE AND EMPLOYEES AT GOWGANDA, ONT.

Application received—October 8, 1914.

Parties concerned—Miller Lake O'Brien Mine and employees at Gowganda, Ont., members of Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154, Western Federation of Miners.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Silver mining.

Nature of dispute—Proposed reduction of wages, conditions of employment and alleged discrimination against members of the Union.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 50; indirectly, 100.

Date of constitution of Board—November 5, 1914.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge A. A. Mahaffy, Bracebridge, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. R. H. James, Cobalt, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Robt. A. Allen, Cobalt, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received—November 27 and November 30, 1914.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Allen. The Board recommended that the employees should accept the reduced rates until the return of normal conditions. No cessation of work occurred.

174. CITY OF EDMONTON AND EMPLOYEES IN TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND STREET RAILWAY DEPARTMENTS, AND POWER HOUSE EMPLOYEES.

Application received—October 13, 1914.

Parties concerned—City of Edmonton and employees in telephone, electric light and street railway departments, members of Local No. 544, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and non-union power house employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Telephone, electric light, power, and street railway services.

Nature of dispute—Alleged reduction of wages without notice.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 255; indirectly, 55.

Date of constitution of Board—December 26, 1914.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice J. D. Hyndman, Edmonton, Alberta, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Kenneth W. Mackenzie, Edmonton, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the Corporation of Edmonton; and Mr. John B. Pegg, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received—March 23, 1915.

Result of inquiry—Prior to the investigation by the Board, agreements were entered into between the Corporation of Edmonton and the electrical workers in the street railway, telephone and electric light departments. The Board dealt therefore only with the case of the power house employees. The report was signed by all three members of the Board, Mr. Pegg, however, dissenting on one point. The Board recommended that the power house employees should receive the same treatment in the matter of wages as that accorded to the other electrical workers. The award was accepted by both parties to the dispute.

175. J. D. McARTHUR AND COMPANY, LIMITED, AND EMPLOYEES, BEING WORKMEN EMPLOYED IN THE EDMONTON, DUNVEGAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY SHOPS AT WEST EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Application received—December 8, 1914.

Parties concerned—J. D. McArthur and Company, Limited, and employees, being workmen employed in the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway shops at West Edmonton, Alberta.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railway.

Nature of dispute—Reduction in wages.

Number of employees affected—127.

Date of constitution of Board—January 4, 1915.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice J. D. Hyndman, Edmonton, Alberta, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. O. M. Biggar, Edmonton, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Wm. Macadams, Edmonton, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

The investigation by the Board had not been completed at the close of the fiscal year.

176. J. D. McARTHUR AND COMPANY, LIMITED, AND EMPLOYEES, BEING TRAIN OPERATIVES ON THE EDMONTON, DUNVEGAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY AND THE ALBERTA AND GREAT WATERWAYS RAILWAY.

Application received—January 14, 1915.

Parties concerned—J. D. McArthur and Company, Limited, and employees, being train operatives on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of dispute—Reduction of wages.

Number of employees affected—

Date of constitution of Board—March 16, 1915.

Membership of Board—Mr. Samuel A. Dickson, Edmonton, Alberta, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. O. M. Biggar, K.C., Edmonton, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

The investigation by the Board had not been completed at the close of the fiscal year.

177. CITY OF CALGARY AND ITS ELECTRICAL EMPLOYEES.

Application received—March 9, 1915.

Parties concerned—City of Calgary and electrical employees, members of Local No. 348, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Electric light and power.

Nature of dispute—Wages and termination of agreement.

Number of employees affected—30.

Messrs. R. A. Brown, Calgary, Alberta, and John B. Pegg, Winnipeg, Man., were appointed members of the Board on the recommendation of the Corporation of Calgary and the employees respectively. At the close of the fiscal year the Board had not been completed by the appointment of a chairman.

V.—TEXT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, AND OF AMENDING ACT, 1909-10 (to which is appended the text of the two statutes, as consolidated, the consolidation not being, however, yet in legal or statutory form.)

6-7 EDWARD VII.

CHAP. 20.

An Act to aid in the Prevention and Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts in Mines and Industries connected with Public Utilities.

[*Assented to 22nd March, 1907.*]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.* **Short title.**

PRELIMINARY.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires— **"Minister." "Department."**

(*a*) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour;

(*b*) "department" means the Department of Labour;

(*c*) "employer" means any person, company or corporation employing ten or more persons and owning or operating any mining property, agency of transportation or communication, or public service utility, including, except as hereinafter provided, railways, whether operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, steamships, telegraph and telephone lines, gas, electric light, water and power works; **"Employer."**

(*d*) "employee" means any person employed by an employer to do any skilled or unskilled manual or clerical work for hire or reward in any industry to which this Act applies; **"Employee."**

(*e*) "dispute" or "industrial dispute" means any dispute or difference between an employer and one or more of his employees, as to matters or things affecting or relating to work done or to be done by him or them, or as to the privileges, rights and duties of employers or employees (not involving any such violation thereof as constitutes an indictable offence); and, without limiting **"Dispute." "Industrial dispute."**

ing the general nature of the above definition, includes all matters relating to—

(1) the wages allowance or other remuneration of employees, or the price paid or to be paid in respect of employment;

(2) the hours of employment, sex, age, qualification or status of employees, and the mode, terms and conditions of employment;

(3) the employment of children or any person or persons or class of persons, or the dismissal of or refusal to employ any particular person or persons or class of persons;

(4) claims on the part of an employer or any employee as to whether and, if so, under what circumstances, preference of employment should or should not be given to one class over another of persons being or not being members of labour or other organizations, British subjects or aliens;

(5) materials supplied and alleged to be bad, unfit or unsuitable, or damage alleged to have been done to work;

(6) any established custom or usage, either generally or in the particular district affected;

(7) the interpretation of an agreement or a clause thereof;

"Lockout." (*f*) "lockout" (without limiting the nature of its meaning) means a closing of a place of employment, or a suspension of work, or a refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of his employees in consequence of a dispute, done with a view to compelling his employees, or to aid another employer in compelling his employees, to accept terms of employment;

"Strike." (*g*) "strike" or "to go on strike" (without limiting the nature of its meaning) means the cessation of work by a body of employees acting in combination, or a concerted refusal or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of employees to continue to work for an employer, in consequence of a dispute, done as a means of compelling their employer, or to aid other employees in compelling their employer, to accept terms of employment;

"Board." (*h*) "board" means a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the provisions of this Act;

"Application." (*i*) "application" means an application for the appointment of a Board under the provisions of this Act;

"Registrar." (*j*) "Registrar" means the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under this Act;

"Prescribed." (*k*) "prescribed" means prescribed by this Act, or by any rules or regulations made thereunder;

"Trade union." (*l*) "trade union" or "union" means any organization of employees formed for the purpose of regulating relations between employers and employees.

Administration.

3. The Minister of Labour shall have the general administration of this Act. Minister of Labour to administer Act.

4. The Governor in Council shall appoint a Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, who shall have the powers and perform the duties prescribed. Registrar.

2. The office of Registrar may be held either separately or in conjunction with any other office in the public service, and in the latter case the Registrar may, if the Governor in Council thinks fit, be appointed, not by name, but by reference to such other office, whereupon the person who for the time being holds such office, or performs its duties, shall by virtue thereof be the Registrar.

BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION.

Constitution of Boards.

5. Wherever any dispute exists between an employer and any of his employees, and the parties thereto are unable to adjust it, either of the parties to the dispute may make application to the Minister for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which Board the dispute may be referred under the provisions of this Act: Provided, however, that, in the case of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, such dispute may be referred, for the purpose of conciliation and investigation, under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act. Reference of disputes to Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

6. Whenever, under this Act, an application is made in due form for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and such application does not relate to a dispute which is the subject of a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act, the Minister, whose decision for such purpose shall be final, shall, within fifteen days from the date at which the application is received, establish such Board under his hand and seal of office, if satisfied that the provisions of this Act apply. Minister to appoint Boards on application.

7. Every Board shall consist of three members who shall be appointed by the Minister. Members of Board.

2. Of the three members of the Board one shall be appointed on the recommendation of the employer and one on the recommendation of the employees (the parties to the dispute), and the third on the recommendation of the members so chosen.

8. For the purposes of appointment of the members of the Board, the following provisions shall apply:— Procedure for appointment of members of Board.

1. Each party to the dispute may, at the time of making application

application or within five days after being requested so to do by the Minister, recommend the name of one person who is willing and ready to act as a member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

2. If either of the parties fails or neglects to duly make any recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a member of the Board; and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the said party.

3. The members chosen on the recommendation of the parties may, within five days after their appointment, recommend the name of one person who is willing and ready to act as a third member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

4. If the members chosen on the recommendation of the parties fail or neglect to duly make any recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a third member of the Board, and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the two other members of the Board.

5. The third member shall be the Chairman of the Board.

Notification to be given parties of members of Board.

9. As soon as possible after the full Board has been appointed by the Minister, the Registrar shall notify the parties of the names of the members of the Board and the chairman thereof, and such notification shall be final and conclusive for all purposes.

Term of office.

10. Every member of a Board shall hold office from the time of his appointment until the report of the Board is signed and transmitted to the Minister.

Members not to have pecuniary interest.

11. No person shall act as a member of a Board who has any direct pecuniary interest in the issue of a dispute referred to such Board.

How vacancy to be filled.

12. Every vacancy in the membership of a Board shall be supplied in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment of every person appointed.

Oath of office and secrecy.

13. Before entering upon the exercise of the functions of their office the members of a Board, including the chairman, shall make oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace that they will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of their office, and also that, except in the discharge of their duties, they will not disclose to any person any of the evidence or other matter brought before the Board.

Clerical and other assistance.

14. The department may provide the Board with a secretary, stenographer, or such other clerical assistance as to the Minister

ister appears necessary for the efficient carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

Procedure for Reference of Disputes to Boards.

15. For the purpose of determining the manner in which, and the persons by whom, an application for the appointment of a Board is to be made, the following provisions shall apply:— Manner in which application to be made.

1. The application shall be made in writing in the prescribed form, and shall be in substance a request to the Minister to appoint a Board to which the existing dispute may be referred under the provisions of this Act.

2. The application shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) A statement setting forth—

(1) the parties to the dispute;

(2) the nature and cause of the dispute, including any claims or demands made by either party upon the other, to which exception is taken;

(3) an approximate estimate of the number of persons affected or likely to be affected by the dispute;

(4) the efforts made by the parties themselves to adjust the dispute;

and—

(*b*) A statutory declaration setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant, a lockout or strike, as the case may be, will be declared, and that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained.

3. The application may mention the name of a person who is willing and ready and desires to act as a member of the Board representing the party or parties making the application.

16. The application and the declaration accompanying it— Signatures to application.

(1) if made by an employer, an incorporated company or corporation, shall be signed by some one of its duly authorized managers or other principal executive officers;

(2) if made by an employer other than an incorporated company or corporation, shall be signed by the employer himself in case he is an individual, or a majority of the partners or members in case of a partnership firm or association;

(3) if made by employees members of a trade union, shall be signed by two of its officers duly authorized by a majority vote of the members of the union, or by a vote taken by ballot of the members of the union present at a meeting called on not less than three days' notice for the purpose of discussing the question;

(4) if made by employees some or all of whom are not members of a trade union, shall be signed by two of their number duly authorized by a majority vote taken by ballot of the employees present at a meeting called on not less than three days' notice for the purpose of discussing the question.

Application to be transmitted by registered letter.

17. Every application for the appointment of a Board shall be transmitted by post by registered letter addressed to the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, Department of Labour, Ottawa, and the date of the receipt of such registered letter at the department shall be regarded as the date of the receipt of such application.

Party making application to transmit copy to other party to dispute.

18. In every case where an application is made for the appointment of a Board the party making application shall, at the time of transmitting it to the Registrar, also transmit by registered letter to the other party to the dispute, or by personal delivery, a copy of the application and of the accompanying statement and declaration.

Statement in reply to be made and sent to Registrar and to party making application.

19. Upon receipt by either party to a dispute of a copy of the application for the appointment of a Board such party shall, without delay, prepare a statement in reply to the application and transmit it by registered letter, or by personal delivery, to the Registrar and to the party making the application.

To whom communications transmitting copies of applications and replies between parties are to be sent.

20. Copies of applications or statements in reply thereto, to be transmitted to the other party under any of the preceding sections where the other party is—

(1) an employer, an incorporated company or corporation, shall be sent to the manager or other principal executive officer of the company or corporation;

(2) an employer other than an incorporated company or corporation, shall be sent to the employer himself or to the employer in the name of the business or firm as commonly known;

(3) composed of employees, members of a trade union, shall be sent to the president and secretary of such union;

(4) composed of employees some or all of whom are not members of a trade union,—

(*a*) Where some of the employees are members of a trade union, shall be sent to the president and secretary of the union as representing the employees belonging to the union; also

(*b*) Where some of the employees are not members of a trade union and there are no persons authorized to represent such employees, shall be sent to ten of their number;

(*c*) Where, under paragraph (4) of section 16, two persons have been authorized to make an application, shall be sent to such two persons.

Functions,

Functions, Powers and Procedure of Boards.

Jurisdiction. At least ten employees to be affected by dispute.

21. Any dispute may be referred to a Board by application in that behalf made in due form by any party thereto; provided that no dispute shall be the subject of reference to a Board under this Act in any case in which the employees affected by the dispute are fewer than ten.

Method of referring disputes to Board.

22. Upon the appointment of the Board the Registrar shall forward to the chairman a copy of the application for the appointment of such Board, and of its accompanying statement and declaration, and of the statement in reply, and the Board shall forthwith proceed to deal with the matters referred to in these documents.

Duties of Board.

23. In every case where a dispute is duly referred to a Board it shall be the duty of the Board to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the dispute, and to this end the Board shall, in such manner as it thinks fit, expeditiously and carefully inquire into the dispute and all matters affecting the merits thereof and the right settlement thereof. In the course of such inquiry the Board may make all such suggestions and do all such things as it deems right and proper for inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute, and may adjourn the proceedings for any period the Board thinks reasonable to allow the parties to agree upon terms of settlement.

Where settlement effected, memorandum of same with report to be forwarded to Minister.

24. If a settlement of the dispute is arrived at by the parties during the course of its reference to the Board, a memorandum of the settlement shall be drawn up by the Board and signed by the parties, and shall, if the parties so agree, be binding as if made a recommendation by the Board under section 62 of this Act, and a copy thereof with a report upon the proceedings shall be forwarded to the Minister.

Where settlement not effected Board to make report with recommendations.

25. If a settlement of the dispute is not arrived at during the course of its reference to the Board, the Board shall make a full report thereon to the Minister, which report shall set forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the Board for the purpose of fully and carefully ascertaining all the facts and circumstances, and shall also set forth such facts and circumstances, and its findings therefrom, including the cause of the dispute and the Board's recommendation for the settlement of the dispute according to the merits and substantial justice of the case.

Form in which recommendation shall be made.

26. The Board's recommendation shall deal with each item of the dispute and shall state in plain terms, and avoiding as far as possible all technicalities, what in the Board's opinion ought or ought not to be done by the respective parties concerned. Wherever it appears to the Board expedient so to do, its

its recommendation shall also state the period during which the proposed settlement should continue in force, and the date from which it should commence.

Report and recommendation to be made to the Minister in writing.

27. The Board's report and recommendation shall be made to the Minister in writing, and shall be signed by such of the members as concur therein, and shall be transmitted by the chairman by registered letter to the Registrar as soon as practicable after the reference of the dispute to the Board; and in the same manner a minority report may be made by any dissenting member of the Board.

Filing and distribution of report.

28. Upon receipt of the Board's report the Minister shall forthwith cause the report to be filed in the office of the Registrar and a copy thereof to be sent free of charge to the parties to the dispute, and to the representative of any newspaper published in Canada who applies therefor, and the Minister may distribute copies of the report, and of any minority report, in such manner as to him seems most desirable as a means of securing a compliance with the Board's recommendation. The Registrar shall, upon application, supply certified copies for a prescribed fee, to persons other than those mentioned in this section.

Publication of report.

29. For the information of Parliament and the public, the report and recommendation of the Board, and any minority report, shall, without delay, be published in the *Labour Gazette*, and be included in the annual report of the Department of Labour to the Governor General.

Powers of Board to summon witnesses, compel testimony and produce testimony and production of documents.

30. For the purpose of its inquiry the Board shall have all the powers of summoning before it, and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, of administering oaths, and of requiring witnesses to give evidence on oath or on solemn affirmation (if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters) and to produce such books, papers or other documents or things as the Board deems requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which it is inquiring, as is vested in any court of record in civil cases.

2. Any member of the Board may administer an oath, and the Board may accept, admit and call for such evidence as in equity and good conscience it thinks fit, whether strictly legal evidence or not.

Form of summons.

31. The summons shall be in the prescribed form, and may require any person to produce before the Board any books, papers or other documents or things in his possession or under his control in any way relating to the proceedings.

Documents not to be made public.

32. All books, papers and other documents or things produced before the Board, whether voluntarily or in pursuance to summons,

summons, may be inspected by the Board, and also by such parties as the Board allows; but the information obtained therefrom shall not, except in so far as the Board deems it expedient, be made public, and such parts of the books, papers or other documents as in the opinion of the Board do not relate to the matter at issue may be sealed up.

Parties may be compelled to be witnesses.

33. Any party to the proceedings shall be competent and may be compelled to give evidence as a witness.

Allowance to witnesses.

34. Every person who is summoned and duly attends as a witness shall be entitled to an allowance for expenses according to the scale for the time being in force with respect to witnesses in civil suits in the superior courts in the province where the inquiry is being conducted.

Witnesses in railway disputes to be entitled to free transportation.

35. Where a reference has been made to the Board of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, any witness summoned by the Board in connection with the dispute shall be entitled to free transportation over any railway en route when proceeding to the place of meeting of the Board and thereafter returning to his home, and the Board shall furnish to such witness a proper certificate evidencing his right to such free transportation.

Penalty for failing to obey summons.

36. If any person who has been duly served with such summons and to whom at the same time payment or tender has been made of his reasonable travelling expenses according to the aforesaid scale, fails to duly attend or to duly produce any book, paper or other document or thing as required by his summons, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, unless he shows that there was good and sufficient cause for such failure.

Contempt of the Board.

37. If, in any proceedings before the Board, any person wilfully insults any member of the Board or wilfully interrupts the proceedings, or without good cause refuses to give evidence, or is guilty in any other manner of any wilful contempt in the face of the Board, any officer of the Board or any constable may take the person offending into custody and remove him from the precincts of the Board, to be detained in custody until the rising of the Board, and the person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

View by direction of Board.

38. The Board, or any member thereof, and, on being authorized in writing by the Board, any other person, may, without any other warrant than this Act, at any time, enter any building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place or premises of any kind, wherein, or in respect of which, any industry is carried on or any work is being or has been done or commenced, or any matter or thing is taking place

place or has taken place, which has been made the subject of a reference to the Board, and inspect and view any work, material, machinery, appliance or article therein, and interrogate any persons in or upon any such building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place or premises as aforesaid, in respect of or in relation to any matter or thing hereinbefore mentioned, and any person who hinders or obstructs the Board or any such person authorized as aforesaid, in the exercise of any power conferred by this section, shall be guilty of an offence and be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Power to interrogate, examination of factories, &c. Inspection of work.

How parties may be represented before Board.

39. Any party to a reference may be represented before the Board by three or less than three persons designated for the purpose, or by counsel or solicitor where allowed as hereinafter provided.

Parties to be bound by acts of representatives.

40. Every party appearing by a representative shall be bound by the acts of such representative.

Counsel or solicitors excluded except by consent of parties and of Board.

41. No counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear or be heard before the Board, except with the consent of the parties to the dispute, and notwithstanding such consent the Board may decline to allow counsel or solicitors to appear.

Members of Board to be British subjects.

42. Persons other than British subjects shall not be allowed to act as members of a Board.

Presence of parties.

43. If, without good cause shown, any party to proceedings before the Board fails to attend or to be represented, the Board may proceed as if he had duly attended or had been represented.

Time and place of sittings of Board.

44. The sittings of the Board shall be held at such time and place as are from time to time fixed by the chairman, after consultation with the other members of the Board, and the parties shall be notified by the chairman as to the time and place at which sittings are to be held: Provided that, so far as practicable, the Board shall sit in the locality within which the subject-matter of the proceeding before it arose.

Proceedings to be public unless otherwise determined by Board.

45. The proceedings of the Board shall be conducted in public; provided that at any such proceedings before it, the Board, on its own motion, or on the application of any of the parties, may direct that the proceedings shall be conducted in private and that all persons other than the parties, their representatives, the officers of the Board and the witnesses under examination shall withdraw.

Majority of Board.

46. The decision of a majority of the members present at a sitting of the Board shall be the decision of the Board, and the findings,

findings and recommendations of the majority of its members shall be those of the Board.

Quorum.

47. The presence of the chairman and at least one other member of the Board shall be necessary to constitute a sitting of the Board.

All members of Board to be present.

48. In case of the absence of any one member from a meeting of the Board the other two members shall not proceed, unless it is shown that the third member has been notified of the meeting in ample time to admit of his attendance.

2. If any member of a Board dies, or becomes incapacitated, or refuses or neglects to act, his successor shall be appointed in the manner provided with respect to the original member of the Board.

Trivial matters.

49. The Board may at any time dismiss any matter referred to it which it thinks frivolous or trivial.

Employment of experts.

50. The Board may, with the consent of the Minister, employ competent experts or assessors to examine the books or official reports of either party, and to advise it upon any technical or other matter material to the investigation, but shall not disclose such reports or the results of such inspection or examination under this section without the consent of both the parties to the dispute.

Remuneration and Expenses of Board.

Allowance to members of Board.

51. The members of a Board while engaged in the adjustment of a dispute shall be remunerated for their services as follows:—

(*a*) to members other than the chairman—

(i) an allowance of five dollars a day for a time not exceeding three days during which the members may be actually engaged in selecting a third member of the Board;

(ii) an allowance of fifteen dollars for each whole day's sittings of the Board;

(iii) an allowance of seven dollars for each half-day's sittings of the Board;

(*b*) the chairman shall be allowed twenty dollars a day for each whole day's sittings of the Board, and ten dollars a day for each half-day's sittings;

(*c*) no allowance shall be made to any member of the Board on account of any sitting of the Board which does not extend over a half day, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Minister that such meeting of the Board was necessary to the performance of its duties as speedily as possible, and that the causes which prevented a half-day's sitting of the Board were beyond its control.

Acceptance of gratuities and perquisites by members an offence.

52. No member of the Board shall accept in addition to his salary as a member of the Board any perquisite or gratuity of any kind, from any corporation, association, partnership or individual in any way interested in any matter or thing before or about to be brought before the Board in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The accepting of such perquisite or gratuity by any member of the Board shall be an offence and shall render such member liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Actual necessary travelling expenses of members allowed.

53. Each member of the Board will be entitled to his actual necessary travelling expenses for each day that he is engaged in travelling from or to his place of residence for the purpose of attending or after having attended a meeting of the Board.

Payment of expenses of Board.

54. All expenses of the Board, including expenses for transportation incurred by the members thereof or by persons under its order in making investigations under this Act, salaries of employees and agents, and fees and mileage to witnesses shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, approved by the chairman of the Board, which vouchers shall be forwarded by the chairman to the Minister. The chairman shall also forward to the Minister a certified and detailed statement of the sittings of the Board, and of the members present at such sittings.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR.

To receive and deal with applications.

55. It shall be the duty of the Registrar:—

(*a*) to receive and register, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to deal with all applications by employers or employees for a reference of any dispute to a Board, and to at once bring to the Minister's attention every such application;

Assist in constituting Boards.

(*b*) to conduct such correspondence with the parties and members of Boards as may be necessary to constitute any Board as speedily as possible in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

Assist in giving effect to recommendations of Boards.

(*c*) to receive and file all reports and recommendations of Boards, and conduct such correspondence and do such things as may assist in rendering effective the recommendations of the Boards, in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

Register particulars of proceedings before Boards and safeguard all documents relating to proceedings.

(*d*) to keep a register in which shall be entered the particulars of all applications, references, reports and recommendations relating to the appointment of a Board, and its proceedings; and to safely keep all applications, statements, reports, recommendations and other documents relating to proceedings before the Board, and, when so required, transmit all or any of such to the Minister;

Supply information and necessary forms

(*e*) to supply to any parties, on request, information as to this Act, or any regulations or proceedings thereunder, and also to furnish parties to a dispute and members of the Board with necessary

necessary blank forms, forms of summons or other papers or documents required in connection with the effective carrying out of the provisions of this Act; relating to proceedings before Board.

(*f*) generally, to do all such things and take all such proceedings as may be required in the performance of his duties prescribed under this Act or any regulations thereunder. Generally.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS PRIOR TO AND PENDING A REFERENCE TO A BOARD ILLEGAL.

56. It shall be unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for any employee to go on strike, on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of this Act, or prior to or during a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act: Provided that nothing in this Act shall prohibit the suspension or discontinuance of any industry or of the working of any persons therein for any cause not constituting a lockout or strike: Provided also that, except where the parties have entered into an agreement under section 62 of this Act, nothing in this Act shall be held to restrain any employer from declaring a lockout, or any employee from going on strike in respect of any dispute which has been duly referred to a Board and which has been dealt with under section 24 or 25 of this Act, or in respect of any dispute which has been the subject of a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act. Prohibition of strikes or lockouts prior to or pending reference to Board.

57. Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours; and in every case where a dispute has been referred to a Board, until the dispute has been finally dealt with by the Board, neither of the parties nor the employees affected shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, or on account of the dispute do or be concerned in doing, directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a lockout or strike, or a suspension or discontinuance of employment or work, but the relationship of employer and employee shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute, or anything arising out of the dispute; but if, in the opinion of the Board, either party uses this or any other provision of this Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay, and the Board so reports to the Minister, such party shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to the same penalties as are imposed for a violation of the next preceding section. Relation of parties to remain unchanged pending proceedings before a Board.

58. Any employer declaring or causing a lockout contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than Penalty for causing lockout.

than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars for each day or part of a day that such lockout exists.

Penalty for going on strike.

59. Any employee who goes on strike contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, for each day or part of a day that such employee is on strike.

Penalty for inciting to lockout or strike.

60. Any person who incites, encourages or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lockout, or any employee to go or continue on strike contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

Procedure for enforcing penalties.

61. The procedure for enforcing penalties imposed or authorized to be imposed by this Act shall be that prescribed by Part XV. of *The Criminal Code* relating to summary convictions.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Recommendation of a Board binding in certain cases.

62. Either party to a dispute which may be referred under this Act to a Board may agree in writing, at any time before or after the Board has made its report and recommendation, to be bound by the recommendation of the Board in the same manner as parties are bound upon an award made pursuant to a reference to arbitration on the order of a court of record; every agreement so to be bound made by one party shall be forwarded to the Registrar who shall communicate it to the other party, and if the other party agrees in like manner to be bound by the recommendation of the Board, then the recommendation shall be made a rule of the said court on the application of either party and shall be enforceable in like manner.

Application of provisions of this Act to any dispute on joint application of parties.

63. In the event of a dispute arising in any industry or trade other than such as may be included under the provisions of this Act, and such dispute threatens to result in a lockout or strike, or has actually resulted in a lockout or strike, either of the parties may agree in writing to allow such dispute to be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to be constituted under the provisions of this Act.

2. Every agreement to allow such reference shall be forwarded to the Registrar, who shall communicate it to the other party, and if such other party agrees in like manner to allow the dispute to be referred to a Board, the dispute may be so referred as if the industry or trade and the parties were included within the provisions of this Act.

3. From the time that the parties have been notified in writing by the Registrar that in consequence of their mutual agreement to refer the dispute to a Board under the provisions of this Act, the Minister has decided to refer such dispute, the lockout

lockout or strike, if in existence, shall forthwith cease, and the provisions of this Act shall bind the parties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Courts not to recognize reports of or testimony before a Board, except in prosecutions for perjury.

64. No court of the Dominion of Canada, or of any province or territory thereof, shall have power or jurisdiction to recognize or enforce, or to receive in evidence any report of a Board, or any testimony or proceedings before a Board, as against any person or for any purpose, except in the case of the prosecution of such person for perjury.

Technicality not to invalidate proceedings.

65. No proceeding under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason of any defect of form or any technical irregularity.

Payment of services under Act.

66. The Minister shall determine the allowance or amounts to be paid to all persons other than the members of a Board, employed by the Government or any Board, including the Registrar, secretaries, clerks, experts, stenographers or other persons performing any services under the provisions of this Act.

Prosecutions under Act to be reported to Registrar.

67. In case of prosecutions under this Act, whether a conviction is or is not obtained, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court before which any such prosecution takes place to briefly report the particulars of such prosecution to the Registrar within thirty days after it has been determined, and such clerk shall be entitled to a prescribed fee in payment of his services.

Minister may make, alter and amend regulations.

68. The Governor in Council may make regulations as to the time within which anything hereby authorized shall be done, and also as to any other matter or thing which appears to him necessary or advisable to the effectual working of the several provisions of this Act. All such regulations shall go into force on the day of the publication thereof in *The Canada Gazette*, and they shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after such publication, or, if Parliament is not then in session, within fifteen days after the opening of the next session thereof.

Expenses.

69. All charges and expenses incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of this Act shall be defrayed out of such appropriations as are made by Parliament for that purpose.

Report to Parliament.

70. An annual report with respect to the matters transacted by him under this Act shall be made by the Minister to the Governor General, and shall be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session thereof.

9-10 EDWARD VII.

CHAP. 29.

An Act to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

[*Assented to 4th May, 1910.*]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1907, c. 20, s. 13 amended. Oath of office.

1. Section 13 of *The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907*, is amended by adding after the word "peace" in the third line thereof the words "or other person authorized to administer an oath or affirmation."

S. 15 amended.

2. Subparagraph (*b*) of paragraph 2 of section 15 of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Statutory declaration to accompany application for appointment of Board.

"(*b*) A statutory declaration setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant a lockout or strike will be declared, and (except where the application is made by an employer in consequence of an intended change in wages or hours proposed by the said employer) that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained; or, where a dispute directly affects employees in more than one province and such employees are members of a trade union having a general committee authorized to carry on negotiations in disputes between employers and employees and so recognized by the employer, a statutory declaration by the chairman or president and by the secretary of such committee setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarants a strike will be declared, that the dispute has been the subject of negotiations between the committee and the employer, that all efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement have failed, and that there is no reasonable hope of securing a settlement by further negotiations."

Declaration by officers of trade union.

Section 16 amended

Signatures to application and declaration.

3. Paragraph (3) of section 16 of the said Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "or, where a dispute directly affects employees in more than one province and such employees are members of a trade union having a general committee authorized to carry on negotiations in disputes between employers and employees, and so recognized by the employer, may be signed by the chairman or president and by the secretary of the said committee."

New s. 51.

Remuneration of members of Board

4. Section 51 of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**51.** The members of a Board shall be remunerated for their services as follows:—

"(*a*) to members other than the chairman, an allowance of five dollars a day for a time not exceeding three days during which the members may be actually engaged in selecting a third member of the Board;

"(*b*) to each member of the Board, including the chairman, an allowance at the rate of twenty dollars for each day's sitting of the Board and for each day necessarily engaged in travelling from or to his place of residence to attend or after attending a meeting of the Board."

Section 57 amended

Relation of parties pending proceedings

5. Section 57 of the said Act is amended as follows: by striking out of the third and fourth lines thereof the words "and in every case where a dispute has been referred to a Board" and substituting therefor the words "and in the event of such intended change resulting in a dispute;" by substituting the word "a" for the word "the" before the word "Board" in the fifth line thereof: and by striking out the words "nor the employees" in the sixth line thereof.

An Act to aid in the Prevention and Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts in Mines and Industries connected with Public Utilities. *(6-7 Edward VII, chap. 20, as amended by 10-11 Edward VII, chap. 29.)*

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act*, 1907. Short title.

PRELIMINARY.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(*a*) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour; "Minister."

(*b*) "department" means the Department of Labour; "Department."

(*c*) "employer" means any person, company or corporation employing ten or more persons and owing or operating any mining property, agency of transportation or communication, or public service utility, including, except as hereinafter provided, railways, whether operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, steamships, telegraphs and telephone lines, gas, electric light, water and power works; "Employer."

(*d*) "employee" means any person employed by an employer to do any skilled or unskilled manual or clerical work for hire or reward in any industry to which this Act applies; "Employee."

(*e*) "dispute" or "industrial dispute" means any dispute or difference between an employer and one or more of his employees, as to matters or things affecting or relating to work done or to be done by him or them, or as to the privileges, rights and duties of employers or employees (not involving any such violation thereof as constitutes an indictable offence); and, without limit- "Dispute." "Industrial dispute."

ing the general nature of the above definition, includes all matters relating to—

(1) the wages allowance or other remuneration of employees, or the price paid or to be paid in respect of employment;

(2) the hours of employment, sex, age, qualification or status of employees, and the mode, terms and conditions of employment;

(3) the employment of children or any person or persons or class of persons, or the dismissal of or refusal to employ any particular person or persons or class of persons;

(4) claims on the part of an employer or any employee as to whether and, if so, under what circumstances, preference of employment should or should not be given to one class over another of persons being or not being members of labour or other organizations, British subjects or aliens;

(5) materials supplied and alleged to be bad, unfit or unsuitable, or damage alleged to have been done to work;

(6) any established custom or usage, either generally or in the particular district affected;

(7) the interpretation of an agreement or a clause thereof;

"Lockout." (*f*) "lockout" (without limiting the nature of its meaning) means a closing of a place of employment, or a suspension of work, or a refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of his employees in consequence of a dispute, done with a view to compelling his employees, or to aid another employer in compelling his employees, to accept terms of employment;

"Strike." (*g*) "strike" or "to go on strike" (without limiting the nature of its meaning) means the cessation of work by a body of employees acting in combination, or a concerted refusal or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of employees to continue to work for an employer, in consequence of a dispute, done as a means of compelling their employer, or to aid other employees in compelling their employer, to accept terms of employment;

"Board." (*h*) "board" means a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the provisions of this Act;

"Application." (*i*) "application" means an application for the appointment of a Board under the provisions of this Act;

"Registrar." (*j*) "Registrar" means the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under this Act;

"Prescribed." (*k*) "prescribed" means prescribed by this Act, or by any rules or regulations made thereunder;

"Trade union." (*l*) "trade union" or "union" means any organization of employees formed for the purpose of regulating relations between employers and employees.

Administration.

Minister of Labour to administer Act.

3. The Minister of Labour shall have the general administration of this Act.

Registrar.

4. The Governor in Council shall appoint a Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, who shall have the powers and perform the duties prescribed.

2. The office of Registrar may be held either separately or in conjunction with any other office in the public service, and in the latter case the Registrar may, if the Governor in Council thinks fit, be appointed, not by name, but by reference to such other office, whereupon the person who for the time being holds such office, or performs its duties, shall by virtue thereof be the Registrar.

BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION.

Constitution of Boards.

Reference of disputes to Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

5. Whenever any dispute exists between an employer and any of his employees, and the parties thereto are unable to adjust it, either of the parties to the dispute may make application to the Minister for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which Board the dispute may be referred under the provisions of this Act: Provided, however, that, in the case of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, such dispute may be referred, for the purpose of conciliation and investigation, under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Minister to appoint Boards on application.

6. Whenever, under this Act, an application is made in due form for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and such application does not relate to a dispute which is a subject of a reference under the provision concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act, the Minister, whose decision for such purpose shall be final, shall within fifteen days from the date at which the application is received, establish such Board under his hand and seal of office, if satisfied that the provisions of this Act apply.

Members of Board.

7. Every Board shall consist of three members who shall be appointed by the Minister.

2. Of the three members of the Board one shall be appointed on the recommendation of the employer and one on the recommendation of the employees (the parties to the dispute), and the third on the recommendation of the members so chosen.

Procedure for appointment of members of Board.

8. For the purposes of appointment of the members of the Board, the following provisions shall apply:—

1. Each party to the dispute may, at the time of making application or within five days after being requested so to do by the Minister, recommend the name of one person who is willing and ready to act as a member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

2. If either of the parties fails or neglects to duly make any recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a member of the Board; and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the said party.

3. The members chosen on the recommendation of the parties may, within five days after their appointment, recommend the name of one person who is willing and ready to act as a third member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

4. If the members chosen on the recommendation of the parties fail or neglect to duly make any recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a third member of the Board, and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the two other members of the Board.

5. The third member shall be the Chairman of the Board.

Notification to be given parties of members of Board.

9. As soon as possible after the full Board has been appointed by the Minister, the Registrar shall notify the parties of the names of the members of the Board and the chairman thereof, and such notification shall be final and conclusive for all purposes.

Term of office.

10. Every member of a Board shall hold office from the time of his appointment until the report of the Board is signed and transmitted to the Minister.

Members not to have pecuniary interest.

11. No person shall act as a member of a Board who has any direct pecuniary interest in the issue of a dispute referred to such Board.

How vacancy to be filled.

12. Every vacancy in the membership of a Board shall be supplied in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment of every person appointed.

Oath of office and secrecy.

13. Before entering upon the exercise of the functions of their office the members of a Board, including the chairman, shall make oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace or other person authorized to adminster an oath or affirmation, that they will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of

their office, and also that, except in the discharge of their duties, they will not disclose to any person any of the evidence or other matter brought before the Board.

Clerical and other assistance.

14. The Department may provide the Board with a secretary, stenographer, or such other clerical assistance as to the Minister appears necessary for the efficient carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

Procedure for Reference of Disputes to Boards.

Manner in which application to be made.

15. For the purpose of determining the manner in which, and the persons by whom, an application for the appointment of a Board is to be made, the following provisions shall apply:—

1. The application shall be made in writing in the prescribed form, and shall be in substance a request to the Minister to appoint a Board to which the existing dispute may be referred under the provisions of this Act.

2. The application shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) A statement setting forth—

(1) the parties to the dispute;

(2) the nature and cause of the dispute, including any claims or demands made by either party upon the other, to which exception is taken;

(3) an approximate estimate of the number of persons affected or likely to be affected by the dispute;

(4) the efforts made by the parties themselves to adjust the dispute;

and—

Statutory declaration to accompany application for appointment of Board.

(*b*) A statutory declaration setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant a lockout or strike will be declared, and (except where the application is made by an employer in consequence of an intended change in wages or hours proposed by the said employer) that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained; or, where a dispute directly affects employees in more than one province and such employees are members of a trade union having a general committee authorized to carry on negotiations in disputes between employers and employees and so recognized by the employer, a statutory declaration by the chairman or president and by the secretary of such committee setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarants a strike will be declared, that the dispute has been the subject of negotiations between the committee, and the employer, that all efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement have failed, and that there is no reasonable hope of securing a settlement by further negotiations.

Declaration by officers of trade union.

3. The application may mention the name of a person who is willing and ready and desires to act as a member of the Board representing the party or parties making the application.

Signatures to application.

16. The application and the declaration accompanying it—

(1) if made by an employer, an incorporated company or corporation, shall be signed by some one of its duly authorized managers or other principal executive officers;

(2) if made by an employer other than an incorporated company or corporation, shall be signed by the employer himself in case he is an individual, or a majority of the partners or members in case of a partnership firm or association;

(3) if made by employees members of a trade union, shall be signed by two of its officers duly authorized by a majority vote of the members of the union, or by a vote taken by ballot of the members of the union present at a meeting called on not less than three days' notice for the purpose of discussing the question; or, where a dispute directly affects employees in more than one province and such employees are members of a trade union having a general committee authorized to carry on negotiations in disputes between employers and employees and so recognized by the employer, may be signed by the chairman or president and by the secretary of the said committee;

(4) if made by employees some or all of whom are not members of a trade union, shall be signed by two of their number duly authorized by a majority vote taken by ballot of the employees present at a meeting called on not less than three days' notice for the purpose of discussing the question.

Application to be transmitted by registered letter.

17. Every application for the appointment of a Board shall be transmitted by post by registered letter addressed to the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, Department of Labour, Ottawa, and the date of the receipt of such registered letter at the department shall be regarded as the date of the receipt of such application.

Party making application to transmit copy to other party to dispute.

18. In every case where an application is made for the appointment of a Board the party making application shall, at the time of transmitting it to the Registrar, also transmit by registered letter to the other party to the dispute, or by personal delivery, a copy of the application and of the accompanying statement and declaration.

Statement in reply to be made and

19. Upon receipt by either party to a dispute of a copy of the application for the appointment of a Board such party shall,

without delay, prepare a statement in reply to the application and transmit it by registered letter, or by personal delivery, to the Registrar and to the party making the application.

sent to Registrar and to party making application.

20. Copies of applications or statements in reply thereto, to be transmitted to the other party under any of the preceding section where the other party is—

To whom communications transmitting copies of applications and replies between parties are to be sent.

(1) an employer, an incorporated company or corporation, shall be sent to the manager or other principal executive officer of the company or corporation;

(2) an employer other than an incorporated company or corporation, shall be sent to the employer himself or to the employer in the name of the business or firm as commonly known;

(3) composed of employees, members of a trade union, shall be sent to the president and secretary of such union;

(4) composed of employees some or all of whom are not members of a trade union,—

(*a*) Where some of the employees are members of a trade union, shall be sent to the president and secretary of the union as representing the employees belonging to the union; also

(*b*) Where some of the employees are not members of a trade union and there are no persons authorized to represent such employees, shall be sent to ten of their number;

(*c*) Where, under paragraph (4) of section 16, two persons have been authorized to make an application, shall be sent to such two persons.

21. Any dispute may be referred to a Board by application in that behalf made in due form by any party thereto; provided that no dispute shall be the subject of reference to a Board under this Act in any case in which the employees affected by the dispute are fewer than ten.

Jurisdiction.

At least ten employees to be affected by dispute.

22. Upon the appointment of the Board the Registrar shall forward to the chairman, a copy of the application for the appointment of such Board, and of its accompanying statement and declaration, and of the statement in reply, and the Board shall forthwith proceed to deal with the matters referred to in these documents.

Method of referring disputes to Board.

Functions, Powers and Procedure of Boards.

23. In every case where a dispute is duly referred to a Board it shall be the duty of the Board to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the dispute, and to this end the Board shall, in such manner as it thinks fit, expeditiously and carefully inquire into the dispute and all matters affecting the merits thereof and

Duties of Board.

the right settlement thereof. In the course of such inquiry the Board may make all such suggestions and do all such things as it deems right and proper for inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute, and may adjourn the proceedings for any period the Board thinks reasonable to allow the parties to agree upon terms of settlement.

Where settlement effected, memorandum of same with report to be forwarded to Minister.

24. If a settlement of the dispute is arrived at by the parties during the course of its reference to the Board, a memorandum of the settlement shall be drawn up by the Board and signed by the parties, and shall, if the parties so agree, be binding as if made a recommendation by the Board under section 62 of this Act, and a copy thereof with a report upon the proceedings shall be forwarded to the Minister.

Where settlement not effected Board to make report with recommendations.

25. If a settlement of the dispute is not arrived at during the course of its reference to the Board, the Board shall make a full report thereon to the Minister, which report shall set forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the Board for the purpose of fully and carefully ascertaining all the facts and circumstances, and shall also set forth such facts and circumstances, and its findings therefrom, including the cause of the dispute and the Board's recommendation for the settlement of the dispute according to the merits and substantial justice of the case.

Form in which recommendation shall be made.

26. The Board's recommendation shall deal with each item of the dispute and shall state in plain terms, and avoiding as far as possible all technicalities, what in the Board's opinion ought or ought not to be done by the respective parties concerned. Wherever it appears to the Board expedient so to do, its recommendation shall also state the period during which the proposed settlement should continue in force, and the date from which it should commence.

Report and recommendation to be made to the Minister in writing.

27. The Board's report and recommendation shall be made to the Minister in writing, and shall be signed by such of the members as concur therein, and shall be transmitted by the chairman by registered letter to the Registrar as soon as practicable after the reference of the dispute to the Board; and in the same manner a minority report may be made by any dissenting member of the Board.

Filing and distribution of report.

28. Upon receipt of the Board's report the Minister shall forthwith cause the report to be filed in the office of the Registrar and a copy thereof to be sent free of charge to the parties to the dispute, and to the representative of any newspaper published in Canada who applies therefor, and the Minister may distribute copies of the report, and of any minority report, in such manner as to him seems most desirable as a means of securing a compliance with the Board's recommendation. The Registrar shall, upon application, supply certified copies for a

prescribed fee, to persons other than those mentioned in this section.

Publication of report.

29. For the information of Parliament and the public, the report and recommendation of the Board, and any minority report, shall, without delay, be published in the *Labour Gazette*, and be included in the annual report of the Department of Labour to the Governor General.

Powers of Board to summon witnesses, compel testimony and produce testimony and production of documents.

30. For the purpose of its inquiry the Board shall have all the powers of summoning before it, and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, of administering oaths, and of requiring witnesses to give evidence on oath or on solemn affirmation (if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters) and to produce such books, papers or other documents or things as the Board deems requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which it is inquiring, as is vested in any court of record in civil cases.

2. Any member of the Board may administer an oath, and the Board may accept, admit, and call for such evidence as in equity and good conscience it thinks fit, whether strictly legal evidence or not.

Form of summons.

31. The summons shall be in the prescribed form, and may require any person to produce before the Board any books, papers or other documents or things in his possession or under his control in any way relating to the proceedings.

Documents not to be made public.

32. All books, papers and other documents or things produced before the Board, whether voluntarily or in pursuance to summons, may be inspected by the Board, and also by such parties as the Board allows: but the information obtained therefrom shall not, except in so far as the Board deems it expedient, be made public, and such parts of the books, papers or other documents as in the opinion of the Board do not relate to the matter at issue may be sealed up.

Parties may be compelled to be witnesses.

33. Any party to the proceedings shall be competent and may be compelled to give evidence as a witness.

Allowance to witnesses.

34. Every person who is summoned and duly attends as a witness shall be entitled to an allowance for expenses according to the scale for the time being in force with respect to witnesses in civil suits in the superior courts in the province where the inquiry is being conducted.

Witnesses in railway disputes to be entitled to free transportation.

35. Where a reference has been made to the Board of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, any witness summoned by the Board in connection with the dispute shall be entitled to free transportation over any railway en route when proceeding to the place of meeting of the Board and

thereafter returning to his home, and the Board shall furnish to such witness a proper certificate evidencing his right to such free transportation.

Penalty for failing to obey summons.

36. If any person who has been duly served with such summons and to whom at the same time payment or tender has been made of his reasonable travelling expenses according to the aforesaid seal, fails to duly attend or to duly produce any book, paper or other document or thing as required by his summons, he shall be guilty of an offience and liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, unless he shows that there was good and sufficient cause for such failure.

Contempt of the Board.

37. If, in any proceedings before the Board, any person wilfully insults any member of the Board or wilfully interrupts the proceedings, or without good cause refuses to give evidence, or is guilty in any other manner of any wilful contempt in the face of the Board, any officer of the Board or any constable may take the person offending into custody and remove him from the precincts of the Board, to be detained in custody until the rising of the Board, and the person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

View by direction of Board.

Powers to interrogate, examination of factories, &c. Inspection of work.

38. The Board, or any member thereof, and, on being authorized in writing by the Board, any other person, may, without any other warrant than this Act, at any time, enter any building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place or premises of any kind, wherein, or in respect of which, any industry is carried on or any work is being or has been done or commenced, or any matter or thing is taking place or has taken place, which has been made the subject of a reference to the Board, and inspect and view any work, material, machinery, appliance or article therein, and interrogate any persons in or upon any such building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place or premises as aforesaid, in respect of or in relation to any matter or thing hereinbefore mentioned, and any person who hinders or obstructs the Board or any such person authorized as aforesaid, in the exercise of any power conferred by this section, shall be guilty of an offence and be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

How parties may be represented before Board.

39. Any party to a reference may be represented before the Board by three or less than three persons designated for the purpose, or by counsel or solicitor where allowed as hereinafter provided.

Parties to be bound by acts of representatives.

40. Every party appearing by a representative shall be bound by the acts of such representative.

Counsel or solicitors excluded except by consent of parties and of Board.

41. No counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear or be heard before the Board, except with the consent of the parties to the dispute, and notwithstanding such consent the Board may decline to allow counsel or solicitors to appear.

Members of Board to be British subjects.

12. Persons other than British subjects shall not be allowed to act as members of a Board.

Presence of parties.

13. If without good cause shown, any party to proceedings before the Board fails to attend or to be represented, the Board may proceed as if he had duly attended or had been represented.

Time and place of sittings of Board.

14. The sittings of the Board shall be held at such time and place as are from time to time fixed by the chairman, after consultation with the other members of the Board, and the parties shall be notified by the chairman as to the time and place at which sittings are to be held: Provided that, so far as practicable, the Board shall sit in the locality within which the subject-matter of the proceeding before it arose.

Proceedings to be public unless otherwise determined by Board.

15. The proceedings of the Board shall be conducted in public; provided that any such proceedings before it, the Board, on its own motion, or on the application of any of the parties, may direct that the proceedings shall be conducted in private and that all persons other than the parties, their representatives, the officers of the Board and the witnesses under examination shall withdraw.

Majority of Board.

16. The decision of a majority of the members present at a sitting of the Board shall be the decision of the Board, and the findings and recommendations of the majority of its members shall be those of the Board.

Quorum.

17. The presence of the chairman and at least one other member of the Board shall be necessary to constitute a sitting of the Board.

All members of Board to be present.

18. In case of the absence of any one member from a meeting of the Board the other two members shall not proceed, unless it is shown that the third member has been notified of the meeting in ample time to admit of his attendance.

2. If any member of a Board dies, or becomes incapacitated, or refuses or neglects to act, his successor shall be appointed in the manner provided with respect to the original member of the Board.

Trivial matters.

19. The Board may at any time dismiss any matter referred to it which it thinks frivolous or trivial.

Employment of experts.

20. The Board may, with the consent of the Minister, employ competent experts or assessors to examine the books or official reports of either party, and to advise it upon any technical or other matter material to the investigation, but shall not disclose such reports or the result of such inspection or examination under this section without the consent of both the parties to the dispute.

Remuneration and Expenses of Board.

Remuneration of members of Board.

51. The members of a Board shall be remunerated for their services as follows:—

(*a*) to members other than the chairman, an allowance of five dollars a day for a time not exceeding three days during which the members may be actually engaged in selecting a third member of the Board;

(*b*) to each member of the Board, including the chairman, an allowance at the rate of twenty dollars for each day's sitting of the Board and for each day necessarily engaged in travelling from or to his place of residence to attend or after attending a meeting of the Board.

Acceptance of gratuities and perquisites by members an offence.

52. No member of the Board shall accept in addition to his salary as a member of the Board any perquisite or gratuity of any kind, from any corporation, association, partnership or individual in any way interested in any matter or thing before or about to be brought before the Board in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The accepting of such perquisite or gratuity by any member of the Board shall be an offence and shall render such member liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Actual necessary travelling expenses of members allowed.

53. Each member of the Board will be entitled to his actual necessary travelling expenses for each day that he is engaged in travelling from or to his place of residence for the purpose of attending or after having attended a meeting of the Board.

Payment of expenses of

54. All expenses of the Board, including expenses for transportation incurred by the members thereof or by persons under its order in making investigations under this Act, salaries of employees and agents, and fees and mileage to witnesses shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, approved by the chairman of the Board, which vouchers shall be forwarded by the chairman to the Minister. The chairman shall also forward to the Minister a certified and detailed statement of the sittings of the Board, and of the members present at such sittings.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR.

55. It shall be the duty of the Registrar:—

To receive and deal with applications.

(*a*) to receive and register, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to deal with all applications by employers or employees for a reference of any dispute to a Board, and to at once bring to the Minister's attention every such application;

Assist in constituting Boards.

(*b*) to conduct such correspondence with the parties and members of Boards as may be necessary to constitute any Board as speedily as possible in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*c*) to receive and file all reports and recommendations of Boards, and conduct such correspondence and do such things as may assist in rendering effective the recommendations of the Boards, in accordance with the provisions of this Act; — Assist in giving effect to recommendations of Boards.

(*d*) to keep a register in which shall be entered the particulars of all applications, references, reports and recommendations relating to the appointment of a Board, and its proceedings; and to safely keep all applications, statements, reports, recommendations and other documents relating to proceedings before the Board, and, when so required, transmit all or any of such to the Minister; — Register particulars of proceedings before Boards and safeguard all documents relating to proceedings.

(*e*) to supply to any parties, on request, information as to this Act, or any regulations or proceedings thereunder, and also to furnish parties to a dispute and members of the Board with necessary blank forms, forms of summons or other papers or documents required in connection with the effective carrying out of the provisions of this Act; — Supply information and necessary forms relating to proceedings before Board.

(*f*) generally, to do all such things and take all such proceedings as may be required in the performance of his duties prescribed under this Act or any regulations thereunder. — Generally.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS PRIOR TO AND PENDING A REFERENCE TO A BOARD ILLEGAL.

56. It shall be unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for any employee to go on strike, on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of this Act, or prior to or during a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act: Provided that nothing in this Act shall prohibit the suspension or discontinuance of any industry or of the working of any person therein for any cause not constituting a lockout or strike: Provided also that, except where the parties have entered into an agreement under section 62 of this Act, nothing in this Act shall be held to restrain any employer from declaring a lockout, or any employee from going on strike in respect of any dispute which has been duly referred to a Board and which has been dealt with under section 24 or 25 of this Act, or in respect of any dispute which has been the subject of a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act. — Prohibition of strikes or lockouts prior to or pending reference to Board.

57. Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, and in the event of such intended change resulting in a dispute, until the dispute has been finally dealt with by a Board, neither of the parties affected shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, or on account of the dispute do or be concerned in doing, directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a lockout — Relation of parties to remain unchanged pending proceedings before a Board.

or strike, or a suspension or discontinuance of employment or work, but the relationship of employer and employee shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute, or anything arising out of the dispute; but if, in the opinion of the Board, either party uses this or any other provision of this Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay, and the Board so reports to the Minister, such party shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to the same penalties as are imposed for a violation of the next preceding section.

Penalty for causing lockout.

58. Any employer declaring or causing a lockout contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars for each day or part of a day that such lockout exists.

Penalty for going on strike.

59. Any employee who goes on strike contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, for each day or part of a day that such employee is on strike.

Penalty for inciting to lockout or strike.

60. Any person who incites, encourages or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lockout, or any employee to go or continue on strike contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

Procedure for enforcing penalties.

61. The procedure for enforcing penalties imposed or authorized to be imposed by this Act shall be that prescribed by Part XV. of *The Criminal Code* relating to summary convictions.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Recommendation of a Board binding in certain cases.

62. Either party to a dispute which may be referred under this Act to a Board may agree in writing, at any time before or after the Board has made its report and recommendation, to be bound by the recommendation of the Board in the same manner as parties are bound upon an award made pursuant to a reference to arbitration on the order of a court of record; every agreement so to be bound made by one party shall be forwarded to the Registrar who shall communicate it to the other party, and if the other party agrees in like manner to be bound by the recommendation of the Board, then the recommendation shall be made a rule of the said court on the application of either party and shall be enforceable in like manner.

Application of provisions of this Act to any dispute on joint application of parties.

63. In the event of a dispute arising in any industry or trade other than such as may be included under the provisions of this Act, and such dispute threatens to result in a lockout or strike, or has actually resulted in a lockout or strike, either of the parties may agree in writing to allow such dispute to be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to be constituted under the provisions of this Act.

2. Every agreement to allow such reference shall be forwarded to the Registrar, who shall communicate it to the other party, and if such other party agrees in like manner to allow the dispute to be referred to a Board, the dispute may be so referred as if the industry or trade and the parties were included within the provisions of this Act.

5. From the time that the parties have been notified in writing by the Registrar that in consequence of their mutual agreement to refer the dispute to a Board under the provisions of this Act, the Minister has decided to refer such dispute, the lockout or strike, if in existence, shall forthwith cease, and the provisions of this Act shall bind the parties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

64. No court of the Dominion of Canada, or of any province or territory thereof, shall have power or jurisdiction to recognize or enforce, or to receive in evidence any report of a Board, or any testimony or proceedings before a Board, as against any person or for any purpose, except in the case of a prosecution of such person for perjury.

Courts not to recognize report of or testimony before a Board, except in prosecutions for perjury.

65. No proceeding under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason of any defect of form or any technical irregularity.

Technicality not to invalidate proceedings.

66. The Minister shall determine the allowance or amounts to be paid to all persons other than the members of a Board, employed by the Government or any Board, including the Registrar, secretaries, clerks, experts, stenographers or other persons performing any services under the provisions of this Act.

Payment of services under Act.

67. In case of prosecution under this Act, whether a conviction is or is not obtained, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court before which any such prosecution takes place to briefly report the particulars of such prosecution to the Registrar within thirty days after it has been determined, and such clerk shall be entitled to a prescribed fee in payment of his services.

Prosecutions under Act to be reported to Registrar.

68. The Governor in Council may make regulations as to the time within which anything hereby authorized shall be done, and also as to any other matter or thing which appears to him necessary or advisable to the effectual working of the several provisions of this Act. All such regulations shall go into force on the day of the publication thereof in *The Canada Gazette*, and they shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after such publication, or, if Parliament is not then in session, within fifteen days after the opening of the next session thereof.

Minister may make, alter and amend regulations.

Expenses.

69. All charges and expenses incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of this Act shall be defrayed out of such appropriations as are made by Parliament for that purpose.

Report to Parliament.

70. An annual report with respect to the matters transacted by him under this Act shall be made by the Minister to the Governor General, and shall be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session thereof.